LEND FOR VICTORY AS YOU LENT FOR LIBERTY—BUY VICTORY NOTES

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Increasing cloudiness today; rain at night and Tuesday; moderate winds.
For weather report see next to last page.

VOL. LXVIII...NO. 22,374 NEW YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 28, 1919. TWENTY-FOUR PAGES TWO CENTS Metropolitan District 50 Mile Radius. THREE CENTS Within 200 Miles FOUR CENTS Elsewhere

FULL TEXT OF REVISED COVENANT OF THE LEAGUE ISSUED; RESERVATIONS EXPECTED AT THE PLENARY SESSION TODAY; BALFOUR NOTE TO ITALY SUPPORTED WILSON'S STAND

SAMUEL GOMPERS BADLY INJURED IN BROADWAY CRASH

Trolley Car Hits Taxicab in Which Labor Federation Leader Was Riding to Hotel.

TWO OF HIS RIBS FRACTURED

Hip Severely Strained, and Surgeons Fear He May Have Sustained Internal Hurts.

HAD BEEN IN ILL HEALTH

Wife, Who Was Also Ill in Washington, Notified by Telephone—Resting Easy at Midnight.

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, sustained fractures of the ninth and tenth ribs on the right side, a severe strain of the right hip, and possible internal injuries at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon when the taxicab in which he was riding was struck by a northbound Broadway surface car at Broadway and Forty-first Street. The accident happened almost directly in front of the Hotel Continental, Mr. Gompers's New York headquarters, and he was taken to his rooms, where he was under the care of physicians last night.

Leaving the hotel just before noon, Mr. Gompers, who was 69 years old last January, walked up Broadway to the home of John P. Morrison at 381 West Fifty-first Street, where he had luncheon. After the meal he decided to continue his walk and went on up Broadway to Eighty-sixth Street. There he hailed a taxicab operated by William P. Goldberg of 1,465 Fifth Avenue and asked to be driven back to the Continental.

As Goldberg swung in at Forty-first Street the trolley car, operated by Charles Horyna of 1,339 Post Avenue, Manhattan, came along. According to Frank Smith of 237 East Thirty-ninth Street, George Hughes of 275 West Thirty-ninth Street, and John Kirk of 1,039 Simpson Street, the Bronx, who saw the accident and told their versions to the police, the motorman of the car apparently thought that Goldberg would clear the tracks before the car caught up with the taxicab.

But just as the machine was nearly over the trolley car caught the rear of it sharply and smashed it in with a crash that was heard by Policeman Joseph Frank a block away at Forty-second Street. Frank ran down and with Goldberg helping they carried Mr. Gompers into the hotel. Mr. Gompers did not lose consciousness, although suffering great pain, and his first utterance when placed upon the bed was to request that nobody be punished for the accident. He said it was plainly an accident and that he did not want anybody to suffer for it.

Dr. Balensweig of New York Hospital responded to the police call and after making an examination gave Mr. Gompers a hypodermic injection to ease the pain. The surgeon said he was uncertain whether or not there were internal injuries, and recommended that an X-ray search be made, which will be done today.

Mrs. Gompers, who has been in ill health for some time, was notified at her home in Washington by telephone. Mr. Gompers has been in bad health of late and this, coupled with his age, caused friends yesterday to worry over the outcome of the accident.

Another thing that gave concern to friends yesterday when they learned of the accident was the fact that Mr. Gompers is known to have been deeply grieved over the death of his daughter, Miss Sadie L. Gompers, who died on Oct. 14 last in Washington, D. C. Father and daughter were inseparable, and this fact was emphasized by the Rev. Dr. Stephen S. Wise, in preaching the funeral sermon, when he said that Miss Gompers shared more confidences of her father in regard to labor situations than even the highest officials of the American Federation of Labor themselves. Often, it was said, the daughter's counsel was followed in the conduct of labor disputes.

Carrying forward the tremendous strain of keeping labor in line during the war, Mr. Gompers recently went abroad in connection with the Peace Conference to advise on labor. Overseas he plunged into a vast amount of work and what with making many speeches and traveling long distances, often under most disadvantageous circumstances, he was reported several times as forced to cancel engagements because of poor health.

"Mr. Gompers is at the present time resting quietly," said James E. Roach, a member of the labor federation, last night at the Continental. "His temperature is normal and the pulse is slightly hesitating, due to shock. He will be in bed, no doubt, for several days."

Mr. Roach added that Mr. Gompers was conscious and had "kicked" because he had to call off several important conferences. Mr. Gompers, he said, had announced that he would be up and ready for business when the federation's Executive Council meets on May 9 in Washington. Surgeons attending him said they expected no serious developments.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion—Don't forget.—Advt.

Ambassador Page Off to Paris from Rome on Urgent Mission

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, April 28.—The Daily Chronicle publishes the following dispatch from its Milan correspondent:

"Thomas Nelson Page, who has tendered his resignation as Ambassador, owing to his dissent from the Wilsonian program, has left the capital on an urgent mission to Paris.

"He is reported to have said that President Wilson unfortunately misunderstood altogether the psychology of the Italian people."

A dispatch from Paris to THE NEW YORK TIMES on April 7 announced that Ambassador Page had sent his resignation to President Wilson, but that the President had not yet acted upon it.

WILL SPUR BUYING OF SMALL NOTES

Campaign to Stimulate Victory Loan Purchases by Persons of Moderate Means.

MAKES APPEAL TO WORKERS

Gompers Exhorts His Fellow-Americans to Help Pay the Cost of Victory.

With one-third of the Victory note campaign over and less than one-sixth of the quota of the Second District, which includes New York City, subscribed, the officials of the Liberty Loan Committee yesterday planned a vigorous campaign for the second week of the drive.

An intensive siege of the small investor will begin in order that all of the new money possible may be put into Victory notes. The stimulus of the loan to America's prosperity will depend very largely, in the opinion of financiers, on the amount of purchases made from the savings of wage earners and persons of moderate means.

Shortly before he was injured yesterday Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, issued an appeal to this class of investors in the following statement to all workers:

"If every American could stand on the wooded ridge in Belleau Wood, beholding on one hand the mangled forest through which the American Marines fought back the Germans in the most crucial hour of the war, and on the other hand the rugged slope down which the Kaiser's hordes were driven by the valiant American fighters, there would be no need to urge any American to buy Victory Liberty Bonds.

"If every American could behold that field of battle there would not be enough Victory Liberty Bonds to go 'round! Every American would clamor for a direct share in paying for the victory we have won.

"We have fought and won a great war for a noble cause. Americans cannot be less devoted to that cause than they were six months ago and a year ago. There must be in every American heart the same fervor for the cause of America that there was when the cause was in danger.

"The cause is safe today. The might of our nation in arms made it safe. This fact has a great meaning to every American, whatever his work or place may be. I believe the great mass of working men and women will especially feel the truth of this.

America Must Pay the Bill.

"There remains to us the task of paying some of the costs of our magnificent effort. We ought to rejoice deeply that the cost is so low and that it may be paid in money instead of lives.

"I appeal to my fellow Americans, and especially to my fellow American workers, to help pay this remaining cost—to help gladly and freely. It is a solemn but happy duty that is laid upon each of us to buy the bonds of this last great loan, this loan of victory for freedom and democracy. Let us buy as we would buy if we were standing in Belleau Wood. Let us buy as we would buy if we were beholding with our eyes the great sacrifice for liberty that our own home folk made there.

"The Victory Liberty Loan brings to us not only a duty, but an opportunity. In addition the buying of Victory Liberty bonds is but a loan to the Government, a safe investment which brings ample returns."

Why purchases of Victory notes from the savings of wage earners and men and women of moderate means are more valuable to the country in proportion to the money involved than the investments of big business houses and financial institutions was explained as follows yesterday by James S. Alexander,

Continued on Page Five.

FALL MALL FAMOUS CIGARETTES—Cork and Plain Ends.—Advt.

ITALY WARNED BY ALLIES

Anglo-French Note to Orlando Practically Indorsed Wilson's Action.

WILLING TO KEEP PLEDGES

But France and England by Inference Had Assigned Fiume to Croatia.

WILSON A STORM CENTRE

Varying Theories Are Advanced to Account for His Diminishing Popularity in Europe.

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

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PARIS, April 26.—The most important development in the Italian crisis today was the disclosure that Lloyd George and Clemenceau had given Orlando a statement, prepared by Balfour, which, generally speaking, sustained President Wilson in the position he assumed in the statement at which the Italian delegates took offence.

The Balfour communication says that Great Britain and France intend to adhere to their obligations in the Treaty of London if Italy adheres to hers; but, as the treaty inferentially gave Fiume to Croatia, it would be inconsistent for Italy to get Fiume as well as all the territorial concessions for which the treaty provides.

It is evident that if Orlando publishes the Balfour statement the Italian people will see that the other signatories of the Treaty of London stand generally with Wilson. It is understood that the allied Powers have offered Italy an increase of economic aid if she abandons her Fiume claim.

A disposition was shown today in British quarters to contradict the impression conveyed that Lloyd George had approved Wilson's statement. The British Premier, it was explained, saw the statement on Sunday and regarded it purely as an exposition of the American position. Lloyd George did not know, it was said, that Wilson intended to publish it so soon, and it was intimated that he felt that it would have been better to postpone its publication until further efforts had been made to reach an understanding with Italy.

The American response to these assertions is that, while controversy with the British is deprecated, the fact remains that both Lloyd George and Clemenceau approved the President's explanation of the Fiume situation.

The President's Many Critics.

President Wilson finds himself in a surging current that sways this way and that in the turbulent stream of international politics. A few months ago he was acclaimed by the Italian people as the "god of peace." France gave him a welcome such as had not been accorded to any foreign visitor, with the possible exception of Edward VII. Today he is reported to be extremely unpopular in Italy; in France his critics are many.

What does it all mean—this apparent change of sentiment toward the man who was welcomed in the Old World as the genie with the magic lamp that would prevent the recurrence of the horrors of war? Some people will tell you that it is the outcome of the selfishness of the French and Italian politicians—they wanted everything in sight, in defiance of principle, and Wilson stood in their way. Others say that the President has carried his idealism to the height of absurdity—that he fails to see the stern realities confronting Europe, and has become an apostle of impracticability. There are some, less reasonable, who see in the President's attitude solicitude for the prostrate enemy.

The President's part in the Italian crisis has brought matters to a showdown. His course in issuing the public statement, which was generally construed as an appeal to the Italian people over the head of their Government, gave the Italian Nationalistic leaders a new excuse to withdraw from the Peace Conference. All the blame for keeping Italy from getting Fiume by the grace of her allies is now placed on the President of the United States—perhaps not quite all, for unkind things were said of England in the course of the demonstration in Rome.

Wilson is the storm centre of the world. Few here are willing to risk a definite prediction as to the outcome of the Italian situation, but there are many who subscribe to the broad suggestion that if the President adheres to the principles he has enunciated he is bound to win and achieve his ambition to make the world a better place to live in.

While demonstrations, aimed more or less directly at the President, are tak-

Continued on Page Three.

INVEST IN VICTORY NOTES—HARTSHORNE, FALES & CO., 71 Broadway.—Advt.

Italians Deny That Wilson Showed His Note to Orlando

PARIS, April 26.—Italian representatives here denied today two published statements in connection with the present crisis. One concerned the report that Premier Orlando had read President Wilson's statement before it was made public. The Italian statement says that the Premier had knowledge that the President had prepared a statement, but was not advised of the text.

The other concerned the publication in Paris of a report that Premier Orlando would return to Paris on May 1 to resume his place in the Peace Conference. The Italians say that the Premier's plans are wholly indefinite, and that it is not known when he will return. A formal statement covering the denials, it was said, would probably be issued later.

TROTZKY RECALLS NORTH FRONT REDS

Supports Withdrawn and Rushed to Face Right Wing of Advancing Siberians.

PEASANTS' REVOLT SPREADS

Towns and Villages Rise Against Bolsheviki as the Allied Forces Approach.

ARCHANGEL, April 26, (Associated Press.)—The Bolshevist reinforcements which arrived recently on the northern front in preparation for a new offensive against the American and allied troops, it is reported, have been withdrawn and rushed to Viatka, on the railway from Vologda to Perm, to stem the advance of the northern wing of the Siberian anti-Bolshevist army. During the Siberian offensive in the last two weeks the morale of the Bolsheviki on the northern front has slumped.

Peasants confirm reports of a revolt of Bolshevist troops in Bolshoie Ozerki before the withdrawal from that village. The revolt was quelled by force. A number of deserters from the Bolshevist lines have joined the Allies in the last few days.

There has been some patrol activity on the Dvina and Vaga Rivers, but the situation on the front south of Archangel generally was quiet the last week.

STOCKHOLM, April 27, (Havas.)—The inhabitants of Olonetz, 110 miles northeast of Petrograd in the Government of Olonetz, have revolted against the Bolsheviki. Reports received here add that the revolt is spreading northward.

The allied forces advancing southward along the Murmansk Railway were last reported approaching the northern shore of Lake Onega. Olonetz is situated between Lake Onega and Lake Ladoga and near the Murmansk Railway, which runs along the western shore of Lake Onega. The allied force is about 100 miles to the north.

The following cablegram was received yesterday by the Russian Information Bureau in New York from the Russian Telegraphic Agency at Omsk:

OMSK, April 22.—The political organizations of the City of Irkutsk have united in a block which, among others, includes the Constitutional Democrats, the Autonomists, and the Social Democrats of the Group "Yedinstvo." These parties have decided to support the Omsk Government which has as its task the regeneration of Russia and the convocation of the Constituent Assembly. In their first declaration, the parties composing the block declare that the time has come when Russia should occupy again the place which belongs to her among the great nations of the world.

The Council of the Congress of the Co-operative Organizations of all of Siberia has published the following declaration:

"The co-operative organizations throughout Russia, uniting the creative forces of the Russian democracy, are tending toward the restoration of a united democratic Russia. Democracy is the only possible basis on which the structure of the Russian State can be re-established. The Council of the Co-operative Organizations considers it its task and immediate duty to support the Omsk Government and the Siberian army fighting for the re-establishment of a democratic Russia. The Co-operative Organizations will work also to strengthen the bonds between Russia and the democracies of France, England, and the United States."

The journal Svobodny Kray publishes a series of letters sent by soldiers at the front, showing that the population of the regions liberated from the Bolsheviki greets the Siberian Army with enthusiasm. The population in Perm refuses to accept money from the officers and soldiers. The workingmen of the Motovilovsky plant are enthusiastically working on new guns and repairing old ones. The peasants everywhere enlist as volunteers.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion—Don't forget.—advt.

READY TO ACT ON LEAGUE

Efforts to Adjust Reservations Before Plenary Session.

HOPE TO SATISFY FRANCE

Japan's Attitude Expected to Depend on the Kiao-Chau Settlement.

MAY DROP FIGHT ON GENEVA

Opposition to Monroe Doctrine Not Looked For if French Demands Are Met.

PARIS, April 27, (Associated Press.)—The revised covenant of the League of Nations, which will be made public in the United States immediately, will go before a plenary session of the Peace Conference on Monday for final action.

What is in store for it there is not yet clear, as negotiations have been active for the last few days with a view to adjusting the reservations made by the French, Japanese, and Belgians when the committee adopted the revised text.

The French amendments were designed to reinforce French military security, but these may not be pressed owing to the security which France obtains under the settlement of the Rhine frontier.

The Japanese delegates have not yet indicated whether they will renew their amendment on racial equality, as that depends somewhat on the settlement they are able to secure concerning Kiao-Chau.

Adjusting Fight on Geneva.

The Belgian amendment relates to the choice of Geneva as the seat of the League, and this also is in the way of adjustment.

The Monroe Doctrine amendment is not expected to encounter opposition if the question of French security is adjusted. Premier Hughes of Australia has previously indicated his purpose of discussing the covenant as a whole, and he also will be the chief opponent of the Japanese amendment if it is renewed.

A semi-official analysis of the revised covenant says that the redraft was made after consultation with thirteen neutral nations, and examinations of the criticisms coming from both sides of the Atlantic. The resulting document, it is declared, does not create a super-state, as the League must depend upon the free consent of its component States.

Concerning the Monroe Doctrine, Article XXI. makes it clear that the covenant is not intended to abrogate or weaken other agreements, so long as they are consistent with its own terms for the assurance of peace.

"In so far as the Monroe Doctrine tends to the same end," it is stated, "whatever validity it possesses cannot be affected by the covenant."

Elastic Plan on Boundaries.

The word "external" in Article X., according to the analysis, shows that the League cannot be used like the Holy Alliance to suppress national or other movements within the boundaries of member States, but only to prevent forcible annexation from without.

Articles X., XI., and XIX. are cited as making it plain that the covenant is not intended to make the new territorial settlement in Europe unalterable for all time, but, on the contrary, to provide the machinery for the progressive regulation of international affairs of the future.

"Many of the quarrels of the past," the statement adds, "arose from the absence of this machinery, so that the covenant may be said to inaugurate a new international order and thereby eliminate, so far as possible, one of the principal causes of war."

TO PUSH BELGIAN CLAIMS.

Premier and Ministers Go to Paris to Back Up Hymans.

BRUSSELS, April 27, (Associated Press.)—The Dernière Heure announces that Premier Delacroix, M. Franck, Minister of the Colonies, and M. Janson, Minister of War, have started for Paris to support before the Peace Conference the claims of Belgium put forward by M. Hymans, Minister of the Interior. The delegation is said to consider that these claims should be included in the peace preliminaries.

It will also make a final effort to have Brussels chosen as the capital of the League of Nations.

WASHINGTON'S NEWEST AND BEST. The Wardman Park Hotel. Write for information. H. Albert, formerly The Homestead, Hot Springs, Va.—Advt.

Remember VENUS PENCILS. Remember VENUS PENCILS.—Advt.

Full Revised Covenant of League of Nations With Changes from Original Draft Indicated

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Following is the full text of the revised draft of the covenant of the League of Nations, to be laid before the Plenary session of the Peace Conference in Paris tomorrow, with parenthetical insertions showing changes made in the covenant as originally drafted and made public:

In order to promote international co-operation and to achieve international peace and security, by the acceptance of obligations not to resort to war, by the prescription of open, just and honorable relations between nations, by the firm establishment of the understandings of international law as to actual rule of conduct among Governments, and by the maintenance of justice and a scrupulous respect for all treaty obligations in the dealings of organized peoples with one another, the high contracting parties agree to this covenant of the League of Nations.

[In the original preamble the last sentence read, "adopt this constitution," instead of "agreed to this covenant."]

ARTICLE I.

The original members of the League of Nations shall be those of the signatories which are named in the annex to this covenant and also such of those other States named in the annex as shall accede without reservation to this covenant. Such accessions shall be effected by a declaration deposited with the Secretariat within two months of the coming into force of the covenant. Notice thereof shall be sent to all other members of the League.

Any fully self-governing State, dominion, or colony not named in the annex, may become a member of the League if its admission is agreed by two-thirds of the assembly, provided that it shall give effective guarantees of its sincere intention to observe its international obligations, and shall accept such regulations as may be prescribed by the League in regard to its military and naval forces and armaments.

Any member of the League may, after two years' notice of its intention so to do, withdraw from the League, provided that all its international obligations and all its obligations under this covenant shall have been fulfilled at the time of its withdrawal.

[This article is new, embodying with alterations and additions the old Article VII. It provides more specifically the method of admitting new members, and adds the entirely new paragraph providing for withdrawal from the League. No mention of withdrawal was made in the original document.]

ARTICLE II.

The action of the League under this covenant shall be effected through the instrumentality of an Assembly and of a Council, with a permanent Secretariat.

[Originally this was a part of Article I. It gives the name Assembly to the gathering of representatives of the members of the League, formerly referred to merely as "the body of delegates."]

ARTICLE III.

The Assembly shall consist of representatives of the members of the League.

The Assembly shall meet at stated intervals and from time to time as occasion may require, at the seat of the League, or at such other place as may be decided upon.

The Assembly may deal at its meetings with any matter within the sphere of action of the League or affecting the peace of the world.

At meetings of the Assembly each member of the League shall have one vote, and may have not more than three representatives.

[This embodies parts of the original Articles I., II., and III., with only minor changes. It refers to "members of the League" where the term "high contracting parties" originally was used, and this change is followed throughout the revised draft.]

ARTICLE IV.

The Council shall consist of representatives of the United States of America, of the British Empire, of France, of Italy, and of Japan, together with representatives of four other members of the League. These four members of the League shall be selected by the Assembly from time to time in its discretion. Until the appointment of the representatives of the four members of the League first selected by the Assembly, representatives of (blank) shall be members of the Council.

With the approval of the majority of the Assembly, the Council may name additional members of the League whose representatives shall always be members of the Council; the Council with like approval may increase the number of members of the League to be selected by the Assembly for representation to the Council.

The Council shall meet from time to time as occasion may require, and at least once a year, at the seat of the League, or at such other place as may be decided upon.

The Council may deal at its meetings with any matter within the sphere of action of the League or affecting the peace of the world.

Any member of the League not represented on the Council shall be invited to send a representative to sit as a member at any meeting of the Council during the consideration of matters specially affecting the interests of that member of the League.

At meetings of the Council each member of the League represented on the Council shall have one vote, and may have not more than one representative.

[This embodies that part of the original Article III. designating the original members of the Council. The paragraph providing for increase in the membership of the Council is new.]

ARTICLE V.

Except where otherwise expressly provided in this covenant, decisions at any meeting of the Assembly or of the Council shall require the agreement of all the members of the League represented at the meeting.

All matters of procedure at meetings of the Assembly or of the Council, the appointment of committees to investigate particular matters, shall be regulated by the Assembly or by the Council and may be decided by a majority of the members of the League represented at the meeting. The first meeting of the Assembly and the first meeting of the Council shall be summoned by the President of the United States of America.

[The first paragraph requiring unanimous agreement in both Assembly and Council, except where otherwise provided, is new. The other two paragraphs originally were included in Article IV.]

ARTICLE VI.

The permanent secretariat shall be established at the seat of the League. The Secretariat shall comprise a Secretary General and such secretaries and staff as may be required.

The first Secretary General shall be the person named in the annex; thereafter the Secretary General shall be appointed by the Council, with the approval of the majority of the Assembly.

The Secretaries and the staff of the Secretariat shall be appointed by the Secretary General, with the approval of the Council.

The Secretary General shall act in that capacity at all meetings of the Assembly and of the Council.

The expenses of the Secretariat shall be borne by the members of the League in accordance with the apportionment of the expenses of the International Bureau of the Universal Postal Union.

[This replaces the original Article V. In the original the appointment of the First Secretary General was left to the Council, and approval of the majority of the Assembly was not required for subsequent appointments.]

ARTICLE VII.

The seat of the League is established at Geneva.

The Council may at any time decide that the seat of the League shall be established elsewhere.

All positions under or in connection with the League, including the Secretariat, shall be open equally to men and women.

Representatives of the members of the League and officials of the League, when engaged on the business of the League, shall enjoy diplomatic privileges and immunities.

The buildings and other property occupied by the League or its officials, or by representatives attending its meetings, shall be inviolable.

[Embodying parts of old Article V. and VI., this article names Geneva instead of leaving the seat of the League to be chosen later, and adds the provision for changing the seat in the future. The paragraph opening positions to women equally with men is new.]

ARTICLE VIII.

The members of the League recognize that the maintenance of a peace requires the reduction of national armaments to the lowest point consistent with the national safety and the enforcement by common action of international obligations.

The Council, taking account of the geographical situation and circumstances of each State, shall formulate plans for such reduction for the consideration and action of the several Governments.

Such plans shall be subject to reconsideration and revision at least every ten years.

After these plans shall have been adopted by the several Governments, limits of armaments therein fixed shall not be exceeded without the concurrence of the Council.

The members of the League agree that the manufacture by private enterprise of munitions and implements of war is open to grave objections. The Council shall advise how the evil effects attendant upon such manufacture can be prevented, due regard being had to the necessities of those members of the League which are not able to manufacture the munitions and

Continued on Page Two.

MEN'S SILK CREPE SHIRTS AT $8.50 are the best silk shirt value in town. Best & Co.'s Men's Shop, Fifth Ave. at 35th St.—Advt.

$3.00 WASHINGTON or BALTIMORE $3.00 Next Sunday, May 4, Penna. R. R. Leave Penna. Station 12:10 Saturday night.—Advt.

Domestic ginger ale must confess on the label. The label proves that ROSS'S comes to you from BELFAST.—Advt.

McK & R CIN-U-FORM LOZENGES Tend to ward off Influenza—35c.—Advt.

TAFT PROPOSALS ADOPTED

Most of Hughes's Suggestions on League Also Carried Out.

COVENANT MADE CLEARER

Monroe Doctrine, Exclusion of Domestic Questions, and Other New Points Covered.

SENATORS EXPECT ADOPTION

But Borah Says Proposed League Is One of War, Not of Peace.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Modified so as to meet the criticisms of some of its principal American opponents, the revised draft of the covenant of the League of Nations was made public at the State Department this afternoon by Acting Secretary Frank L. Polk.

The more important changes are intended to safeguard the Monroe Doctrine, to remove domestic questions such as the Japanese immigration issue from the operations of the League, to permit nations to withdraw from the League upon two years' notice, and to make clear that the rule of unanimity shall control the decisions of the League Council.

All of the changes suggested by ex-President Taft have been covered in the revision of the covenant. Most of the changes urged by ex-Justice Charles E. Hughes have been adopted, but the recommendations of Messrs. Hughes, Root, Knox and others for a revision of Article X. were not carried out by the commission in charge of the redraft. Article X. is the one in which nations entering the League would mutually agree to guarantee the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all members of the League against external aggression.

Made Public in Europe Also.

The text of the covenant was made public in the form in which it will be presented to the plenary session of the Peace Conference tomorrow afternoon in Paris. It was cabled to Washington and other world capitals in diplomatic code last week, with instructions to hold it in confidence until supplementary instructions were received from Paris.

These came today and directed that it be made public with the stipulation that no part of the revised covenant be transmitted to Europe, directly or indirectly, until after its publication in the United States. The purpose of this was to prevent its premature publication abroad, the understanding here being that the covenant is being made public simultaneously in the various countries.

Senator Borah of Idaho was the only prominent critic of the original League covenant in Washington tonight. In the absence of other opponents of the original draft there was a disposition to believe that the alterations made had gone a long way toward disarming criticisms. Senator Borah's first-hand impression of the revised covenant was not satisfactory to himself, and he is expected to continue his fight vigorously. This is not surprising, as it was not understood that he would be satisfied with the changes that were being made.

Main Changes in Draft.

Here are the main essentials of the alterations which the League covenant has undergone, based on a careful word-for-word comparison tonight of the revised covenant with the original draft as brought from Paris late in February by President Wilson:

First—The phraseology of the covenant is considered to have been immeasurably improved. Phrases of circumlocution have been rewritten. The document is much clearer.

Second—There is an annex to the revised covenant specifically naming the signatories to the Peace Treaty at Paris which are to be the original members of the League; also naming thirteen other nations, all neutrals, which are invited to accede to the covenant. Germany and the enemy nations are not named as original members of the League, and may only be admitted by a two-thirds vote of the League after giving certain promises and guarantees. Mexico is not asked to become a member of the League.

Third—One criticism of the original covenant was that it contained no provision for withdrawal. This has been met by the insertion of a provision in the new Article I. that any member of the League may withdraw from it after two years' notice, provided it has ful-

filled its obligations under the League covenant.

Fourth—Another criticism was that there was no clear showing that the action of the Council of Nine should be unanimous as to decisions. Article V. of the re-draft provides that the decisions of the Council shall require the agreement of all the members of the League represented at the Council's meeting.

Fifth—The seat of the League is for the first time definitely established at Geneva, but can be moved elsewhere by decision of the Council.

Sixth—All positions under the League are to be open equally to men and women—this also being new.

Altered to "Council" and "Assembly."

Seventh—The original covenant provided for an "executive council" of nine members, and for a "body of delegates" in which each nation of the League would have representation. The revised covenant provides for a "council" of nine, and changes the name of the body of delegates to the "assembly."

Eighth—The reduction of armaments provision, in Article VIII., has been not only rewritten but essentially changed. In this rewriting it is made plain, where it was left to assumption in the original covenant, that the plans for reducing armaments must first be approved and adopted by the several Governments before being put in effect. There is in this article a new paragraph providing that plans for the reduction of armaments "shall be subject to reconsideration and revision at least every ten years."

Ninth—A provision has been inserted in what is now Article XV. intended to remove domestic questions, such as the Japanese immigration question, which President Wilson considers to be national and not international, from the purview of the decisions of the League. This change provides that "if the dispute between the parties is claimed by one of them, and is found by the Council, to arise out of a matter which by international law is solely within the domestic jurisdiction of that party, the Council shall so report, and shall make no recommendation as to its settlement."

Tenth—Another important new provision in the covenant, found in the final paragraph of Article XVI., stipulates that any League member violating the covenant may be voted out of the League by the Council, if the action is concurred in by the representatives of all the other members of the League represented on the Council.

Monroe Doctrine Clause.

Eleventh—The Monroe Doctrine is sought to be safeguarded in an entirely new provision which becomes known as Article XXI. It provides that nothing in the covenant "shall be deemed to affect the validity of international engagements such as treaties of arbitration, or regional understandings like the Monroe Doctrine for securing the maintenance of peace."

Twelfth—A very important change has been made in the mandatory section under which neither the United States nor any other nation or member of the League is to be made a mandatary against its consent. This has been accomplished by the addition of the clause in the new Article XXII., which reads "and who are willing to accept it," so as to render it possible for any nation to refuse to serve as a mandatary under the League.

Thirteenth—Still another wholly new provision takes the form of what is now Article XXV., binding the League members to promote the establishment and co-operation of national Red Cross organizations to improve health, prevent disease and mitigate suffering throughout the world.

These do not cover all the changes and improvements that have been made in the original League covenant, but they deal with the main points of the original that were under attack, or cover some of the wholly new ideas that have been introduced. The rest of the changes are not merely phrasеological, although the redrafting of the language, the shifting of phrases from one article to another, the splitting of sentences, and the use of more direct language throughout the redraft have made it more of a constitution and less of a plan for a covenant.

New Terms on Amendment.

Among the changes not enumerated above is one in what is now the XXVI., or final, article of the new covenant. The final article of the original covenant provided that amendments to the covenant would take effect when ratified by the States represented on the Executive Council of Nine and by three-fourths of the States whose representatives compose the body of delegates. The revised covenant provides that amendments will take effect when ratified by the members of the League represented on the Council and by a "majority of the members of the League represented in the Assembly."

In addition, this new paragraph has been added to Article XXVI.:

"Such amendment shall bind any member of the league which signifies its dissent therefrom, but in that case it shall cease to be a member of the league."

There was a very general disposition in Washington tonight to believe that the word "not" had been left out of this amendment in the text as cabled, and that it should read: "Such amendment shall not bind any member of the league which signifies its dissent therefrom, but in that case it shall cease to be a member of the league." The State Department was asked whether this correction should be made, but refused to authorize a correction, as the text, as officially received from Paris, did not contain the word "not," and Acting Secretary Polk did not feel at liberty to assume that such change should be made. He has asked Paris for advices whether the final paragraph of Article XXVI. was correctly received.

The revised covenant contains an "annex," which names the original members of the League. It embraces thirty-two nations or self-governing dominions or colonies which are to be signatories to the treaty of peace and thirteen neutral nations which are to be invited to accede to the covenant, making a total of forty-five nations in all, provided they all join. The British Empire is to be a member and five of its self-governing Dominions or colonies are also named as members: Canada, Australia, South Africa, New South Wales, and India.

There was a suggestion in one unofficial quarter that Newfoundland was probably intended for New South Wales, but the State Department said that the original of the message which brought the revised text to the department did not mention Newfoundland but did include New South Wales. A message has also been sent asking whether this is correct.

Taft's Suggestions Accepted.

After the League covenant was given out today there were efforts in unofficial quarters to discover to what extent it may have embraced the amendments suggested by Messrs. Taft, Root, and Hughes. Former President Taft suggested four changes. As a matter of fact, Mr. Taft would have been satisfied with the original League covenant, but considered it wise to make certain changes in order to offset some of the criticism leveled at it by members of his own party.

Mr. Taft suggested that the covenant be amended so as to safeguard the Monroe Doctrine, to make certain that the rule of unanimity should control the decisions of the Council of Nine, to assure that domestic questions were removed from the scope of operations of the League, and to make it possible for a nation to withdraw. He also thought that the plan for disarmament should be gone over every five or ten years and reconsidered in the light of changed conditions. All these changes have been embraced in the new covenant.

The changes which Mr. Hughes proposed were stated by himself in his address to the Union League Club of New York on March 26. They were seven in number. First, he thought that there should be explicit provision as to the requirement of unanimity of decision. This change has been made. Second, Mr. Hughes thought there should be a suitable limitation as to the field of the League's inquiries and action so as to leave no doubt that the internal concerns of States, such as immigration and tariff laws, were excluded.

This is thought to be covered by the new provision in Article XV. of the covenant given out today, which provides that "if the dispute between parties is claimed by one of them, and is found by the Council to arise out of a matter which by international law is solely within the domestic jurisdiction of that party, the Council shall so report and shall make no recommendation as to its settlement."

Mr. Hughes thought that there should be a provision that no foreign power should hereafter acquire by conquest, purchase, or in any other way, any possession on the American continent. This is sought to be covered by the Monroe Doctrine amendment. He also urged that there should be an amendment providing that the settlement of purely American questions should be remitted to the American nation, and that European nations should not intervene unless requested to do so by the United States. This might be construed by some as being intended to have been covered also by the Monroe Doctrine amendment.

He further proposed that the guarantee in Article X. should be omitted. This change was not made. Mr. Hughes suggested that the covenant should be altered by providing that no member shall be constituted a mandatary without its consent, and that no European or Asiatic power shall be constituted a mandatary of any American people.

The first part of this suggestion is specifically accepted and placed in the revised covenant, which has been amended to provide that no nation shall be made a mandatary without its consent. The second part of it is regarded as covered by the safeguarding of the Monroe Doctrine. Mr. Hughes also wanted a provision that any member of the League might withdraw at its pleasure on a specified notice. The suggestion has been accepted.

Changes Proposed by Root.

Mr. Root suggested that six amendments be made in the League covenant. He proposed that Article XIII., relating to the submission of disputes to arbitration, be changed. It was amended, but not in the words suggested by Mr. Root. The new language inserted in the article provides, however, that "disputes as to the interpretation of a treaty as to any question of international law, as to the existence of any fact which if established would constitute a breach of any international obligation, or as to the extent and nature of the reparation to be made for any such breach, are declared to be among those which are generally suitable for submission for arbitration."

Mr. Root also urged that Article XIV. be amended to provide that the council should call a conference in from two to five years to review the condition of international law. This article was amended so as to provide that the League Council should not only formulate but "submit to the members of the League for adoption" plans for the establishment of a permanent court of international justice. Other new language in this article provides that "the court also may give an advisory opinion upon any dispute or question referred to it by the council or by the assembly."

The third amendment suggested by Mr. Root was that a reservation be inserted to safeguard the Monroe Doctrine. The provision inserted is not in the identical language suggested by him. The fourth amendment which Mr. Root proposed related to Article X. This is the article which would bind the nations in the League to guarantee the territorial integrity and existing political independence of states which are members of the League. The article has been criticised by Senator Knox, also by Senator Borah and others. But the revised covenant leaves the article virtually as it was.

Mr. Root's suggested amendment was to the effect that after the expiration of five years any party might terminate its obligation under this article by giving one year's notice in writing. Mr. Hughes also thought there should be a limitation set on this guarantee but the framers of the revised covenant thought otherwise.

Mr. Root also suggested that Article IX., which sets up a permanent commission to advise the council on the executive provisions relative to disarmament and the use of forces and armaments, should be amended so as to give that commission full power of inspection and verification. This change was not made, but Article IX. was amended so as to have this permanent commission advise the council on the provisions of Article I. as well as those of Article VIII. The original covenan specially mentioned only Article VIII in this connection.

The sixth and final suggestion of Mr. Root was that Article XXVI be amended so as to provide that the council should call a general conference of members of the League to meet not less than five nor more than ten years after the signing of the covenant for revision of the covenant, and also providing that at any time after a year's notice a member might withdraw from the League. This idea was not adopted in the form in which presented by Mr. Root, but the covenant was amended so as to provide that a nation may withdraw on two years' notice, if in good standing respecting its observance of the League covenants, and another amendment in Article XXVI. of the League provides that the covenant may be amended by a majority vote instead of by a two-thirds vote.

Mexico Not a Member.

The list of forty-five nations set forth in the annex is considered rather significant in diplomatic circles. Three of the Pan-American nations are excluded. They are Mexico, Costa Rica and Santo Domingo. All the other South, Central or West Indian nations are included. Mexico, Costa Rica and Santo Domingo cannot be admitted into the League except on the same terms as Germany, Austria, Turkey, and Bulgaria. Russia is also left out of the list of nations set forth in the annex.

Mexico was left out probably because of the attitude of the Carranza Government during the war, not only on the ground of pro-Germanism, but also because of the stand of the Carranza Government, which England and France have refused to recognize, towards foreign investments in Mexico. Costa Rica's attitude has been similar in some respects to that of Mexico. Although the Washington Government has recognized the Carranza Government, it has not recognized the Tinoco Government in Costa Rica.

Santo Domingo was probably left out because it was not regarded as a full fledged nation worthy of participation in the League in the present status of that nation.

There has been a quasi-American protectorate over Santo Domingo, where there are American marines still being attacked and killed by bandits, and operating there under an agreement between the American and Dominican Governments.

Might Take Mandate for Mexico.

There have been suggestions from abroad that the United States Government might be asked by the League to serve as a mandatary over Mexico Should the League actually ask the United States to serve as such a mandatary it is the belief of many here that President Wilson would not be inclined to avoid undertaking any mandate respecting Mexico that the League might make. It is not understood to be President Wilson's purpose to seek such a mandate, but if the mandate were once considered wise by the League and put up to the President, it is the belief of some that he would seriously consider the idea and submit it to Congress for consideration.

Whether such a request will be submitted to the United States will probably depend very much upon the trend of affairs below the Rio Grande and the ultimate attitude of the Mexican Government toward foreign investments, which European nations, under the Monroe Doctrine, would probably find it difficult to deal with themselves in any situation requiring the used of armed forces.

Full Text of League of Nation's Covenant, with Changes

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

implements of war necessary for their safety.

The members of the League undertake to interchange full and frank information as to the scale of their armaments, their military and naval programs and the condition of such of their industries as are adaptable to warlike purposes.

[This covers the ground of the original Article VIII., but is rewritten to make it clearer that armament reduction plans must be adopted by the nations affected before they become effective.]

ARTICLE IX.

A permanent commission shall be constituted to advise the Council on the execution of the provisions of Articles I. and VII. and on military and naval questions generally.

[Unchanged except for the insertion of the words "Article I."]

ARTICLE X.

The members of the League undertake to respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all members of the League. In case of any such aggression or in case of any threat or danger of such aggression, the Council shall advise upon the means by which this obligation shall be fulfilled.

[Virtually unchanged.]

ARTICLE XI.

Any war or threat of war, whether immediately affecting any of the members of the League or not, is hereby declared a matter of concern to the whole League, and the League shall take any action that may be deemed wise and effectual to safeguard the peace of nations. In case any such emergency should arise, the Secretary General shall, on the request of any member of the League, forthwith summon a meeting of the Council.

It is also declared to be the fundamental right of each member of the League to bring to the attention of the Assembly or of the Council any circumstance whatever affecting international relations which threatens to disturb either the peace or the good understanding between nations upon which peace depends.

[In the original it was provided that the "high contracting parties reserve the right to take any action," &c., where the revised draft reads, "The League shall take any action."]

ARTICLE XII.

The members of the League agree that if there should arise between them any dispute likely to lead to a rupture they will submit the matter either to arbitration or an inquiry by the Council, and they agree in no case to resort to war until three months after the award by the arbitrators or the report by the Council.

In any case under this article the award of the arbitrators shall be made within a reasonable time, and the report of the Council shall be made within six months after the submission of the dispute.

[Virtually unchanged except that some provisions of the original are eliminated for inclusion in other articles.]

ARTICLE XIII.

The members of the League agree that whenever any dispute shall arise between them which they recognize to be suitable for submission to arbitration and which cannot be satisfactorily settled by diplomacy, they will submit the whole subject matter to arbitration. Disputes as to the interpretation of a treaty, as to any question of international law, as to the existence of any fact, which, if established, would constitute a breach of any international obligation, or as to the extent and nature of the reparation to be made for any such breach, are declared to be among those which are generally suitable for submission to arbitration. For the consideration of any such dispute the court of arbitration to which the case is referred shall be the court agreed on by the parties to the dispute or stipulated in any convention existing between them.

The members of the League agree that they will carry out in full good faith any award that may be rendered and that they will not resort to war against a member of the League which complies therewith. In the event of any failure to carry out such an award, the Council shall propose what steps should be taken to give effect thereto.

[Only minor changes in language.]

ARTICLE XIV.

The Council shall formulate and submit to the members of the League for adoption plans for the establishment of a permanent court of international justice. The court shall be competent to hear and determine any dispute of an international character which the parties thereto submit to it. The court may also give an advisory opinion upon any dispute or question referred to it by the Council or by the Assembly.

[Unchanged except for the addition of the last sentence.]

ARTICLE XV.

If there should arise between members of the League any dispute likely to lead to a rupture, which is not submitted to arbitration as above, the members of the League agree that they will submit the matter to the Council. Any party to the dispute may effect such submission by giving notice of the existence of the dispute to the Secretary General, who will make all necessary arrangements for a full investigation and consideration thereof. For this purpose the parties to the dispute will communicate to the Secretary General, as promptly as possible, statements of their case, all the relevant facts and papers; the Council may forthwith direct the publication thereof.

The Council shall endeavor to effect a settlement of any dispute, and if such efforts are successful, a statement shall be made public, giving such facts and explanations regarding the dispute and terms of settlement thereof as the Council may deem appropriate.

If the dispute is not thus settled, the Council either unanimously or by a majority vote shall make and publish a report containing a statement of the facts of the dispute and the recommendations which are deemed just and proper in regard thereto.

Any member of the League represented on the Council may make public a statement of the facts of the dispute and of the conclusions regarding the same.

If a report by the Council is unanimously agreed to by the members thereof other than the representatives of one or more of the parties to the dispute, the members of the League agree that they will not go to war with any party to the dispute which complies with the recommendations of the report.

If the Council fails to reach a report which is unanimously agreed to by the members thereof, other than the representatives of one or more of the parties to the dispute, the members of the League reserve to themselves the right to take such action as they shall consider necessary for the maintenance of right and justice.

If the dispute between the parties is claimed by one of them, and is found by the Council, to arise out of a matter which by international law is solely within the domestic jurisdiction of that party, the Council shall so report, and shall make no recommendations as to its settlement.

The Council may in any case under this Article refer the dispute to the Assembly. The dispute shall be so referred at the request of either party to the dispute, provided that such request be made within fourteen days after the submission of the dispute to the Council.

In any case referred to the Assembly all the provisions of this article and of Article XII. relating to the action and powers of the Council shall apply to the action and powers of the Assembly, provided that a report made by the Assembly, if concurred in by the representatives of those members of the League represented on the Council and of a majority of the other members of the League, exclusive in each case of the representatives of the parties to the dispute, shall have the same force as a report by the Council concurred in by all the members thereof other than the representatives of one or more of the parties to the dispute.

[The paragraph specifically excluding matters of "domestic jurisdiction" from action by the Council is new. In the last sentence the words "if concurred in by the representatives of those members of the League represented on the Council," &c., have been added.]

ARTICLE XVI.

Should any member of the League resort to war in disregard of its covenants under Articles XII., XIII., or XV. it shall ipso facto be deemed to have committed an act of war against all other members of the League, which hereby undertake immediately to subject it to the severance of all trade or financial relations, the prohibition of all intercourse between their nationals and the nationals of the covenant-breaking State and the prevention of all financial, commercial, or personal intercourse between the nationals of the covenant-breaking State and the nationals of any other State, whether a member of the League or not.

It shall be the duty of the Council in such case to recommend to the several Governments concerned what effective military or naval forces the members of the League shall severally contribute to the armaments of forces to be used to protect the covenants of the League.

The members of the League agree, further, that they will mutually support one another in the financial and economic measures which are taken under this article, in order to minimize the loss and inconvenience resulting from the above measures, and that they will mutually support one another in resisting any special measures aimed at one of their number by the covenant-breaking State and that that they will take the necessary steps to afford passage through their territory to the forces of any of the members of the League which are co-operating to protect the covenants of the League.

Any member of the League which has violated any covenant of the League may be declared to be no longer a member of the League by a vote of the Council concurred in by the representatives of all the other members of the League represented thereon.

[Unchanged except for the addition of the last sentence.]

ARTICLE XVII.

In the event of a dispute between a member of the League and a State which is not a member of the League, or between States not members of the League, the State or States not members of the League shall be invited to accept the obligations of membership in the League for the purpose of such dispute, upon such conditions as the Council may deem just. If such invitation is accepted, the provisions of Articles XII. to XVI. inclusive shall be applied with such modifications as may be deemed necessary by the Council.

Upon such invitation being given, the Council shall immediately institute an inquiry into the circumstances of the dispute and recommend such action as may seem best and most effectual in the circumstances.

If a State so invited shall refuse to accept the obligations of membership in the League for the purposes of such dispute, and shall resort to war against a member of the League, the provisions of Article XVI. shall be applicable as against the State taking such action.

If both parties to the dispute, when so invited, refuse to accept the obligations of membership in the League for the purposes of such dispute, the Council may take such measures and make such recommendations as will prevent hostilities and will result in the settlement of the dispute.

[Virtually unchanged.]

ARTICLE XVIII.

Every convention or international engagement entered into henceforward by any member of the League shall be forthwith registered with the Secretariat, and shall, as soon as possible, be published by it. No such treaty or international engagement shall be binding until so registered.

[Same as original Article XXIII.]

ARTICLE XIX.

The Assembly may, from time to time, advise the reconsideration by members of the League of treaties which have become inapplicable, and the consideration of international conditions which continuance might endanger the peace of the world.

[Virtually the same as original Article XXIV.]

ARTICLE XX.

The members of the League severally agree that this covenant is accepted as abrogating all obligations or understandings inter se which are inconsistent with the terms thereof, and solemnly undertake that they will not hereafter enter into any engagements inconsistent with the terms thereof.

In case a member of the League shall, before becoming a member of the League, have undertaken any obligations inconsistent with the terms of this covenant, it shall be the duty of such member to take immediate steps to procure its release from such obligations.

[Virtually the same as original Article XXV.]

ARTICLE XXI.

Nothing in this covenant shall be deemed to affect the validity of international engagements such as treaties of arbitration or regional understandings like the Monroe Doctrine for securing the maintenance of peace.

[Entirely new.]

ARTICLE XXII.

To those colonies and territories which as a consequence of the late war have ceased to be under the sovereignty of the States which formerly governed them, and which are inhabited by peoples not yet able to stand by themselves under the strenuous conditions of the modern world, there should be applied the principle that the well being and development of such peoples form a sacred trust of civilization, and that securities for the performance of this trust should be embodied in this covenant.

The best method of giving practicable effect to this principle is that the tutelage of such peoples be entrusted to advanced nations who, by reasons of their resources, their experience, or their geographical position, can best undertake this responsibility, and who are willing to accept it, and that this tutelage should be exercised by them as mandataries on behalf of the League.

The character of the mandate must differ according to the stage of development of the people, the geographical situation of the territory, its economic condition and other similar circumstances. Certain communities formerly belonging to the Turkish Empire have reached a stage of development where their existence as independent nations can be provisionally recognized subject to the rendering of administrative advice and assistance by a mandatary until such time as they are able to stand alone. The wishes of these communities must be a principal consideration in the selection of the mandatary.

Other peoples, especially those of Central Africa, are at such a stage that the mandatary must be responsible for the administration of the territory under conditions which will guarantee freedom of conscience or religion subject only to the maintenance of public order and morals, the prohibition of abuses such as the slave trade, the arms traffic, and the liquor traffic and the prevention of the establishment of fortifications or military and naval bases and of military training of the natives for other than police purposes, and the defense of territory, and will also secure equal opportunities for the trade and commerce of other members of the League.

There are territories, such as Southwest Africa and certain of the South Pacific islands, which, owing to the sparseness of their population or their small size or their remoteness from the centres of civilization or their geographical contiguity to the territory of the mandatary and other circumstances can be best administered under the laws of the mandatary as integral portions of its territory, subject to the safeguards above mentioned in the interests of the indigenous population. In every case of mandate, the mandatary shall render to the Council an annual report in reference to the territory committed to its charge.

The degree of authority, control, or administration to be exercised by the mandatary, if not previously agreed upon by the members of the League, shall be explicitly defined in each case by the Council.

A permanent commission shall be constituted to receive and examine the annual reports of the mandataries and to advise the Council on all matters relating to the observance of the mandates.

[This is the original Article XIX., virtually unchanged, except for the insertion of the words "and who are willing to accept," in describing nations to be given mandataries.]

ARTICLE XXIII.

Subject to and in accordance with the provisions of international conventions existing or hereafter to be agreed upon, the members of the League (a) will endeavor to secure and maintain fair and humane conditions of labor for men, women, and children, both in their own countries and in all countries to which their commercial and industrial relations extend, and for that purpose will establish and maintain the necessary international organizations; (b) undertake to secure just treatment of the native inhabitants of territories under their control; (c) will entrust the League with the general supervision over the execution of agreements with regard to the traffic in women and children, and the traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs; (d) will entrust the League with the general supervision of the trade in arms and ammunition with the countries in which the control to this traffic is necessary in the common interest; (e) will make provision to secure and maintain freedom of communication and of transit and equitable treatment for the commerce of all members of the League. In this connection the special necessities of the regions devastated during the war of 1914-1918 shall be in mind; (f) will endeavor to take steps in matters of international concern for the prevention and control of disease.

[This replaces the original Article XX., and embodies parts of the original Articles XVIII. and XXI. It eliminates a specific provision formerly made for a bureau of labor and adds the clauses (b) and (e).]

ARTICLE XXIV.

There shall be placed under the direction of the League all international bureaus already established by general treaties if the parties to such treaties consent. All such international bureaus and all commissions for the regulation of matters of international interest hereafter constituted shall be placed under the direction of the League.

In all matters of international interest which are regulated by general conventions, but which are not placed under the control of international bureaus or commissions, the Secretariat of the League shall, subject to the consent of the Council and if desired by the parties, collect and distribute all relevant information and shall render any other assistance which may be necessary or desirable.

The Council may include as part of the expenses of the Secretariat the expenses of any bureau or commission which is placed under the direction of the League.

[Same as Article XXII. in the original, with the matter after the first two sentences added.]

ARTICLE XXV.

The members of the League agree to encourage and promote the establishment and co-operation of duly authorized voluntary national Red Cross organizations having as purposes the improvement of health, the prevention of disease and the mitigation of suffering throughout the world.

[Entirely new.]

ARTICLE XXVI.

Amendments to this covenant will take effect when ratified by the members of the League whose representatives compose the Council and by a majority of the members of the League whose representatives compose the Assembly.

Such amendment shall [not?] bind any member of the League which signifies its dissent therefrom, but in that case it shall cease to be a member of the League.

[Same as the original, except that a majority of the League instead of three-fourths is required for ratification of amendments, with the last sentence added.]

ANNEX TO THE COVENANT.

I. Original members of the League of Nations.

Signatories of the Treaty of Peace:

United States of America, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, British Empire, Canada, Australia, South Africa, New South Wales, India, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Hedjaz, Honduras, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Serbia, Siam, Uruguay.

States invited to accede to the covenant:

Argentine Republic, Chile, Colombia, Denmark, Netherlands, Norway, Paraguay, Persia, Salvador, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Venezuela.

II. First Secretary General of the League of Nations: (———)

[The annex was not published with the original draft of the covenant.]

SENATORS EXPECT COVENANT TO PASS

Changes Regarded as Removing Chief Grounds of Opposition to the League.

BORAH WILL CONTINUE FIGHT

Says Article X. Involves Us in Every European Squabble—Some Reservations Likely.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Only a few Senators were at the capital today, so that opinion from members of the ratifying body of Congress upon the League of Nations covenant was difficult to obtain. Of those who had remained in Washington nearly all were reluctant to pass judgment upon the document until they had had opportunity to read it. Only a few Senators had obtained a copy of the draft of the League as given out by the State Department.

Broadly speaking, it is the opinion of Senators that the League of Nations covenant as agreed upon by the Paris conferees will be accepted by the Senate. The recent changes made in it, particularly that safeguarding the Monroe Doctrine and reserving the right of nations to determine their domestic policies, are regarded as having strengthened the document so as to dissipate many of the objections originally raised by its opponents. That there will be severe opposition to the covenant in the Senate was evidenced in an interview with Senator Borah of Idaho, one of the bitterest opponents of the League project.

Radicals Still Full of Fight.

The fight against the League of Nations which has been waged by Senators Borah, Poindexter, Reed, and others of the radical element among its opponents will be carried to the floor of the Senate. What attitude Senators Lodge, Knox, and others of its less radical opponents will take was not revealed here tonight. But the impression prevailed that, inasmuch as the covenant as recast met the fundamental objections raised by them with the exception of the provision in Article X., touching upon territorial guarantees—it would have the support of the bulk of the former opposition when it reached the Senate.

Senators felt tonight that the League covenant had been made stronger in its redraft by the clause embodied in Article XV. allowing the withdraw of any member after two years' notice. Another clause which, its proponents feel, meets an appreciable objection is that under Article VIII. which puts under control of the legislative body of member nations the acceptance or rejection of the recommendation of the Council as to reduction of armaments. This, Senators pointed out, would vest with Congress the judgment of exactly what armament the United States should have for its own protection.

The unanimity clause, embraced in Article V., is another change that meets the approval of most Senators. Under this provision, they argue, a nation is protected against any possible combination that might arise against it in grave disputes threatening war. Senator Johnson of California and other critics of the League, however, are opposed to this clause as imposing almost impossible cohesiveness of action in arriving at a judgment.

A Blow at Italy's Claims.

The provision in the League covenant by which members are obligated to abrogate all treaties or understandings made before the League goes into effect which are inconsistent with the covenant, is held by some Senators to bear directly upon the crisis brought about by Italy's claim to Fiume, under the secret Treaty of London. Italy must accept the ultimatum laid down by President Wilson to withdraw her claim to Fiume, these Senators argue, or put herself outside the League of Nations.

The exclusion of the clause urged by Japan for recognition of racial equality, together with the provision for adjustment by nations of individual domestic questions, such as immigration, was suggested by Senators as another strong feature of the document as finally adopted, from the American point of view.

Senator Borah did not feel able, he said, to make an exhaustive analysis of the League covenant upon the cursory reading he had given it.

"Some of the most objectionable features of the covenant," he said, "are left unchanged. Article X. remains as it was. It was a foregone conclusion that it would remain intact. Under it we still obligate ourselves to guarantee the territorial integrity of all nations joining the League, and, of course, the understanding is that all nations will ultimately join. If they do not all join then there will be two Leagues, which would be the surest guarantee of war on a stupendous scale. We must agree, therefore, that we are guaranteeing the territorial integrity of all nations on the face of the earth.

"This article would require us to keep an army in Europe for years and indefinitely. The pitiable story of our soldiers in Russia would be repeated over and over. It would mean that we would be mixed up in all European boundary questions, just as we are now with Italy. In every controversy of the Old World we would have to furnish men and money whether we were concerned or not.

Article X. "a Breeder of War."

"This article is a breeder of war. It turns the League of Peace into a League of War. And even if it could be carried out, it would be contrary to justice, to progress, and to liberty. It would put the world in a straitjacket and rivet it down with military force. The provision of itself makes the proposition wholly objectionable to me.

"My opinion is that the language reserving the Monroe Doctrine is inadequate and inappropriate. The Monroe Doctrine is not a regional understanding. Bonar Law has said that this clause with reference to the Monroe Doctrine does not effect any material change. It seems to me that he is correct.

"The period of notice for withdrawal is too long. It should not be to exceed a year at most. Furthermore, it would seem from other clauses in the League that we could not get out even after giving notice, unless by the unanimous vote of all members of the Assembly that we have lived up to our obligations. Under this clause it would probably take about a quarter of a century to get out. This clause seems to have been the highest achievement of European diplomacy from the European point of view.

"These are some of the things that can be said offhand with certainty. Further discussion requires further investigation."

REED ASSAILS COVENANT.

Says on Whole It Is Worse Than Originally Drawn.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, April 27.—Senator James A. Reed said tonight of the new covenant of the League of Nations:

"There has been in places slight improvement, but on the whole, in my opinion, the document is worse than originally drawn. The first thing to consider is who are to constitute our new partners in this new government of the world? We knew in advance that Japan, the British Empire, Italy, France, and the United States would be members.

"A partnership with these nations possibly might not be so intolerable, but now seven direct votes are given to Great Britain. It includes as equals of the United States with equal voting power, Liberia and Hayti and Hadjez. It gives Cuba equal power. It includes a number of other countries that can hardly be called more than semi-civilized and whose population is insignificant as compared with ours.

"It does not include some of the most highly civilized nations, and I do not mean by this the Teutonic powers or Russia. It does include China, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Equador, France, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, India, New South Wales, Nicaragua, Panma, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Serbia, Siam, South Africa, and Urgauy. Together with the fact that each of these is equal to the United States, a pact putting Liberia and Hayti on an equality with the United States is not only appalling, but disgusting.

"I do not think the Monroe Doctrine is effectively protected. Article X. is practically unchanged. It binds us to furnish men, ships, and money to protect every member of this pact, and in that case we will be involved in every war in the world. In a word, this pact precludes this country from settling its internal policies in its own way. This country is bound to the arbitrament of semi-civilized and Oriental countries. Such a contract would never be made by the American people and they should not be bound by it until the American people have had opportunity to vote on it."

FAVOR LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Action by Various State Legislatures on the Proposal.

A summary of State legislative action on the League of Nations, issued yesterday by the League to Enforce Peace, says that thirteen Legislatures indorsed the League proposition by concurrent resolution during the sessions of 1919. Seventeen States adopted similar resolutions in 1917 and 1918. Four of these ratified their previous indorsements this year. Following is the list of States that have adopted favorable concurrent resolutions:

1919—Arizona, Arkansas, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Carolina, North Dakota, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Wisconsin, Washington, Vermont.

1918—Florida, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, Wisconsin.

1917—Delaware, Georgia, Illinois, Louisiana, Maryland, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas.

Two State Legislatures not included in the list for 1919 approved the League, although not by direct concurrent resolutions. In Missouri the Senate adopted a resolution indorsing the League without reservation. The Missouri House of Representatives declined to ratify this resolution, but adopted one of its own which approved the League provided it did not interfere with national sovereignty and the Constitution. The Massachusetts Legislature adopted a resolution demanding a peace treaty first and the formation of a League afterward.

Salvador Press Backing Wilson.

SAN SALVADOR, April 27.—The newspapers of this city published today President Wilson's statement on his attitude regarding Italy's claims before the Peace Conference at Paris. They comment favorably on the President's attitude.

Lost and Found Advertisements on Page 24.

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WORLD'S FINANCIAL CENTER.

An article in The Annalist today looks forward to the time when the development of New York as the world's financial centre will force the listing of foreign securities and send the New York stock market toward the London level, where twelve million share days are not unusual.—Advt.

QUEER CONTRASTS IN HUNGRY VIENNA

Theatres and All Stores Except Those for Food Doing Thriving Business.

SOCIAL LIFE CONTINUES

Yet Feeling in Austrian Capital Is That Change to Bolshevism Is Imminent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VIENNA, April 26.—Of all the Mid-European capitals this is at the present moment the most surprising in its outward aspect. We are nearer the starvation point than is even Berlin. The political situation only is so far uncertain that no one can name the exact date when German Austria will imitate its neighbors, Bavaria and Hungary, in establishing a conceivable approach to the fantastic. Yet withal the general suggestion is of cheerfulness.

Unlike Berlin, all the shops are open, shops as fine as any in Paris or London. They all alike seem well stocked, except, of course, the food shops, and, despite the prices, they are crowded with customers. The streets are full of droshken and taxicabs, which seem to have no difficulty in finding custom, although they charge perhaps 40 kronen for a trip of a mile. The theatres are all crowded, and man, woman, and child seem as optimistic as they are the reverse in Berlin.

On the other hand, the man who cuts your hair declares he has not tasted meat for more than three weeks, and looks like it. The waiter in your coffee house confides to you that he is earning less than 10 crowns a day, (it costs you 150 to live barely at a moderate hotel.) The streets are lined with beggars who express extravagant gratitude if you give them a 20-heller piece, worth just now a little over one cent.

The only available explanation of such psychical phenomena would seem to be that things have come to such a pitch of desperation in Vienna that it is simply useless to worry over them any more.

Diplomatic and social life continues in spite of everything, and provides most piquant contrasts. I last night attended a brilliant reception given by the Czechoslovak Minister, M. Tusar, at the legation in the Lobkowitz Palace, which in itself provided one such contrast. In the same salon in which, exactly a century ago, Beethoven's "Eroica" symphony was first performed under the high patronage of Counts Lichnowsky, Lobkowitz, and Rasumoff a concert of Bohemian music took place under the leadership of the famous Czech composer, Oscar Nedbal, and concluded with the national anthem of the republic, "Where My Fatherland."

The circumstances of such a diplomatic event are paradoxical enough when you remember that Czechoslovakia is now one of the Entente nations and normally still at war with German-Austria, and that Minister Tusar has not yet, according to the old conventions of diplomacy, been formally accredited at all to Vienna, in which city before the revolution he formerly sat as a Czech member of the Imperial Parliament. Yet not only did the reception take place with the full cognisance of the present Austrian Government, but was attended by representatives of practically all the allied and many of the neutral powers, including France, Britain, the United States, Italy, Belgium, Sweden, Spain, Denmark, Brazil, Ukraine, and Rumania.

Actually Tusar's mission is more economic than diplomatic, being chiefly devoted to unraveling very complicated financial questions arising out of the new status of former Austrian subjects who now become citizens of Bohemia, or such problems as the dividing up of great artistic collections in museums here, many of the finest paintings having formerly belonged to Prague, Budapest or Trieste.

The powers of the present apology for a Government are almost daily reducing themselves automatically as soldiers of the Volkswehr abandon their duty or seek it elsewhere. Large numbers have already made their way across the frontier into Hungary to join the "proletarians" in that country, declaring that only there can they see any hope of getting enough to eat.

A few days before my arrival here a body of more than a thousand men with several officers marched in good order to the Eastern Railway Station and demanded a special train to take them to Budapest. Although this convenience was refused them no effort was made to stop them, and they started off in ordinary trains.

The people of Vienna describe themselves as "good children," and they certainly offer a marked contrast in manners to their cousins in Berlin. That such a wholesale desertion as I have described could take place without any kind of bloodshed, and with very little disorder of any kind, speaks volumes for their self-control.

That they are still resolute in their pursuit of pleasure is fairly evident by the large "gates" attending local football matches and the enthusiasm that is there displayed. But here, as elsewhere in Central Europe, the shadow of anarchy is lying in wait, only to be driven away by one remedy—food.

URGES BOURGEOIS MASSACRE.

Pogany Incites Budapest Reds to Plunder and Slay.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, April 27.—Under the heading "Proclamation of Saint Bartholomew's Night," the Acht Uhr Absendblatt of Berlin publishes an extract from an extraordinary speech delivered by Pogany, one of the people's mandataries in Budapest. It is a direct incitement to the people to murder and plunder and to exterminate the bourgeoisie.

Pogany accuses the bourgeoisie of wishing with help from the other side of the demarkation line to restore the old capitalistic régime and of dreaming already of the restoration of the monarchy.

"Tremble before our revenge," he cries shrilly. We shall exterminate you not only as a class, but literally to the last man among you. We look upon you as hostages, and the coming of allied troops shall be of ill omen for you. Nor need you rejoice in the white flag of the coming bourgeois armies, for your own blood shall dye it red."

This speech, which apparently was heavily censored before reaching Berlin, evoked tremendous applause from an audience consisting of members of the Soldiers' and Workers' Councils.

HOOVER THE ORATOR AT ARMY CEMETERY

In a Speech at Mesves, France, He Tells of "Demand of Social Right."

PARIS, April 27.—An American military cemetery was dedicated today at Mesves, France, which lies a few miles northwest of Nevers, in the Department of Nievre. Here thousands of soldiers will find their last resting place.

Herbert C. Hoover, Director General of the Interallied Relief Organization, delivered the principal address. He said in part:

"This spot is consecrated by American men and women who have died that other peoples might be free. It has even a larger aspect than this. This resting place marks another milestone on the road toward freedom.

"In our century and a half of national life we have reverently consecrated such plots to our national memories—first on the altar of our own liberty, and thrice that others might also be free. Bunker Hill, Lexington, Yorktown, Arlington, Gettysburg, Shiloh, San Juan—and now Mesves—the memories of these are forces that inspire the soul of a nation.

"Nor do these memories reproach us with the passions of hate that arise from aggrandizement and wars of profit. We have neither sought nor gained anything in these sacrifices but that men should be free.

"These ideals of freedom and liberty for which men of all generations and of our generation have died are not light phrases. To us they mean the maintenance of law and justice between nations, they mean the maintenance of justice within nations by the free will of the majority. Domination from without is intolerable to free men. Domination from within by minorities is no less intolerable, whether they be aristocracies or autocracies, whether military, dynastic, economic, or racial. They are all tyrannies.

"The world has spent infinite blood and has suffered infinitely to destroy the misuse and inheritance of political power. We are yet faced with the unsolved problem of the misuse and inheritance of economic power. In the end reaction, whether it be political or economic, has always fallen with a crash.

"It is for us to maintain clarity of thinking, and not to be misled by the will-o'-the-wisp of passion and enthusiasm. Yet from these times the plaint of the downtrodden becomes the insistent demand of social right."

Foch Visits Poincare at Elysee.

PARIS, April 27.—Marshal Foch was received by President Poincare this morning at the Elysée Palace.

FOE PROPAGANDA EXPOSED ON RHINE

Americans Seize Treves Postal Cards Blaming Allies for Devastation.

TRACED TO BERLIN MACHINE

Head of Alsatian Organization Denounces Stories of Discontent Against French.

TREVES, April 27, (Associated Press.)—Indications that an organized German propaganda is being carried on in the American area of occupation continue to reach advanced general headquarters in Treves.

According to officers whose duty it is to watch for violations of the regulations of the army of occupation, every few days reveals that the chiefs of the German propaganda department in Berlin conceive some new scheme for influencing the minds of the allied forces in the occupied zones. All these schemes, it is said, are inspired for the purpose of creating dissensions among the allied troops.

When the Germans departed from the territory west of the Rhine they left behind them written and verbal instructions to the local authorities as to the manner in which the incoming armies should be treated. Recent discoveries show that the instructions were that an attitude of friendliness should be adopted toward the forces of occupation at first. It was believed this would achieve results satisfactory to the Germans. The scheme failed, and the Germans are now using other means.

Among the cases that have come to light recently was one in Treves. An officer found on sale here postcards which the Germans issued during the war. The cards, which were being sold to American soldiers, depicted destruction wrought in various towns along the front fighting lines and carried printed matter stating that the damage was done by French and British artillery. Thousands of these cards have been confiscated in Treves and other towns in the American area of occupation.

PARIS, April 26, (Associated Press.)—Reports published in the United States relative to discontent in Alsace and Lorraine over French administration of the two provinces have brought a protest from Dr. Bucher, President of the "Anciens Etudiants-Alsaciens et Lorrains," who has made public the following statement:

"Freed from their load of hateful bondage, it is with profound happiness that Alsace and Lorraine have turned to their mother country. Their gratitude to France is infinite. Back in the fold, they are ready to co-operate with joy in the task of reconstruction, and their dearest wish is to come back for a full share in the internal life of France.

"It is obvious, however, that administrative measures cannot be changed in one day without slightly perturbing the general run of things. France, as generous and liberal as ever, has invited the peoples of Alsace and Lorraine to submit their own suggestions, as well as to point out obstacles that should be avoided.

"German propaganda has tried to make use of this exchange of views, and in this way criticism of matters of a purely administrative nature has come to be represented as discontent toward France and construed as evincing a tendency toward political autonomy. Such base rumors have gained nothing but scorn in Alsace and Lorraine, and the idea of autonomy has been indignantly cast aside. There is no room in our hearts for more than the ardent wish to be French citizens.

HONOR WAR VETERANS.

Newspapermen Give Dinner to Associates Who Served.

A welcome dinner to the newspapermen who served by the newspapermen who didn't get the chance was held in the Hotel Commodore, starting at midnight Saturday and lasting until yesterday's sun peeked into the main ballroom and sent the 900 diners home. A long program of entertainment, including George M. Cohan, Henry Coburn, Louis Mann, Bee Palmer, Ed Wynn and nearly everybody else of theatre fame was put on by S. Jay Kaufman.

At the guests' table were Major Gen. Alexander, Rear Admiral Hugh Rodman, Brig. Gen. Lenihan, Brig. Gen. George Albert Wingate, Colonel Donovan, and Major Duffy of the 69th, Major S. T. Doyle of the Marine Corps, Lieut. Col. Charles W. Whittlesey, Deputy Police Commissioner John A. Harriss, and Colonel Jacob Ruppert. Martin Green was toastmaster.

214 Cases Go to Naval Hospital.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., April 27.—The hospital ship Mercy arrived today from New York with wounded and sick sailors and marines. All were transferred to the Naval Hospital. Of the 214 men 175 were able to walk and the others were stretcher cases. The Mercy sailed tonight for Brest.

CHURCHGOERS APPLAUD PRAISES OF ITALY

Dr. Eaton's "To Hell with Germany!" Wins the Approval of Baptists.

Italy's part in the war and the crisis that has developed in the Peace Conference, as a result of her demand for the port of Fiume, were discussed from the pulpit of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, at Madison Avenue and Thirty-first Street, last night. The church was crowded and the applause that followed every laudatory reference to the Italians seemed to indicate that the audience was in favor of Italy getting what she wanted.

Signor Quattroni, the Italian High Commissioner to the United States, was to have been the principal speaker, but telegraphed at the last moment that he found it impossible to leave Washington at this time. It was said that Signor Quattroni did not consider this a proper time for Italian officials in this country to discuss the policies of their Government.

Ex-Senator Theodore E. Burton of Ohio presided, and the principal speakers were Captain Alessandro Zappelli of the Italian Army, Paul Yaselli, Assistant United States District Attorney, and Dr. Charles A. Eaton, who yesterday terminated his pastorate of the church. The congregation applauded vigorously when Dr. Eaton said that the United States "had side-stepped the war as long as it was possible to do so," and then added that the representatives of this country in Paris were now telling the European allies that "you must settle the war this way."

"The Italian people don't like what is being done," said Dr. Eaton, "and neither do we here in America like it. We have enough trouble here at home as it is, and if the Italians want Fiume, let them have it. Neither do the American people want a League of Nations that will put them in the position of being the schoolmaster of the world. And, furthermore, we don't like this excessive tenderness toward Germany. Poland wanted Danzig, and Germany gets it, and Italy wants Fiume and the Austrians are told they can have it.

"This is no time for us to be worrying about the Germans. Let them do their own worrying. Let us, for God's sake, stay at home and attend to our own business and let the Italians attend to their own affairs. I say 'To hell with Germany,' and I say it here, for you don't have to be a mollycoddle or a fuddy-duddy simply because you happen to be in a church."

The applause that followed indicated the congregation's approval.

Captain Zapelli said that it seemed that the Allies had forgotten what Italy had suffered and accomplished in the great war. But for Italian neutrality, which permitted the transfer of 500,000 French troops from the Italian border to Northern France, Joffre, he said, would never have won the first battle of the Marne. Later, he added, when Italy was still sorely pressed on her own frontiers, the Italians sent 250,000 men to help the Allies at Chemin des Dames and other points on the western front. He also complained that among the racial groups now demanding that Fiume be awarded them instead of Italy were some of the most bitter of the enemies that the Allies fought in the war—soldiers, he added, who were guilty of atrocities against Italians that paralleled the crimes committed against the Belgians and French by the Germans.

Senator Burton did not make any critical references to the Fiume controversy. He made plain that he did not consider it proper to speak on that subject at this time. He did, however, laud the patriotism of the Italians and called attention to the fact that 250,000 men of Italian blood had fought in the American Army.

Mr. Yaselli said he had handled as a Federal attorney more than 2,000 "slacker" cases, and that among them all there was not one Italian. Like Senator Burton, he refrained from discussing the Fiume controversy.

In Brooklyn there was held, yesterday afternoon, a meeting of Italian citizens, at which resolutions were adopted protesting against the attitude of the American peace representatives toward Italy in the matter of Fiume. The meeting was held at 153 Lawrence Street, and was called by Francis L. J. Corrao, former Assistant District Attorney of Kings County. A squad of police and detectives attended the meeting, but there was no disorder of any kind.

The resolutions of protest were unanimously adopted.

KILLED IN RHINE FLIGHT.

Moore and Kreege Were Flying to the Third Army Carnival.

COBLENZ, April 27, (Associated Press.)—Lieutenants Charles Moore of Cortland, N. Y., and E. F. Kreege of Northampton, Penn., were killed yesterday when an airplane in which they were flying fell near the Coblenz aerodrome.

Lieutenants Moore and Kreege in an observation plane started for the Third Army Carnival, which is being held on an island in the Rhine. Something went wrong with the plane a few minutes after it rose, and the men were dashed to death.

CITY TODAY WILL SEE REVIEW OF THE 69TH

Back from War Service, Famous Regiment Will March Up Fifth Avenue.

600 GOLD STARS ON BANNER

Archbishop Hayes and 500 Priests to Greet the Soldiers Passing the Cathedral.

The old 69th New York Infantry will perform the last act of its war history this afternoon by marching in review up Fifth Avenue from Washington Square to 110th Street. Before the end of the week the 2,700 men of the unit will have gone through the demobilization process at Camp Mills, and will be civilians again after eighteen months' service as the 165th Infantry of the 42d, or Rainbow Division.

Promptly at 2 o'clock the regiment will start its march from the Washington Arch, and by 4 o'clock the unit will have reached 110th Street if the crowds along the avenue do not hamper progress as they did with the 27th Division. No such delay is expected by the police, more than 6,000 patrolmen having special assignment to duty this afternoon along the line of march.

It will take the regiment about twenty minutes to pass any given point along the line of march. The regiment will march in close formation, with units formed in lines of about twenty men. Officers said they hoped the crowds would permit the organization to maintain these lines throughout the march.

Officers to March with Men.

Contrary to the usual custom of, military parades Colonel W. J. Donovan and the staff and field officers who, under the old army regulations, are considered mounted officers, will not ride on horses, but will march with the men. It, is the desire of the officers to give to the city and the reviewing party an impression of the regiment as it appeared in the field, where horses and other means of transportation frequently were lacking.

The regiment will march in four battalions, the line companies forming the first three, as in the regular organization. A fourth battalion, under command of Major Henry A. Boots, will comprise the Headquarters, Supply, and Medical Companies. The commanding officers of the other three battalions are Majors Michael A. Kelly, Van S. Merle-Smith, and Martin H. Meaney.

In addition to the 2,700 men of the regiment about 800 wounded men who returned to this country at intervals will march as a battalion under command of Major Thomas Reilly, himself a casual. Many of the veterans of the regiment in hospitals here are still unable to walk the distance, and a special section of the reviewing stand near the official stand has been set aside for them. They will be taken to the stand by the Motor Corps of America, the Motor Corps of the Red Cross, and private automobiles.

Banner to Honor the Fallen.

In tribute to the members of the regiment who perished in the service a banner with more than 600 gold stars upon it will be carried with the regimental colors. When Colonel Donovan announced his original plans for the parade he said that no banners of any kind would be carried, except the colors, but after his conference in the armory with the organization of the "Gold Star Mothers" he decided that some symbol should be displayed in tribute to those who gave their lives that the regiment might be victorious.

Even the wounded will be under strict military discipline, Colonel W. T. Donovan having issued orders to the men to maintain their dignity as members of a historic regiment returning with the honors of war and receiving the respect and acclamation of their friends and admirers. He issued also a formal appeal to the public to accord to the regiment a review that will not detract from the dignity of the officers and soldiers. One of his special pleas was that gifts should not be thrown upon the pavement so that the soldiers would yield to the irresistible temptation to scramble for them in the rest periods.

Colonel Donovan expressed his gratitude yesterday to the city for the welcome given to the regiment and said that the soldiers of the regiment had finished their job and would "go back to work as ordinary citizens, not posing as heroes, or trying to live on any reputation made as soldiers."

"What we have tried to do as a regiment is to come home in the proper spirit as a military unit, that has had some part in the fine effort of America," he continued. "We have come home trying neither to boast nor to knock."

Will Clear Fifth Avenue.

In preparing for the passing of the regiment the police will clear Fifth Avenue of all vehicular traffic, along the entire line of march, about 1 o'clock, an hour before the parade, although traffic crossing the thoroughfare will be allowed to pass without restriction, except when it would cut the regiment.

Rules governing admission of ticket holders to the grandstands from Sixtieth Street to 110th Street are the same as on the day of the 27th Division parade. Those seeking admission to the stands will be allowed to use only the street marked on the ticket. Seats in the stands will be held until 1:45, fifteen minutes before the regiment is due to leave Washington Square. The Mayor's Committee announced that through an error some of the tickets were stamped with the information that the parade would start at 10 o'clock in the morning and that no seats would be held after 9:45 A. M. They warn holders of such tickets, printed before the hour was changed to 2 o'clock, to disregard the information.

Members of the official reviewing party, Governor Smith, Mayor Hylan, representatives of the army and navy, and the Mayor's Committee, will meet at the City Hall about 1 o'clock and proceed to the reviewing stand by automobile. Archbishop Hayes and 500 priests will review the regiment from the stands in front of St. Patrick's Cathedral, and 100 girls there will throw flowers upon the soldiers.

After the parade the entire regiment will go to the Hotel Commodore, where the soldiers will be entertained at dinner by the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. Men who live in the city will have leaves for the night, and the unit will return to Camp Mills tomorrow to be demobolized.

NATIONAL ARMY MASSED FOR MUNICH ATTACK

Federal Troops Gain to the Northeast and Soviets to the Southwest of City.

BERLIN, April 26, (Associated Press.)—Military operations against the Soviet Government of Bavaria were planned to begin today, under the command of Lieut. Gen. von Hoehl. The Bavarian Government has announced that Würtemberg troops and other national forces are engaged in the movement.

Reports to the Vossische Zeitung state that martial law has been declared throughout Bavaria. Both sides have received reinforcements, it is indicated, Spartacide forces from Munich having joined the Soviet troops.

The town of Landshut, northeast of Munich, has been captured by Government forces, but southwest of Munich the Soviet troops have advanced along the Fuerm and Ammer Rivers to Lake Starnberg and Lake Ammer.

According to a Munich dispatch to the Lokal-Anzeiger, two leaders of the Independent Socialists and the whole Commission for the Unemployed at Nuremberg have been arrested. Herr Schmitt, the Spartacide leader there, resisted arrest and was shot, while his son was badly wounded, it is said.

The Town Hall and other public buildings at Nuremberg are held by Government troops. In encounters between armed civilians and soldiers and a Government patrol in that city, one sailor was killed and several civilians were wounded.

LEGION CAUCUS TONIGHT.

Will Choose Delegates to St. Louis—Plea for Jobs for Soldiers.

Cornelius W. Wickersham, State Secretary of the American Legion, 140 Nassau Street, announced yesterday that a caucus of the New York district would be held tonight at 8 o'clock in the 7th Regiment Armory, Park Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street, to elect twenty-two delegates and alternates to the national convention to be held in St. Louis on May 8, 9, and 10. Lieut. Col. Wade Hayes of Pershing's staff will preside and Major Gen. Robert Alexander of the 77th Division, Colonel Donovan of the 165th Infantry, Colonel Henry C. Curran, formerly President of the Board of Aldermen, and probably Samuel Gompers, Jr., will speak.

Theodore Roosevelt, Chairman of the temporary Committee on Organization, issued this statement:

"The importance of the work being done all over the country in connection with the employment of returned soldiers cannot be stressed too much. These men must have jobs. The coordination of this activity under one head in this city, which has taken place during the last week, has been a valuable step in advancing the effectiveness of this most important task. Employment work among soldiers and sailors should be directed and executed by soldiers and sailors themselves. They understand the psychology of the returning and jobless service men as no one else does. They can talk the soldier's language and get at his desires and ambitions. They can knock the 'hero stuff' on the head. They can size up a man's capabilities and limitations on very short acquaintance.

"It is for these reasons that the American Legion, just as soon as its organization will permit, is most anxious to take part in this work. For it will be an important province for an organization of service men to concern itself with the welfare and employment of all men who have been in the service. The returning service man seeks only for an opportunity to earn his daily bread in employment which is, at least, as remunerative as that which he left when he entered the service of the United States. His experiences of the last two years have made him better and more effective as a wage earner."

In order to reach those who can furnish employment to unemployed fighters, 11,000 priests in Catholic parishes in the United States issued a call yesterday for all to observe "Employment Sunday," May 4, by trying to find jobs for the men. The request was issued by the National Catholic War Council. The Re-Employment Bureau of New York City for Soldiers, Sailors, and Marines announced yesterday that it had opened a "help wanted" bureau at 505 Pearl Street. This organization will work especially in finding jobs for the 77th Division men when they are mustered out.

MEXICO REBUFFS ENTENTE ALLIES

Refuses to Recognize Armistice Clause Controlling Disposal of Securities by Germans.

SAYS IT VIOLATES TREATY

And Mexican Constitution Guarantees Right of Republic's Inhabitants to Dispose of Property.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The Carranza Government in Mexico has declined to recognize the financial clause of the armistice of Nov. 11, 1918, by which Germany pledged herself to the allied Governments not to dispose of any of her stocks in specie or any of her foreign title-deeds or bonds abroad, whether in the possession of the Government, savings banks, private persons or ecmpanies without the previous consent of the Allies.

In a note to the French Government the Mexican Government has taken the stand that it cannot recognize the effects of the armistice engagements of Germany because it is regarded as contrary to the Mexican Constitution and to the terms of a treaty between Germany and Mexico. This note is believed to have had an important influence upon the action of the French Government in refusing to receive Alberto J. Pani, who was sent to Paris as Mexican Minister and who has just been withdrawn from France by the Mexican Foreign Office.

Disclosure of this latest action of Mexico in opposition to the provisions of the armistice comes very closely on the heels of the announcement issued several nights ago by the Mexican Foreign Office in which it challenged the Monroe Doctrine provision of the revised covenant of the League of Nations, and indicated that Mexico would not be bound by such a provision.

The notes recently exchanged between the Mexican and French Governments and which have an important relation to the question of the control and ultimate disposition of German property in Mexico, were obtained in Washington tonight.

Under instructions from the French Government, the French Legation in Mexico City, on Dec. 26 last, apprised the Carranza Government of the terms of the financial clause in the armistice and M. F. Dejean, the French Chargé d'Affaires, added in his communication:

"I am likewise instructed to draw your special attention to the importance which the allied Governments attach to the prevention of any loss to them, by any means whatsoever, of property belonging to the German Government or German subjects. Measures will be taken to prevent the contracting parties from making a profit out of any transaction which may be considered to be fraudulent."

E. Garza Perez, Mexican Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in acknowledging receipt of the communication, wrote in part:

"In reply, and by agreement with the President of the Republic, I have to observe to you that from the first clause it appears that Germany has undertaken that no negotiable stock, whether belonging to private persons or companies, shall be disposed of without previous agreement with the Allies. If this is the correct interpretation of the clause aforesaid, I take the liberty of remarking that the Mexican Government is unable to recognize any of the effects of this engagement, inasmuch as it is contrary to our Constitution and to the terms of the friendly treaty signed between Mexico and Germany.

"In effect our Magna Carta allows all the inhabitants of the Republic, as fundamental guarantee, the free disposal of their properties, and states that this freedom can only be restricted by a judicial act dictated by the law courts of the nation. For greater clarity Article 33 of our political constitution extends to foreigners the guarantees allowed in Chapter 1 of the same, in which is included the article aforementioned. On the other hand, the Treaty of Friendship, Trade, and Navigation entered into between the United States of Mexico and the German Empire on July 20, 1883, stipulates that the citizens or subjects of each one of the contracting parties shall enjoy in the territory of the other with respect to their person, property, profession, industrial, or commercial calling, as well as in religion, the same guarantees and rights as are granted, or may hereafter be granted, to the citizens or subjects of the more favored nation.

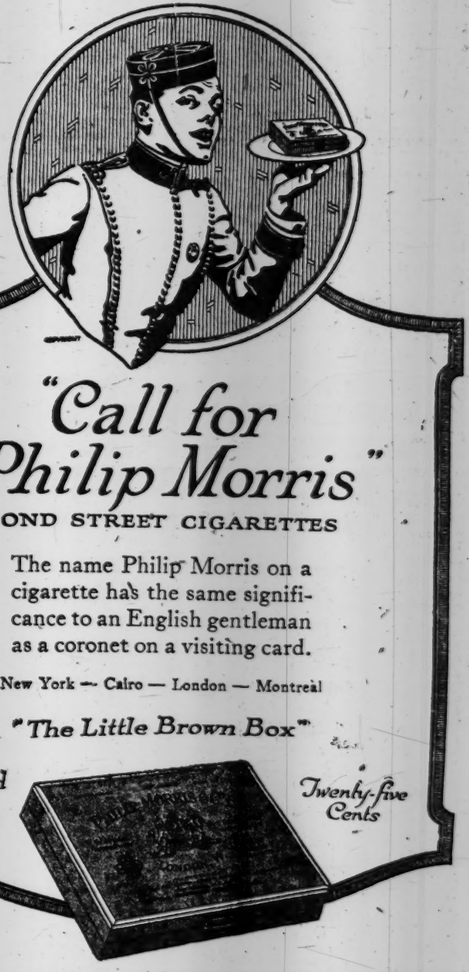
"Consequently, the Mexican Government is unable to take any steps to prevent German companies or individual subjects from disposing of their financial investments, particularly as the Mexican Government has no knowledge of any legally constituted Government in Germany at the present time and neither has it received any communication to the effect that it has agreed to the restrictions referred to."

A second French note was presented which informed the Mexican Government "that although Marshal Foch has not had occasion to impose on Austria-Hungary the same economic conditions referred to, as there is no authority at present in the former empire with whom contracts of this nature can be signed, France, and with her all the Allies, is resolved to interpret in the same manner as in regard to Germany, any disposal of deeds, mortgages, or liens constituted on Austro-Hungarian property which may be useful to the Allies to recover pecuniary losses."

Señor Garza Perez, in his reply to this, wrote:

"I have to state, as I had the honor of saying in my note of the 3d instant, that the Mexican Government is unable to take any steps of a general character to prevent Austro-Hungarian subjects from disposing of their property, provided they are entitled to do so in accordance with the provisions of Article 4 of our Constitution."

Lost and Found Advertisements on Page 23.



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ITALY WARNED BY ALLIES

Continued from Page 1, Column 8.

ing place in Italy, there is still some doubt whether the Italian people as a mass are aroused against him. Above everything else, the Italians want peace. There is expectation in some quarters that as soon as the present excitement is over this desire will reassert itself and the people will begin to have doubts whether it is worth laying the foundation for enmities by keeping Fiume.

When the President was in Italy, the story ran that the peasants were burning candles in front of his pictures. He was carried away by the demonstrations in his honor, and admitted that they were the most inspiring he had ever witnessed. If the Italian people now prefer Fiume to peace there has been a radical change in their attitude. Italy is as sick of war as the rest of Europe, and the tendency to resent the ambitions of politicians which lay the foundation for future trouble is believed to be strong there.

As for the claims that French sentiment toward Wilson has changed, it may be remarked that the things said in the towns and villages to those who accompanied the President on his visits to the devastated regions indicated that among a certain element of the population, at least, the desire for peace exceeded all else, and that Wilson was still looked upon as the disinterested apostle of the people's rights against those of the politicians.

There is no concealing the fact that those most concerned in adjusting the world's affairs are worried over the Italian situation. At the same time they feel that a reason for optimism exists in the fact that there has been no break. Italy is still a full-fledged member of the Peace Conference. The situation is dangerous, however, and the pessimists are reveling in speculative comment as to its possibilities.

The bugaboo of an alliance of Germany, Russia, and Japan has been held up to the gaze of the Americans within the past few days. Now the bugaboo exhibitors add Italy to the combination. Japan's Ambassador at Rome calls on the remaining Italian peace delegates in Paris, and immediately in certain imaginative minds the foundation for a Japanese-Italian entente is laid.

Wilson, Clemenceau, and Lloyd George must keep cool heads in this crisis. They appreciate, however, that the feeling in Italy is intense, and it is sometimes impossible for Governments to overcome the mob spirit when once aroused over patriotic issues.

The problem concerning the disposition of the Shantung Peninsula and its port of Kiao-Chau also causes worry. Japan is credited with having proposed that the peace treaty provide that Japan and China settle the disposition of this territory in their own way; but it is said that Japan would be willing to give additional assurance separate from the peace treaty to return Shantung to Chinese control.

The suggested provision in the peace treaty would be considered, perhaps—as Japan evidently wants it construed—as recognition of a Far Eastern Monroe Doctrine, while the separate undertaking would be a concession to President Wilson's fourteen points, upon which the peace deliberations are supposed to be founded.

Those who are showing resentment at President Wilson's attitude toward the Fiume question are seeking to have the idea disseminated that Japan is in thorough sympathy with the Italian position and intends to show it before the Peace Conference is ended.

But down at bottom—in spite of their present nervousness—the big men of the world who are here in this peace-making business, feel that the conference will not end in futility. They are satisfied that the people of the world are determined that proper safeguards of peace shall be furnished in the peace treaties and the League of Nations covenant. The potent influence of this feeling is certain to have its effect in bringing order out of current conditions, no matter how chaotic they may appear to be.

FRENCH REPORT TREATY NEARLY COMPLETED

Expect Its Presentation to Germans by Saturday, After Plenary Session.

PARIS, April 27, (Associated Press.)—It was stated in French circles tonight that the Peace Conference would be ready to present the peace treaty to the Germans Friday or Saturday of this week. The Drafting Committee worked throughout the entire day today, while the members of the Council of Three were taking a respite from conference work.

The French idea is that the text of the treaty is nearly completed. The military and naval sections have been finished, with the exception of the situation as regards the Kiel Canal and some secondary points.

Aside from the disposition of Kiao-Chau, which some of the delegates are confident will be settled tomorrow, there remain to be settled conclusively questions of the customs régime in the Duchy of Luxemburg, the disposition of the German cable lines, and the repatriation of German prisoners of war. The report of the special commission on the latter question is expected tomorrow.

It was said tonight that all the other problems had been solved and been drafted into the articles of the treaty, including the control of the west bank of the Rhine.

The latest reports are that a secret plenary session will be held Thursday or Friday evening for communication of the terms to the allied and associated powers.

The Temps says two or three days will suffice for the Council of Three to approve clauses in the Treaty of Peace that still remain to be thoroughly clarified. The newspaper adds that the committee intrusted with the preparation of the program concerning Alsace-Lorraine has achieved a definite draft in which all the claims of France are admitted.

La Liberté says Captain André Tardieu has been invited to prepare the outline of the text of the Peace Treaty which is to be handed to the German plenipotentiaries, and that this fact indicates that the Italians indorsed all the essential clauses of the treaty before they left Paris.

ENGLAND OPPOSING JAPAN?

Expectation That She Will Vote Against Ally's Claims to Shantung.

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PARIS, April 27.—Another crisis is due this week over the settlement of the Japanese and Chinese claims to the Shantung Peninsula. This will mark the second clash between Great Britain and Japan, and, it is believed, may cause an open break. On the occasion of the first split Great Britain placated her ally by representing that her colonial empire—Australia and Canada—would not permit England to indorse the views of Tokio regarding the equality of races, which would mean repealing the Asiatic Exclusion bills.

Present indications are that Great Britain will not back up the Japanese claims against China, which are diametrically opposed to American ideas. Whether Japan will back her demands with an ultimatum in the form of a threat to quit the conference remains to be seen; but, regardless of what action Japan takes, the conference will continue treating with the problems in hand, regardless of members quitting it.

SECLUDING GERMAN ENVOYS.

Work on Versailles Barriers Proceeds, Despite German Protests.

VERSAILLES, April 26. — Workmen are rapidly getting into shape the buildings of the Palace and the hotels adjoining it for the meeting of the Peace Congress. The preliminary sessions between the German plenipotentiaries and the delegates of the five great associated and allied powers will be held in the room in the Trianon Palace Hotel in which the sessions of the Supreme Allied War Council were held during the war.

The room in which the first discussions will take place is commonplace in its associations compared with the Hall of Mirrors, in which the treaty will be signed. Space is limited, and it will not be possible for delegates of all the powers to meet there unless they stand, as there is not sufficient room for chairs for all.

Three large windows fill almost the entire side of the wall looking out on the gardens of the hotel, with a pleasant vista of trees. The windows are hung with curtains of rich yellow and blue. Two smaller salons adjoining the conference room will probably be thrown into it by opening the wide folding doors to make room for the deliberations.

A large force of workmen was busy today installing telephones and making other arrangements for the congress, including the erection of a wire barrier in the courtyard, from behind which the multitude of newspaper correspondents will be permitted to witness the arrival and departure of the plenipotentiaries.

Another force of workmen is engaged in the park making discreet and unobtrusive arrangements for shutting off the corner between the Trianon Palace Hotel and the Hôtel des Réservoirs, the German headquarters—about one-fourth of a mile square—through which the German representatives will pass on their way to and from the conferences, if it should be finally decided to seclude the Germans in this manner. It was originally proposed to use barbed wire barriers; but rustic palings, used in the park for closing off streets and walks, were being put in position today.

Baron Lersner, the head of the German delegation already here, has entered very emphatic objections to any restriction of the freedom of movement of the Germans, and has indicated strongly the attitude of the main German delegation on this point. In view of these objections, the French authorities may abandon their early plans about the barrier. M. Oudaill, the Commissioner in charge of the arrangements, said that in any event he would not close the barriers until the opening of the congress.

PARIS, April 27.—Three sets of golf clubs are included in the baggage of the German delegates which has arrived at Versailles.

PLAN TO SUPPORT ORLANDO.

Various Italian Parties Preparing a Resolution of Confidence.

ROME, April 27.—At a political meeting today a special committee was appointed to draft a resolution of confidence in the Government for submission to Parliament. The meeting was attended by Senators and Deputies from all parties except the official Socialists.

GERMAN ENVOYS EN ROUTE.

Three Special Trains Are Bearing Them to Versailles.

BERLIN, (via Copenhagen,) April 26. —German delegates to the Peace Conference will travel to Versailles in three special trains, the first leaving Berlin on Sunday and the last on Monday. It is expected that the peace terms will be handed to the German representatives on Tuesday evening.

The Tageblatt says it is assumed in well-informed circles that the Italo-American incident will not influence negotiations at Versailles.

WILSON'S 'ALLIANCE' PLANS.

Paris Paper Says They Are Under Way, but Await Senate Action.

PARIS, April 27.—A project for an alliance between France and America is actually under way, the Echo de Paris says, but adds that President Wilson is withholding action until he can place the matter before the American Senate for ratification.

BAKER SAILS FOR HOME.

Coming on the George Washington —Lansing in Devastated Region.

BREST, April 27, (Associated Press.)—Newton D. Baker, the American Secretary of War, sailed today for the United States aboard the transport George Washington.

PARIS, April 27.—Secretary of State Lansing and Ambassador Wallace left Paris last night on a visit to the devastated regions of France. They were accompanied by Colonel E. M. House.

BRUSSELS, April 27.—The party of American representatives which has been visiting Belgium will leave here for Lille, France, on Monday.

Japanese Squadron at Marseilles.

MARSEILLES, April 27.—The Japanese squadron which has been visiting Italy arrived today at Marseilles, having left Genoa this morning.

Wilson on Sunday Motor Trip.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 26.—President Wilson intends to take an out-of-town motor journey on Sunday. He is very tired after a hard fortnight. Lloyd George also has gone to a nearby place for a Sunday rest.

A PULLMAN porter is a railroad man—in a way. One might even claim that a kalsominer is in the mining business. Likewise, quantity-cut clothing might be termed hand-tailored, but it isn't journeyman-custom-hand-tailored just the way a Clemons Made-To-Measure Suit at $30 to $55 is.

Gentlemen, it isn't in the game or in the goods, and you might as well acknowledge it. Only a Custom Tailor, like myself, can give Genuine Journeyman Custom Tailoring, with its body-gracing fit, thoroughbred style, talented technique and personal attention, from Hand-Clasp to Hand-Tailoring.

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If you are looking for an immediate outdoor job at $25 to $60 per week, read this:—

About 300,000 TRACTORS will be manufactured in the U. S. in 1919 as against 29,000 in 1916.

This is a live industry with a great future and we have numerous letters in our files indicating a country-wide demand for tractor operators, salesmen and mechanics.

We can train you in 5 to 7 weeks for these jobs.

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We produce superfine stationery by all methods—so superior that we have regular customers in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Chicago, and other cities well supplied with good engravers, lithographers and printers—so fine in conception and execution that we were awarded a medal at the London Exhibition of 1914.

May we serve you?

The Edwards Company
Lithographers, Printers
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Youngstown, Ohio

HASH?

WELL, you can hardly call it that because it doesn't taste like any other hash you ever ate. You see, it has been pulled out of the ridiculous into the sublime by the appetite-teasing flavor of

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GIVES 44 CITATIONS IN 77TH DIVISION

Gen. Alexander Makes Public the Names of Men Honored on Feb. 2.

TWO CHAPLAINS MENTIONED

Lieuts. Browne and Reilly Praised for Bravery—17 New York City Men on List.

Major Gen. Robert Alexander, commander of the 77th Division, yesterday gave out a list of citations which he awarded on Feb. 2 to forty-four officers and enlisted men in his command who had distinguished themselves in action. Seventeen of those whose names appear on the list are residents of New York City, from which the contingent was chiefly recruited. Two chaplains, First Lieutenant Duncan Browne, rector of the Episcopal Church at New Brighton, S. I., and First Lieutenant Bernard J. Reilly of Corona, L. I., received mention for bravery under fire.

Other residents of New York City cited by General Alexander were First Lieutenant Ward B. Chamberlain, First Lieutenant Thornton B. Thayer, Second Lieutenant Samuel Freedman, First Sergeant Phillip W. Bigoney, Sergeant Edward J. Crowley, Sergeant Arthur F. Huber, Sergeant William Addie, Sergeant Benjamin S. Weber, Sergeant George Marks, Sergeant Vincent Bisignano, Mechanic Walter Riker, Wagoner Paul Piering, Corporal James J. Murphy, Corporal Thomas A. Thompson, and Private (first-class) Adam J. Lechner.

Lieut. Col. Frederick E. Smith, 308th Infantry, (deceased).—Until he was killed in the Forest of Argonne on Sept. 29, 1918, this officer served with his regiment in each of its most severe engagements and by his splendid heroism and personal courage under fire was of the highest inspiration to the officers and men of his command. Whether in command of the regiment or second in command, he was to be found, usually, in the most forward positions directing his operations personally. When in charge of operations in the outpost zone on the Vesle River near Ville Savoye, from Aug. 21 to Aug. 25, 1918, Lieut. Col. Smith frequently proceeded along the lines exposing himself fearlessly under the heaviest shell fire. His devotion to his men showed extraordinary heroism, he, himself, refusing to take cover while he pointed out advantageous shelter for others. He aided in the evacuation of the wounded under shell fire. When rations were scarce and the forwarding of supplies extremely difficult, he cooked portions of food for those most in need and carried it to their funkholes. While pushing the military situation to the utmost, he always had time for some deed of thoughtfulness which kindled new enthusiasm in officers and men subjected day and night to terrific bombardment from enemy high explosives and gas shells. His post of command was a refuge for the wounded and exhausted, while he himself remained without cover under fire, directing his operations on the fore slope of a hill under enemy observation. On the morning of Sept. 29, 1918, in the Argonne, southwest of Binarville, Lieut. Col. Smith revealed, in going to his death, that same absolute disregard of personal danger which had endeared him to officers and men in his regiment. Communication from the forward regimental P. C. to the battalion leading the advance had been interrupted, temporarily, by the infiltration of small parties of the enemy armed with machine guns. This officer insisted upon leading, personally, a party of two other officers and ten enlisted men sent forward to re-establish runner posts. The guide became confused, the party strayed to the left flank and beyond the outposts of troops in support, and suddenly came under fire from a group of German machine guns only fifty yards away. Lieut. Col. Smith shouted to the other members of his party to take cover. Disregarding his own danger he pulled his pistol and opened fire on the German gun crew. He fell severely wounded in the side, but bravely regained his footing and continued to fire on the enemy until most of the men in his party were out of danger. He then refused first-aid treatment, made his way in plain view of the enemy to a spot where he obtained several hand grenades, and returned to his former position, all the while under terrific machine-gun fire. Wounded again, mortally, he fell just as he was attempting to find the exact location of the nearest machine gun nest preparatory to attacking it with hand grenades. Next of kin: Mrs. Clara Ripley Smith, wife, 646 East Sixtieth Street, Portland, Ore.

Lieut. Col. George W. Easterday, (then Major,) 305th Field Artillery—This officer, without regard to his own personal safety, made frequent and continuous reconnoissances in the most advanced and hazardous positions, in order to place his battalion well forward in timely support of the infantry. On the heights of Servel, on the Vesle, his reconnoissance party, though taken under a severe barrage with direct observation, was pushed forward until it had successfully accomplished its mission. In the Argonne he made many reconnoissances under direct machine gun fire, and on the final advance to the Meuse, while in command of the accompanying battalion of artillery with the infantry, he was always either in advance of or with the front line infantry seeking forward positions and targets of opportunity. At St. Juvin it was necessary, preparatory to the attack, to make a forward reconnoissance under extremely heavy shell and machine gun fire. At one time his party was held up by machine guns at point-blank range, and was only extricated with difficulty. At Fontenoy ,while under severe shell fire, he personally dressed the wounds of the driver of his side car and took him to safety. At Oches, on Nov. 3, 1918, while riding out on reconnoissance in his side car, well in advance of the infantry lines, he was suddenly held up by machine guns at about 400 meters' distance. He then deliberately moved out on foot in the open in order to draw the enemy machine gun fire and thus enable him to locate their positions accurately on his map. Although continually under heavy machine gun fire and fire of a 77 mm. battery, which was firing on him with direct observation, he continued his reconnoissance in the open until several machine gun nests had been observed and exactly located, and which subsequently were successfully taken under fire by his battalion. Next of kin, George I. Easterday, father, Hotel Decatur, Washington, D. C.

Major Erwin B. Newcomb, 307th Infantry—For extraordinary heroism in action near Grand Pre, France, Oct. 15, 1918. Major (then Captain) Newcomb, in command of the 1st Battalion, 307th Infantry, and later of two companies of the 3d Battalion, 307th Infantry, a total of six companies, proceeded under heavy enemy artillery and machine gun fire to his front line companies, then near the railroad station, assumed temporary command of and reorganized one of these companies when its captain had become a casualty. Having overcome many difficulties and obstacles throughout a day of constant fighting, this officer's energy and skill eventually resulted in the capture of the town by his troops. His presence with the leading troops and his bravery on this occasion were an inspiration to his men. Again near Oches, France, on Nov. 4, 1918, this officer was in command of the 1st battalion, 307th Infantry. When the regiment was held up by heavy enemy trench mortar, machine gun and artillery fire, Major (then Captain) Newcomb proceeded to the front line, at great personal risk, and skillfully directed the advance of his troops into the town. His actions that day were a splendid example and an inspiration to his men. Next of kin, Mrs. Charlotte A. Newcomb, wife, 125 Garland St., Bangor, Me.

Captain Robert T. P. Storer, 305th Field Artillery—On Sept. 6, 1918, while reconnoitring a forward position for his battery near Serval, Captain Storer, in company with Lieutenant Dellatre of the French Mission, passed outside our lines and carried on his reconnoissance until stopped by fire from German snipers that wounded Lieutenant Dellatre. Although under carefully directed fire and in grave danger, he attended Lieutenant Dellatre and remained with him for four hours, until under cover of darkness he was able to help him to a place of safety. The information obtained by his reconnoissance was of great value to the artillery. Next of kin, J. H. Storer, father, Hotel Vendome, Boston, Mass.

Captain Edward B. Twombly, 304th Machine Gun Battalion—In taking his ammunition cars through to his guns, which were established west of St. Perrement, he was pursued and fired on by four enemy airplanes on the Fontenoy-St. Pierremont Road. St. Pierremont had not yet been mopped up, and as he approached the town he was fired on by enemy machine guns within the town and from across the fields, while the planes still continued to fire on him. Without regard to his own personal safety he had his men take shelter in the cellar of one of the buildings while he reconnoitred to see how he could get through. The enemy artillery, directed by the planes, began to shell the town heavily, and at the first lull he instructed his men that each car would make a dash for it separately, each man coming from his shelter when he heard the motor of the previous car cranked. He succeeded in getting all his men through unharmed in spite of the fact that the cars were riddled with bullets. By his coolness and bravery he was an inspiration to his men, and his good judgment undoubtedly saved their lives. Next of kin, Mrs. Edward B. Twombly, wife, Hobart Av., Summit, N. J.

Captain Medley Gordon Brittain Whelpley, 306th Field Artillery.—On August 21, 1918, this officer reported to the commanding officer, Company I, 308th Infantry, then in the front lines north of the River Vesle, to carry out an investigation ordered by his regimental commander. Captain Whelpley not only gave proof of unhesitating devotion to duty and energy in fulfilling his mission under heavy shellfire, but also, after remaining in a shell hole near the Company I Infantry P. C. over night, on the following morning, during severe shelling by the enemy and an attack by a battalion of their infantry, did courageously remain, shouldering a rifle and voluntarily taking command of a small group which held a flank against repeated attacks by the enemy. In this critical time he showed utter disregard of personal danger, inspired his enlisted comrades, and held his assigned flank, thereby enabling the establishment of liasion on the right and left. Upon the decision of the infantry commander to relieve Captain Whelpley again volunteered to cover this movement by returning to his flank, and by maintaining his position protected the safe retirement of this company. The group under Captain Whelpley's command killed a number of the enemy and captured three. Next of kin—Mrs. Medley G. B. Whelpley, wife, 237 Kimball Avenue, Westfield N. J.

First Lieut. Ward B. Chamberlin, 307th Infantry.—On September 11, 1918, the 3d Battalion, 307th Infantry, was holding the ridge at Merval, with the enemy in front and on the right flank. Shortly after noon some men, thought to be Bochs, were seen moving into position along a ridge on the left flank. As their continued presence there would have made the position of the 3d Battalion untenable, it was considered desirable to send a small patrol across, which, by exposing itself, would draw fire and thereby verify the presence and strength of the enemy. Volunteers were called for from the nearest group of men; but owing to the fact that they had for two days been under continuous shellfire in an exposed position, their nerves were in no condition to undertake this work. Lieutenant Chamberlin, however, volunteered and insisted on going on this patrol, although accompanied only by a guide and one other officer. Next of kin—Mrs. Elizabeth D. Chamberlin, mother, care of Chamberlin, Kafer & Wilds, 2 Rector Street, New York City, N. Y.

First Lieut. Roy H. Bobert, A. D. C., Headquarters 153d Infantry Brigade—On the afternoon of Nov. 1, 1918, he went to Hill 200, near Point Remilly, southwest of the Meuse River, and, after making observations of the Meuse and Chiers River valleys and towns as far as Mailly, Points Ville and Amblimont, northeast of the Meuse, proceeded, under direct observation of the enemy, to Point de Garde and Bar de Pelle, and at these points inspected the bridges damaged by retreating enemy and crossed the river on driftwood and remaining bridge parts, in utter disregard of his own safety, returning with valuable information as to the bridges, terrain, and enemy. This officer has frequently displayed the highest type of personal bravery, devotion to duty, and complete indifference to his own welfare. Next of kin, Otto Boberg, father, Eau Claire, Wis.

First Lieut. Duncan H. Browne, Chaplain, 305th Infantry.—In the Argonne, during the attack of Sept. 26, 1918, near the Ferme Chevauchee Road, this officer, without regard to his own safety, personally attended more than ten wounded men close to the firing line, and under sweeping machine gun fire. During the night of Sept. 26-27, 1918, this officer, with utter disregard of personal danger and under intense shell fire of the enemy, remained with wounded men, otherwise unattended, rendering them efficient aid and comfort. During the entire drive through the Argonne Forest this officer repeatedly showed his devotion to men of the command by repeated attendance on wounded men under enemy shell fire and at all times exhibited the highest sense of duty, disregard of personal safety, and spirit of self-sacrifice. Next of kin, Mrs. Alice L. Browne, wife, 76 Franklin Av., New Brighton, N. Y.

First Lieut. Thomas G. Pool, 307th Infantry—In the Forest of Argonne, when his company, with two battalions of another regiment, was surrounded by the enemy from Oct. 2 to Oct. 7, 1918, he displayed exceptional devotion to duty. The officer was wounded during this period, but remained active until after the relief was effected. During all attacks made by the enemy, on the position occupied by the surrounded force, his activeness was especially marked, and afforded an example of high courage to the men under his command. Next of kin, Charles W. Pool, father, 12 Fonda St., Houston, Texas.

First Lieut. Thornton C. Thayer, 305th Field Artillery.—This officer served in the capacity of Battalion Observation Officer, and also, at times, as Forward Observing Officer, continuously during the operations of this division from Aug. 14 to Nov. 11, 1918. At Les Pres Farm, on the Vesle River, he was in charge of an observation post which was continuously under heavy fire, both shell and gas, causing casualties to the detail of one killed and one wounded. He was also Battalion Observation Officer on the heights near Blanzy, on the Aisne River. The observation post was located in an exposed building in the town of Serval, constantly under heavy shell and gas fire, and in direct observation and range of enemy snipers. On account of the limited positions suitable for observation in this sector it was necessary that the registration and fire of the entire battalion be observed from this observation post. Due to its hazardous and exposed location it was necessary for the observer to remain on duty continuously for six days without relief, food being furnished to him with difficulty at night. On several occasions, without waiting for the arrival of the telephone detail, he crawled out along the wire, personally mending numerous breaks which had been caused by shellfire in the immediate vicinity of the outpost, and thus enabling the station to refunction with the minimum loss of time. By his calm and steady demeanor he inspired and steadied the detachment, and by his good judgment and initiative the observation post was constantly in operation and rendered invaluable service, enabling the artillery to support the infantry. In the wooded terrain of the Argonne, where observation posts were impossible, he acted as Forward Observation Officer, constantly exposing himself to heavy fire by moving from point to point along the infantry front lines, obtaining information as to the location of machine gun nests and adjusting the fire of the battalion. At St. Juvin he acted as Battalion Observation Officer when the observation post was located in a church steeple. This position, besides being in direct observation and in range of enemy snipers, was heavily shelled, many direct hits being made on the building. Yet he always remained on duty at his post, rendering valuable service. Lieutenant Thayer, by his courage, continuous devotion to duty, and initiative, rendered invaluable assistance to the artillery in support of the infantry, and thereby performing valuable service to the entire brigade. Next of kin, John B. Thayer, father, 26 Monroe Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

First Lieut. C. W. Wimberley, 307th Infantry.—During the attack on Cheviers, near Grand Pre, on Oct. 15, 1918, the 2d Battalion, 307th Infantry, was subjected to a very heavy and effective artillery barrage while advancing through a very dense wood. It was extremely difficult to maintain liaison between the companies of the battalion and it was necessary that the orders of the battalion commander be rapidly transmitted to the company commanders. Lieutenant Wimberley, while under a heavy artillery barrage, calmly and with utter disregard of his own personal safety and in the face of extreme danger, went through the artillery fire from company to company in order to see that the orders of the battalion commander were in effect, established liaison between the companies. The brave and meritorious conduct of this officer on this occasion greatly facilitated the rapid movement of the battalion beyond the danger of artillery fire and expedited the rapid advance upon Cheviers. On the night of Nov. 4, 1918, at Oches, France, Lieutenant Wimberley administered aid to the wounded while under heavy machine-gun fire in the face of extreme danger and after the battalion commander, Major John H. Prentice, had been severely wounded by machine-gun fire and while the position was still under heavy fire, Lieutenant Wimberley proceeded through machine-gun fire to the wounded battalion commander, administered aid to him, and while still under heavy fire calmly consulted and advised with the Major as to the organization of the battalion for attack and the plans of attack which were to be immediately transmitted to the company commanders. After he arranged for the safe evacuation of the battalion commander he remained in this position until he had completed the plans of the battalion commander assuming command of the battalion until the regimental commander could be notified and another officer placed in command. His cool demeanor and good judgment while under fire was of great assistance in preparing the attack on Oches under very adverse conditions and was an inspiration to the men of the command. He personally visited the company commanders and kept the battalion well organized while under fire until the new battalion commander arrived. Next of kin, C. W. Kimberley, Sr., father, Bainbridge, Ga.

First Lieut. Bernard J. Reilly, Chaplain, 306th Infantry.—On the night of Nov. 2, 1918, at Thenorgues, then under heavy shellfire, left a place of safety upon hearing the cries of a wounded man and, with utter disregard of personal danger, he unhesitatingly exposed himself to the enemy fire, located the wounded man and carried him to shelter, where medical attention could be found. Next of kin, Catherine Smith, aunt, 17 West Burnside Avenue, Corona, L. I., N. Y.

First Lieut. Frederick W. Rogalsky, 3d Battalion Headquarters, 306th Infantry.—For extraordinary heroism on Nov. 5, 1918, at Autrecourt. This officer, the Scout Officer of his battalion, along made a reconnoissance on horseback from the town of Autrecourt to Villers devant Mouzon, a distance of one and one-half kilometers along the flank of the Meuse, in plain view of the strong enemy position of Amblimont, obtained the information required by his Colonel, and returned by the same route. The road over which he had to go was under heavy machine-gun fire and sniper-werfer just before the reconnoissance and as soon thereafter as the infantry appeared. He was fully aware of the fact that he was observed by the enemy and, although he could see the enemy with the naked eye, continued and accomplished his mission. Next of kin, Mrs. Matilda Rogalsky, mother, 14 Cleveland Street, Tonawanda, N. Y.

Second Lieut. Samuel Freedman, 308th Infantry.—During the advance from the Aisne, near Pincon Farm, on Sept. 7, 1918, when his company was obliged to fall back on account of heavy shelling, and after suffering heavy casualties after bringing his men from the field to their new position, with absolute disregard to his own personal safety returned and directed the work of bringing the dead and wounded in, and in so doing was himself severely wounded. Next of kin, Mrs. Sadie Freedman, mother, 35 Morton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Second Lieut. Sherman W. Hager, 308th Infantry—When with his company, which was with the surrounded force of the 308th Infantry in the Forest of Argonne from Oct. 2 to Oct. 7, 1918. During the entire period from Oct. 2 to Oct. 7, 1918, this officer showed exceptional coolness and efficiency. His untiring devotion to duty was exceptionally marked. He continually exposed himself to fire of every character, disregarding his own danger, in his endeavor to encourage his men to a successful resistance. Next of kin, Millard F. Hager, Linton, Ireland.

Second Lieut. Cabon W. Bullen, 305th Field Artillery—Served as liaison officer from the 1st Battalion, 306th Field Artillery, to the 307th Infantry during the operations in the Argonne Forest from Sept. 26, 1918, to Oct. 14, 1918. Although assigned to duty with the Regimental Commander, his high devotion to duty led him, though at great personal risk, to visit the infantry front line almost daily, the better to advise as to the employment of the artillery. On or about Oct. 4, 1918, during an attack following up a rolling barrage he worked out well in front of his own infantry, coming under heavy enemy shell and machine gun fire and in imminent danger of being shot by his own advance, in order to obtain first-hand information that would enable him to apply the fire of his guns most effectively. His earnest co-operation and sound counsel, at a time when the natural obstacles of the terrain made coordination of prime importance, were a vital factor in bringing about artillery support.

First Sergt. Philip W. Bigoney, 1706231, Co. I, 307th Infantry—On Aug. 27, 1918, at Chateau-Diable, showed extraordinary bravery and absolute disregard for his own safety, by dressing the wounds of his comrades while under heavy machine gun and rifle fire. In spite of the fact that one man was killed while Sergeant Bigoney was dressing a previous wound, he continued the work and thereby saved many lives. Again on Sept. 8, 1918, he rescued a wounded officer from a heavy enemy barrage and carried him to shelter, where he dressed his wound, thereby saving his life. Next of kin, Mrs. Philip W. Bigoney, 442 Eighth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Sergeant Edward J. Crowley, 1705789, Co. F, 307th Infantry, (posthumous.)—For conspicuous gallantry and self-sacrificing conduct Sept. 16, 1918, in Ravine Marlon, near Glennes. This soldier left cover and under heavy machine-gun and artillery barrage, visited the outposts in order to assure himself of their security. After accomplishing this mission he fearlessly exposed himself to rescue a wounded comrade, and in so doing lost his life. Next of kin, Mrs. Georgia Crowley, mother, 182 East End Avenue, New York City, N. Y.

Sergeant John H. Downing, 1697055, Co. A, 306th Infantry.—In the advance from the Vesle to the Aisne during Sept. 7-8, 1918, and Sept. 9, 1918, near Pinchon Farm, after his company had suffered heavy losses in the field, this sergeant remained in the vicinity and repeatedly, day and night, in the face of sweeping machine gun fire, attempted with Sergeant Rae and Corporal Darenberg, to bring in their dead and wounded comrades from the field and in so doing displayed complete disregard for his personal safety and exceptional devotion to his comrades. Next of kin, William P. Downing, father, Honesdale, Penn.

Sergeant Arthur F. Huber, 1697407, Co. D, 306th Infantry.—In the advance from the Vesle, near St. Thlloult, on Aug. 31, 1918, while his company was proceeding with packs, over a heavily shell-swept area, this sergeant at the risk of his own life and without regard to his personal safety returned over fifty yards to rescue Private Evans and carry him to cover. While doing this his own rifle was struck with high explosive shell splinters. His act was an example to the men of his company of high devotion to his comrades and great personal courage. Next of kin, Mrs. Mabel Huber, wife, 200 St. Nicholas Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Sergeant George H. Hickey, 1713611, 1st Battalion Section, Headquarters Company, 305th Field Artillery, was in charge of three artillery runners sent forward on Aug. 15, 1918, with the Battalion liaison officer to the 308th Infantry, then in the Vesle bottom near Fismes. When his Lieutenant was killed he assumed responsibility for maintaining liaison between Infantry and his battalion. The enemy succeeded in reaching a position from which he enfiladed the line and threatened to outflank it. Moving across the open under shell and machine gun fire, Sergeant Hickey personally carried back to his battalion commander a message calling for artillery fire upon the enemy. He later returned with a detail, recovered the body of his Lieutenant from a cave near Ville Savoie and, in spite of exhaustion and severe sniping fire from enemy guns with direct observation, he conducted and assisted his detail in carrying the body until safely arrived in Mount St. Martin. He served with the Battalion Observation Officer in an exposed building in Serval. Upon one occasion at dusk, when enemy shelling had cut the telephone wire, and while an enemy attack was in progress, he left the observation post and from a point lit up by enemy flares and within range of his machine guns, he fired and repeated the signal for the barrage as installed by the Infantry. On the morning of Sept. 15, 1918, the telephone operator was wounded during a severe shelling of the observation post with gas, leaving the building under direct enemy observation and unable to progress at faster than a walk, Sergeant Hickey, in spite of machine gun fire from an enemy airplane, persisted until he brought the wounded man to a first-aid station more than two kilometers distant. Next of kin, Mrs. Catherine C. Hickey, mother, Ardmore, Penn.

Sergeant William Addie, 1710543, Co. C, 308th Infantry.—On Aug. 28, 1918, in an attack on the enemy on the Vesle River near Ville Savoie, this noncommissioned officer volunteered, with a squad of Chauchat automatic riflemen, to advance in the open and draw fire from the enemy while two platoons of Company C executed a flanking manoeuvre against two enemy machine guns. Although five of his men became exhausted from heat, being rendered practically unconscious, and one man was wounded severely, Sergeant Addie accomplished his mission under heavy machine gun and artillery fire. Through his coolness and splendid leadership he returned safely, bringing all his men back across the Vesle River to safety. Next of kin, Elizabeth Joyce, cousin, 289 East 135th Street, New York, N. Y.

Sergeant Benjamin S. Weber, 1705234, Co. D, 307th Infantry.—On Sept. 14, 1918, at Fonde-Vas, near Glennes, France, Sergeant Benjamin S. Weber, in an attack on enemy machine gun nests, led his platoon forward under heavy artillery and machine gun fire, and, although severely wounded, continued to direct his platoon until exhausted. His example greatly encouraged his men and helped maintain their morale. Next of kin, Abe S. Weber, brother, 239 West 111th Street, New York, N. Y.

Sergeant George Marks, 1705754, Co. F, 307th Infantry.—For fearless and inspiring conduct north of Merval on Sept. 8, 1918. This soldier, with a conspicuous disregard for his personal safety, led his platoon in an attack on the Ravine Marion, despite heavy machine gun and artillery fire, after another unit had failed to advance. Next of kin, Mrs. Anna Marks, mother, 29 West 112th Street, New York City, N. Y.

Sergeant (then Private) Joseph Bridgeman, 2448764, Co. C, 306th Infantry.—For extraordinary heroism during a patrol action in Bazoches on the morning of Sept. 2, 1918. This patrol of an officer and four men having crossed the Vesle River and entered the town of Bazoches, his skill, alertness, and courage in the investigation of dugouts and buildings contributed directly to the rapid and successful advance of this patrol under exceedingly adverse conditions; while later his heroic carrying of a message entirely alone back to his own lines placed the valuable information gained at the disposal of the higher command much earlier than would otherwise have been possible. Next of kin, James Bridgeman, father, Robertson, Ferns, Ireland.

Sergeant Vincent Bisignano, 1697194, Co. B, 306th Infantry.—For extraordinary heroism during a patrol action in Bazoches the morning of Sept. 2, 1918. This patrol of an officer and four men having crossed the Vesle River and entered the town of Bazoches, his skill, alertness, and courage in investigating building and dugouts of the flank of a patrol contributed directly to the rapid and successful advance of the patrol under exceedingly adverse conditions; while later his watchfulness enabled his patrol to avoid a much larger German patrol sent out to meet them. Later still he heroically carried back a message under machine gun fire, getting valuable information back to higher commanders more quickly than would otherwise have been possible. Next of kin, Anthony Bisignano, father, 626 East 169th Street, New York City.

Mechanic Walter Riker, 1705758, Co. F, 307th Infantry, (posthumous.)—For gallant and inspiring conduct on Aug. 27, 1918, in an attack on the Chateau-de-Diable, north of the River Vesle. This soldier, by his courage and coolness under heavy machine-gun fire, assisted in controlling the action of the men of his company. Again on Sept. 5, 1918, south of the Ravine Marion, he volunteered to act as runner and successfully carried messages under heavy machine-gun fire and an artillery barrage from the company commander to the platoon leaders. Again on Sept. 8, 1918, north of Merval, under similar conditions he voluntarily performed similar services which enabled the platoon leaders to so dispose their men as to prevent very heavy casualties. Next of kin, Mrs. Sadie Riker, mother, 112 Rose Avenue, Jamaica, Long Island, N. Y.

The following named soldiers, Co. B, 304th Machine Gun Battalion, who continuously, day and night, from Nov. 3, to Nov. 8, 1918, drove their cars along with the front line infantry battalion, carrying reserve machine guns during the day and at night bringing up hot rations to the men at the guns. They tirelessly and continuously went forward without regard to personal safety and on Nov. 3, 1918, they were among the first Americans to enter Autreche and St. Pierremont. During the period five of their seven Ford cars were damaged out by shell fire or machine-gun fire and three of their number were wounded:

Wagoner Paul P. Piering, 1695440.—Mrs. Catherine Piering, mother, 1,792 East 174th Street, New York City, N. Y.

Wagoner Dewey Sackett, 2448901.—Bert Sackett, father, Bergen, N. Y.

Wagoner William A. Taylor, 2449008.—William H. Taylor, father, 76 Victoria Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.

Wagoner Elmer E. Austin, 2448953.—Mrs. Ida Austin, mother, 165½ State Street, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

Wagoner Albert J. Gleeson, 2448965.—Mrs. Minnie Gleeson, mother, 13 Oak Street, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Wagoner Walter E. Smith, 2449008.—Mrs. Harriet Smith, mother, 18 Court Street, Geneseo, N. Y.

Wagoner Wayne G. Vary, 2449013.—Sam T. Vary, father, East Main Street, Lima, N. Y.

Corporal Donald V. Rice, 2448137, 1st Battalion Section, Headquarters Co., 306th Field Artillery—On Aug. 15, 1918, with a detail of three other men, he proceeded, under heavy shell fire, to a cave in the infantry front lines near Ville Savoye, and there recovered the body of Lieutenant Graham, the artillery liaison officer who had just been killed, and assisted in carrying his body back to the battalion commander. It was necessary for the party to proceed across a wide open field, where they were taken under severe sniping fire from a 77mm. gun in direct observation. In spite of the exhaustion and severe dangers to which they were subjected, he faithfully stuck to his mission until accomplished. He was employed as a telephone man in a battalion O. P., located in a building at Serval, which was subjected to heavy shelling and within range of enemy machine guns. Its exposed situation and direct enemy observation from the front and flanks limited all outside movements to the night. Upon numerous occasions and in spite of enemy flar which rendered the work doubly hazardous Corporal Rice effected repairs to the line while under shelling, and thus assured the prompt communication of barrage calls to the batteries. He served under heavy shell fire at the battalion O. P. during the operations at Ourcq and Vesle and was under searching fire by machine guns. While engaged with the battalion observation officer in establishing an O. P. in the church at Remilly on the Meuse the enemy obtained two direct hits on the building. His devotion and willingness in the performance of every duty without regard to personal safety made him invaluable to the officers with whom he served. Next of kin, Louis S. Rice, father, 1,320 West State Street, Trenton, N. J.

Corporal George Darenberg, 1697015, Co. A, 306th Infantry.—In the advance from the Vesle to the Aisne during Sept. 7, 8, and 9, 1918, near Pinchon Farm, after his company had suffered heavy losses in the field, this Corporal remained in the vicinity and repeatedly, day and night, in the face of sweeping machine gun fire, attempted, with Sergeant Rae and Sergeant Dowing, to bring in their dead and wounded comrades from the field, and in so doing displayed complete disregard for his personal safety and exceptional devotion to his comrades. Next of kin, Mrs. Carl Darenberg, mother, Nana Avenue, Freeport, L. I., N. Y.

Corporal (now Sergeant) James J. Murphy, 1706791, Co. K, 307th Infantry.—For his company, with two battalions of the 308th Infantry, was surrounded by the enemy from Oct. 2 to Oct. 7, 1918, in the Forest of Argonne, on Oct. 5, 1918, with complete disregard of his own personal danger, rushed through shell and machine gun fire for a distance of 75 meters and carried a comrade, who had been seriously wounded, to a place of safety. For the remainder of the siege Corporal Murphy cared for his wounded man and was exceptionally active during the entire six days' fights. Next of kin, William Murphy, 50 Hull Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The following named soldiers, Sanitary Detachment, 307th Infantry, during the operations between the Vesle and the Aisne, unflinchingly exposed themselves to enemy artillery fire, and on Sept. 16, 1918, when the division was relieved, they gallantly volunteered and remained behind with the relieving battalion forces to give aid to any American soldiers who might be found on the field. In remaining behind they exposed themselves to severe shellfire for twelve hours, and were without food for twenty-four hours:

Corporal William R. Harbaugh, 1707482—Mrs. Annie Harbaugh, mother, 837 Milton Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Corporal Thomas A. Thompson, 1706860—Mrs. O. Thompson, mother, 718 Fifty-third Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Private 1st Class Charles Hendershot, 848217.

Private 1st Class Adam J. Lechner, 1707504—Mrs. O. N. Windorff, sister, 5,718 Third Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Private Lawrence McGuire, 1707507.

Corporal James H. Moore, Jr., 3137585, Co. E, 307th Infantry.—In the Argonne Forest on the afternoon of Oct. 2, 1918, during an attack, his platoon suddenly encountered enemy wire. Calmly, Corporal Moore seized his wire cutters and proceeded to cut a lane through the wire, being subjected all the while to a severe barrage from enemy machine guns and grenades. Twenty-three of his comrades were wounded in this barrage, and his display of bravery and fearlessness proved a great inspiration to the few remaining who were unhurt. Next of kin—Mrs. A. C. Moore, mother, Ridgeway, Mont.

EXPECTS FULL 77TH IN TIME FOR PARADE

Gen. Alexander Pleased at the Rapidity with Which Troops Are Returning.

With the arrival of the America in port this morning, half of the 31,000 men of the 77th Division will have returned to the United States. The transport, which carries about 4,500 officers and enlisted men, will reach Quarantine early this morning and will dock at Hoboken before 9 o'clock, according to a wireless message received yesterday. The units on board include the 154th Infantry Brigade Headquarters, the 308th Infantry and the Headquarters Troop, Supply Company, Companies A, B, C, and E, and Machine Gun Company of the 307th Infantry Brig. Gen. Harrison J. Price, commander of the 154th Infantry Brigade, Colonel N. K. Averill, commanding officer of the 308th Infantry, and Lieut. Col. George H. Baird of the 307th are returning with their men.

The Agamemnon, bringing 154 officers and 4,777 men, is due to reach New York some time tomorrow. This transport has on board the entire Artillery Brigade of the division, with the exception of the ammunition trains. Private Morris Milford Dunning of the Headquarters Company of the 304th Field Artillery died after the transport left Brest, according to a wireless message sent to Major Gen. Robert Alexander. The soldier lived at Cuba, N. Y., and his wife has been notified.

General Alexander yesterday expressed satisfaction at the rapidity with which the troops were returning. He believed all the units would be back in time for the divisional parade scheduled to take place on Tuesday, May 6. In compliance with his instructions, the men at Camp Mills are receiving the series of furloughs he has arranged for them. Hundreds of khaki-clad soldiers wearing the Statue of Liberty insignia were seen about the city yesterday. Fifty per cent. of the men are allowed to be absent from camp at a time.

General Alexander yesterday received a visit from Brig. Gen. I. De Russy, retired, who was his Colonel many years years ago in the old 11th Infantry of the regular army. General De Russy said he was proud of the record made by the commander of the 77th.

The advance party of the division announced yesterday that renewed efforts would be made this week to obtain jobs for the men of the contingent who had not thus far been placed. A moving picture, with a logical story, showing the military history of the soldiers of the division from the time they were sent to Camp Upton until they emerged victorious from the war, will be exhibited at theatres and auditoriums throughout the State.

HIGH PRAISE FOR HOSPITAL.

Gen. Pershing Commends Mackay-Roosevelt Unit for Work at Front.

More than 33,000 soldiers passed through the Mackay-Roosevelt Hospital Unit, Base Hospital No. 15, during its operations in France, according to the report of Charles B. Grimshaw, Superintendent of Roosevelt Hospital, issued yesterday. The unit, outfitted by Clarence H. Mackay, was one of the first American organizations to be ready when war was declared, sailing on July 2, 1917.

Under command of Colonel Charles H. Peck, M. R. C., the unit first was stationed at Vittel, later being transferred to Chaumont to be one of the first two units to function in the medical end of the A. E. F. In one day more than 3,000 wounded men were passed through the hospital. As a result of its work, the unit received this citation:

American Expeditionary Forces,
Office of the Commander in Chief,
Jan. 17, 1919.

From the Commander in Chief to the Commanding Officer, Base Hospital No. 15.

Subject: Commendation.

1. Before the departure of Base Hospital No. 15 from Chaumont, I desire to express to you my sincere appreciation of your faithful and efficient service to the sick and wounded who have been entrusted to your care, including all such cases from these headquarters.

2. It is desired, in recognition of your long service at these headquarters, that the members of your unit wear the General Headquarters shoulder device, which is hereby specifically authorized.

By direction: General Pershing.
LE ROY ELTINGE,
Deputy Chief of Staff.

In addition to the citation, Colonel Peck received the Distinguished Service Medal, while his second in command, Lieut. Col. Rolfe Floyd, won the French Military Medal. During the hard fighting at Chateau-Thierry, in the Argonne and in the St. Mihiel salient, the unit was changed from a base to an evacuation hospital, caring for as many as 10,000 patients a month.

In a let

CALL FOR LOAN QUOTA INCREASE

Officials Ask Prosperous Communities to Offset Others' Undersubscriptions.

MAY 7 TO BE NAVY DAY

Kansas City Passes Goal by $1,000,000—53,000 Persons Buy Notes.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Special efforts to obtain over-subscriptions from communities to counterbalance possible under-subscriptions from others will be made this week by Victory Liberty Loan Committees at the request of the Treasury.

After canvassing the financial situation throughout the country, national managers of the loan have discovered that vicissitudes of the post-war readjustment period have reduced the ordinary ability of some communities to subscribe in the same proportions as in previous loans, although in many cases they have been assigned the same proportionate quota. For this reason cities, towns, and country communities which have not been adversely affected by the cessation of war activities were urged in messages sent today to all loan committees by the Treasury to exceed their quotas wherever possible.

Unofficial reports today recorded many communities which passed their goals within the first week of the campaign, and told of movements to devote the remaining two weeks to piling up generous oversubscriptions.

Messages today reported additions to the $706,623,100 total subscriptions for the nation recorded last night, but these will not be checked officially and tabulated until tomorrow.

Secretary Glass today designated Wednesday, May 7, during the last week of the loan drive, as "Navy Day," and instructed Loan Committees "to observe that day in a manner which will fittingly honor the American Navy," which, he said, "overcame the submarine menace and did so much to win the war."

By Telegraph to the Editor of The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, April 27.—Kansas City closed its Liberty Bond campaign tonight, having exceeded our quota by more than $1,000,000 and having sold the entire amount to 53,000 individuals, placing none of it through banks or underwriting syndicates of any kind. We are stepping lively in our section in paying the Government's debt, hoping that this will relieve the Government from the conduct of purely business affairs and enable the Government to restrict its activities to governmental functions.

J. W. PERRY,
Chairman Kansas City Liberty Loan Camp D.

MUSIC BY WIRELESS TO STIR LOAN FERVOR

Notes Will Come from Army Dirigible Miles Away in the Air—Today's Program of Events.

If weather permits, music played on the dirigible C-4 will be transmitted by wireless for miles through the air, caught by receivers here and reproduced in megaphonic transmitters to the people on Victory Way at 4 o'clock this afternoon. This has been done before in experiments, but the public has never before had a chance to hear music flung many miles through space.

The dirigible will go up from the Naval Station at Rockaway Point and soar over the city, the speech and music to be caught and relayed, if the state of the atmosphere is favorable, to the Western Electric Company's wireless station at 463 West Street, whence it will make a short lap over the wire to the sound magnifying and multiplying instruments at Victory Way. There will be 112 loud-speaking receivers at Victory Way for this purpose. The port authorities, at the request of the Liberty Loan Committee, will seek to reduce electric disturbances in the air by suppressing, as far as possible, the use of other wireless during the demonstation.

This will be "Fleet Day" at Victory Way, and there will be music by naval bands, speeches by naval officers, and a championship gun-loading contest by thirteen crews, each of which claims the speed records, which will be staged on the bandstand.

One of the morning features will be the painting by James Montgomery Flagg of a large brush Liberty on a huge background, supplied by the O. J. Gude Company, in Broadway just opposite to the Times Building.

The program of events for today will be as follows:

Victory Way.
FLEET DAY.

8 A. M.—"Reveille." Flag raising.
10:20 A. M.—Guard mount, in area south of Forum.
12 M.—Presiding officer, Martin Vogel. Honorary Chairman, Rear Admiral James H. Glennon, U. S. N. Presentation of Colors, Victory Color Guard. "Star-Spangled Banner," combined bands from battleships of Atlantic Fleet under Lieutenant John Philip Sousa and bandmaster of the battleship Pennsylvania. Introductory address, Martin Vogel. Musical selection, combined fleet band. Addresses, Admiral Henry T. Mayo, U. S. N.; Rear Admiral C. F. Plunkett, U. S. N.; Rear Admiral Hugh Rodman. Selection, combined fleet band. Monologue, Gunner's Mate Stembridge. Musical selection, Battleship Mississippi Jazz Band. Lariat throwing, Black Hawk, (Osage Indian.) Sketch, Cohan and Servison. Musical selection, Battleship Mississippi Jazz Band. Long distance telephone address, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy. Gun loading contest, thirteen champion crews. Musical selection, Battleship Mississippi Jazz Band. Removal of Colors, Victory Loan Color Guard. "America," combined fleet bands and audience.
12:30 P. M.—Posting first relief of guard.
CHILDREN'S HOUR.
2 to 3 P. M.—Public School 115, patriotic demonstration.
4 to 5 P. M.—Sketches. Miss Susan Lewis and Miss Josephine Farnsworth.
FORUM.
8 to 10 P. M.—"Portuguese Night." Addresses, musical selections, army and navy groups.
10 P. M.—"Taps."
TANKS.
9 A. M.—Squads of Whippet tanks continue tours of New York City, New York State, and New Jersey.
Times Square—"Argonne Forest."
11:45 to 2 P. M.—Motor Corps of America. Miss Julia Arthur and Henry B. McDowell, speakers.
8 P. M. to 1 A. M.—Addresses by Captain Archie Roosevelt, Martin Vogel, Dale Carnegay, Irving Cohen, Leo W. Adler. There will be vocal and instrumental selections, special war moving pictures.
Sub-Treasury.
12 M.—Victory Liberty Loan Campaign meeting on Sub-Treasury steps. Addresses by Jacob H. Schiff, William H. (Big Bill) Edwards, Private Bick, 27th Division. Craig Campbell will sing and the Navy Glee Club of forty voices will also entertain. The Fire Department Band will play.
Grand Central.
9 A. M. to 11 A. M.—Women's Liberty Loan meeting.
4 P. M. to 6 P. M.—Meeting in concourse, Grand Central Station. Prominent speakers will be in attendance. Malverna Passmore, Phillipe Coudert, Max Aronson, Cecile Wolfson, Miss E. Ruppel, Miss E. Otis will entertain with vocal and musical numbers.
Union Square.
12 M.—Girls of the Art Students' League, repainting S. S. Recruit.
Liberty Theatre.
11:45 A. M. to 2 P. M.—Public Library, Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street, War Camp Community Service in charge.
Altar of Liberty.
11:45 A. M. to 2 P. M.—Women's Division, National Civic Federation, in charge: Mrs. George Mumford, Miss Helen Varick Boswell, Miss Alice Carpenter, Amelia Bingham will speak. Yvonne de Treville will sing.
City Hall Park.
11:45 A. M. to 2 P. M.—Business Women's Committee, Victory Liberty Loan.
4 P. M. to 6 P. M.—Mrs. Muriel Ostriche will speak.
Liberty Bank.
11:45 A. M. to 2 P. M.—National League for Women's Service, Victory Liberty Loan meeting. Prominent speakers will be in attendance.
Aeolian Hall.
12 M.—"Movie Making," filming Victory Liberty Loan photoplay. Celebrated actors and actresses appearing in the leading roles.
"Movies."
8 P. M. to 12 M.—Ninety-sixth Street and Broadway, motion pictures, vocal and instrumental selections.
Miscellaneous.
Painting of "Liberty"—James Montgomery Flagg will paint huge panels at Forty-second Street and Broadway.
Belgian Soldiers.—Contingent of Belgian soldiers will attend meetings at Stamford and Greenwich, Conn., and at New Rochelle and Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Victory Voyage.—Steamship Adriatic sails from New York for Liverpool. Entire vessel, from bow to stern, covered with Victory Liberty Loan posters.
Foreign Language Booth.—Foreign Language Booth, 114th Street and First Avenue, Italian V. L. L. meeting. Judge Francis X. Mancuso and Senator Salvador Cotillo will speak. There will be music.
Meetings.
9 A. M.—Columbia Drama School V. L. L. meeting. Lieutenant C. R. D. Schagel.
11 A. M. to 2 P. M.—Women's Neckwear Committee V. L. L. meeting, 101 Fifth Avenue. Private Fuller, speaker.
11:30 A. M.—Payne's Business School V. L. L. meeting, Private Desmond speaking.
11:30 A. M.—H. W. Wilson Company, 958 University Avenue, V. L. L. meeting. Sergeant McDonald, speaker.
12 M.—Waldorf-Astoria Minerva Club luncheon. Lieutenant C. H. Blanchard, speaker.
1 P. M.—Pennsylvania Station, Thirty-third Street and Seventh Avenue. James F. Kelly, J. A. Jamieson, Sergeant John McCormick, speakers.
3:30 P. M.—Hotel McAlpin, Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America. Colonel Cecil Williams, speaker.
6:30 P. M.—Hotel Navarre, Charles G. McCoy Association of Employing Printers. Lieutenant C. R. D. Schagel, speaker.
8 P. M.—Horatio Seymour Tammany Club V. L. L. meeting. Sergeant Walter P. McManus and Private Grainger, speakers.
8:15 P. M.—Iroquois Club, 159 West Fourteenth Street. Lieutenant Dawson and Private Desmond, speakers.
8 P. M.—156th Regiment Armory, 2,717 Seventh Avenue, 15th Regiment and Metropolitan Canvass Committee mass meeting. Captain Archie Roosevelt, Major David A. L'Esperance, Major Arthur Little, and Rev. R. M. Boland will speak. The 15th Regiment Band will play and the 71st Regiment Quartet and Camp Merritt entertainers will sing.
8:30 P. M.—Grand Opera House, East Twenty-third Street, V. L. L. meeting. L. S. Rogers, speaker.
IN THE BRONX.
8 P. M.—149th Street and Third Avenue, V. L. L. meeting. Speakers, music.
8 P. M.—Prospect and Longwood Avenues. V. L. L. meeting. Speakers, music.
8 P. M.—Wendover and Washington Avenues, V. L. L. meetings. Speakers, music.
8 P. M.—177th Street and Washington Avenues. V. L. L. meeting. Speakers, music.
8 P. M.—177th Street and Southern Boulevard. V. L. L. meeting. Speakers, music.
FOREIGN LANGUAGE.
8 P. M.—Loggia Vittoria Emmanuel, 638 Lorimer Street, Brooklyn. Mr. F. Fasella, speaker, (Italian.)
8:30 P. M.—Room 210, Flatiron Building. Prof. Montazu Donner, speaker, (Finnish.)
8 P. M.—Judson Memorial, Lettish Red Cross. Miss Elizabeth Krastin, speaker, (Lettish.)
8 P. M.—International Institute, Y. W. C. A., Lettish Commercial League, Inc. Charles A. Carol, speaker, (Lettish.)
Great military shows will be staged at Van Cortlandt Park in the afternoon and evening of April 29, 30, and May 1, by ordnance officers under the direction of Lt. Col. E. J. W. Ragsdale.

THREE MORE U-BOATS HERE.

War Trophies from Germany Brought to Help the Loan.

Three more big trophies of the war arrived to help the Victory note campaign yesterday when the UC-97, the UB-88, and the UB-148, formerly of the German navy, arrived in New York Harbor with the mother-ship Bushnell of the American Navy, after a rough trip from Harwich by way of the Azores.

The three submarines came in shortly after daybreak, manned by American crews. The UC-97 proceeded at once to the Brooklyn Navy Yard, where she was tied up alongside of the U-117. In the afternoon the Bushnell, with the UB-88 and the UB-148, left Tompkinsville and moved on to the Brooklyn Navy Yard, where the American crews were cheered by seamen and naval officers and the officers and men of the Brazilian battleship Sao Paolo.

The UB-148 is a 1918 model which is said to have been completed too late to take part in the war. The UB-88, which has seen service in the German Navy, was built a year earlier on the same model, and the two boats differ only in minor details. Each has 500 tons displacement, each is 180 feet long and has an eighteen-foot beam. Both carried guns. The UC-97 is a mine-layer which was built to operate in a small area out of Ostend and Zeebrugge. It was not intended for long trips and suffered most in the heavy storm which struck the flotilla last Friday.

The mine-layer developed engine trouble and was so badly punished by the heavy sea that for a time it was planned to have the Bushnell take it in tow. After tremendous efforts the twenty-four Americans on board were able to correct the trouble and keep on with the voyage.

Commander Conant Taylor of the Bushnell, who commanded the squadron, highly complimented Lieut. Commander Holbrook Gibson and the other officers and men of the UC-97 for their seamanship during this critical time.

The commanders of the other two U-boats reaching port yesterday were Lieut. Commander Harold Smith, in charge of the UB-148, and Lieut. Commander J. L. Nielson, captain of the UB-88. The former German raiders, it was stated, are not now in the American Navy but were brought to this country solely to aid the sale of Victory notes. The final disposition of the boats will be made later. According to men in the flotilla, some of the surrendered German submarines have already been taken over by the British and Japanese navies.

WONDER-MIST
The Sprayer Polish

Cleans and polishes your car in 15 minutes. Simply spray over the dust, mud, or grease, wipe off with cheesecloth dampened with water, then polish with a dry cheesecloth. Also use in the home for furniture, woodwork, and floors.

Buy WONDER-MIST from your Auto Supply, Furniture, Drug or Hardware Dealer.

THE WONDER-MIST MFG. CO.
Boston, Mass.

Omitted

It is sometimes necessary to omit advertisements from The New York Times in order that the space allotted to news may not be encroached upon.

Today 16 columns are omitted.

It is suggested that orders for the insertion of advertisements give The Times an option on the date of publication. There is reasonable assurance that all advertising accepted will be published on Saturday or Sunday.

WILL SPUR BUYING OF SMALL NOTES

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

President of the National Bank of Commerce in New York:

"The funds turned over to the United States Government for Victory Liberty notes will not be spent for powder and shell. They will be turned back in large part by the Government to industry. These funds will thus become a real addition to the country's productive capital, making easier the flow of goods and supplies for the rehabilitation of Europe, the readjustment of business and the return to normal living conditions. Real capital comes from an excess of production over consumption.

"The Victory Liberty Loan should be taken by the people and paid for out of real savings. The new notes are good investments. Banks would be glad to take them. But bank money is required for other commercial and industrial uses. Therefore, those who borrow at the banks the funds needed for immediate payments to the Government should pay off such loans as soon as possible. The important thing is that the United States should save, should continue to produce more than it consumes, in order that out of its surplus the pressing needs of Europe may be met. Only when these needs are met can a full return to normal conditions in this country be looked for."

The officially recorded subscriptions for the Second Federal Reserve District amounted to $175,169,950 on Saturday, while sales not yet cleared were believed to bring the total between $200,000,000 and $225,000,000. If an equal percentage of the quota of the district were taken for each day of the campaign the subscriptions for the week should have amounted to $450,000,000.

The progress of the campaign in New York City so far has paralleled the course of the Fourth Liberty Loan drive when the city was slow to subscribe in the first part of the campaign and had to make up much lost ground by tremendous activity in the last days.

With the American Army in a death grapple in the Argonne at the time, the possibility of a poor showing by New York City was a tremendous spur in the closing days of the campaign. The Liberty Loan officials do not want to be forced to depend upon such a last-minute recovery by the district in the present canvass and are making every effort to induce prompt subscriptions.

Campaign in the City.

The standing of New York City in the campaign up to the close of business on Saturday is shown in the following table:

	Quota.	Total to Date.	P. C. of Quota.
Manhattan	$927,022,200	$128,289,850	13.8
Brooklyn	59,857,400	13,479,000	22.5
Queens	7,076,000	794,100	11.2
Bronx	4,975,600	183,100	3.6
Richmond	1,630,400	121,550	7.4
N. Y. City	$1,000,561,600	$142,847,600	14.2

Rainbow Division's Activities.

The Rainbow Division, which has been canvassing the trades, industries, and professions of New York City, and has so far raised approximately $130,000,000 against a quota of $869,128,000, made public yesterday the official standing of its committees, showing that only two committees were oversubscribed. The best showing has been made by the Allied Music Trades, which has doubled its quota. The Committee on Women's Clubs is second, having 15 per cent. oversubscription. The standing by committees is as follows:

	Quota.	Percentage of Subscriptions.
Allied music trades	$2,750,000	200
Art dealers and allied trades	2,700,000	5
Automotive and accessory trades	12,000,000	5
Baking industry	4,800,000	10
Belts, suspenders and garters	250,000	15
Building and allied trades	6,300,000	5
Business Women's Committee	480,000	20
Butter, cheese, and eggs refrigeration	790,000	5
Carpets, rugs, and floor coverings	1,440,000	5
Chemicals, drugs, paints	32,000,000	5
Children's and infants' wear	1,188,000	50
China, glassware, toys	1,875,000	5
Cloaks, suits, and skirts	7,875,000	20
Clothing, men's	6,000,000	50
Clubs	9,750,000	5
Coal trade	10,000,000	5
Coffees, teas, and spices	2,000,000	15
Commercial schools	500,000	5
Confectionery, chocolate	2,750,000	5
Contractors and civil engineers	4,450,000	5
Corsets, corset materials	650,000	60
Country produce and fruits	750,000	15
Decorators, interior	1,800,000	5
Department stores	12,500,000	20
Dresses and waists, ladies'	1,000,000	50
Dry goods, wholesale	28,000,000	15
Dyers and cleaners	200,000	5
Electrical industry	12,000,000	5
Export, import, and shipping	42,500,000	5
Fancy goods, notions	1,500,000	5
Fish	500,000	5
Florists and allied trades	250,000	5
Fur industry	5,000,000	13
Furniture	2,400,000	5
Gloves—leather and fabric	600,000	20
Groceries and specialties	2,500,000	5
Hardware, metals	35,000,000	10
Hat and cap industry	2,500,000	5
Hides and leather	5,500,000	50
Hospitals and sanitariums	240,000	40
Hotels and restaurants	22,500,000	5
Ice	760,000	5
Insurance—life and allied	161,700,000	10
Jewelry stocks and kindred lines	6,000,000	10
Laces and embroideries	1,500,000	5
Laundries and allied industries	850,000	15
Leather goods, trunks	750,000	10
Lumber, cabinet woods	2,000,000	10
Meats, meat products	1,750,000	5
Machinery, machine tools	26,000,000	20
Milk, dairy products	1,750,000	5
Millinery, dress trimmings	6,000,000	5
Mining	38,000,000	5
Neckwear, men's	475,000	5
Neckwear, women's	550,000	10
N. Y. Cotton Exchange	5,875,000	5
Paper industry	3,600,000	5
Patriotic Household League	300,000	25
Pawnbrokers	400,000	15
Petroleum and allied products	18,500,000	25
Poultry	475,000	5
Private schools	1,800,000	25
Public accountants	600,000	5
Publishing, printing, advertising	7,875,000	5
Real estate	6,000,000	20
Rubber industry	6,500,000	12
Shoe industry, wholesale	2,500,000	5
Shoe industry, retail	500,000	25
Silk industry	9,000,000	30
Stationery, specialties	2,000,000	5
Storage warehouses, moving vans	900,000	15
Theatrical, moving pictures	27,500,000	5
Tobacco industry	18,000,000	25
Toilet goods	1,000,000	15
Umbrellas, canes	340,000	15
Upholstery and lace curtains	1,600,000	10
Women's underwear and kimonos	1,500,000	20
Woolens and worsteds	19,000,000	15
Yarns and art goods	2,000,000	8
Women's clubs	450,000	115
Total	$869,128,000	

Coupon books requiring small weekly payments have proved popular with buyers of Victory notes at city booths. More than half the number of subscribers through booths have expressed preference for the easy plan of application and $2 a week on a $100 note, or $2 as initial payment on a $50 note, with $1 weekly until stamped receipts fill the book.

Saks
CLOTHES OF CUSTOM QUALITY

IF you care to go in for more style this season, we suggest that you *peer, pry, probe* and then *pick* a Saks-tailored Double Breasted Suit made from *custom* fabrics, not *customary* fabrics.

The best tailored clothes in America—bar none!

$35 UP

Saks & Company
BROADWAY AT 34th STREET

INVEST IN VICTORY BONDS
FOUNDED 1810 LONDON

OUTING AND SPORTS CLOTHING FOR YOUNG LADIES

The re-opening of the golf links at fashionable country clubs in the metropolitan district, suggests at once the complete equipment of the wardrobe with appropriate apparel for golf and those other sports, which one associates with the life at any of our leading country clubs.

Our Summer riding habits, golf, tennis and outing clothes, for young ladies up to 19 years, reproduce both in line and fabrics the most approved English models in sports clothing.

Washable riding habits.
Specially designed models in sport skirts.
Tailored shirts for riding and sport wear.
Tailored dresses in silks, washable crash and ginghams.

Shetland Wool sweaters.
Tailored hats to be worn with De Pinna clothing for young ladies.
"Anniped" riding boots and sport shoes for young ladies.

DE PINNA
Fifth Avenue at 50th Street

INVEST—Subscribe to the Victory Loan Today

and help provide the money to bring our gallant boys from overseas

Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th Street

Will Place on Sale, Beginning This Morning,

200 Women's Smart Suits

at the most attractive price of

$47.50

$47.50

A wonderful collection of sports, dressy, and demi-tailleur suits, all strictly in accord with fashion's latest edicts, tailored according to a very high standard in the most successful materials of the hour—

Fine quality Poiret twill, tricotine, gabardine, men's wear serge, pencil stripings, moire, taffetas and silk faille

with exquisite embroidered vestees or gilets of Tricolette. Each suit handsomely lined with plain color or novelty silks. Sizes 34 to 50½. One style pictured.

At $47.50—they are entirely without competition

Fourth Floor

For Summer—Fashion Has Created Wonderful Fur Scarfs

in one and two-skin effects. Those listed below are not only very modestly priced, but among the most distinctive introduced.

One-Skin Mink Scarfs	special	$22.50
One-Skin Jap. Marten Scarfs	special	$29.50
Two-Skin Kolinsky Scarfs	special	$19.50
Two-Skin Stone Marten Scarfs	special	$85.00
One-Skin Hudson Bay Sable Scarfs	special	$67.50
Two-Skin Hudson Bay Sable Scarfs	special	$125.00
Fisher Scarfs in large animal effects	special	$95.00
Blue Fox Scarfs—all dark skins	special	$200.00
Silver Fox Scarfs, exceptional quality	special	$495.00

Beginning This Morning—A Very Important

Sale of Women's Fashionable Frocks at $25

—of a character rarely seen at this modest price

$25.00 $25.00

Smart, new Summer frocks in the very latest silhouette. The two styles pictured are in printed Georgette Crepe combined with taffeta.

Other very charming models are in excellent quality silk Foulard with the much-wanted plaited Georgette Crepe panels. Obtainable in navy blue, with white, and in black, with white. Sizes 34 to 44.

Sale strictly limited to 150 Frocks

None More Individual Anywhere—

Women's Ultra-Fashionable Capes and Dolman Wraps at $29.50

$29.50

These charming wraps and capes were selected not alone because of their unusually clever lines, but also because of their very skilful needlework.

The Dolmans drape gracefully from the shoulders, and show many features before identified only with models at much higher prices.

The Capes are in vestee and waistcoat effects, some tastefully trimmed with braiding, others with throw scarfs finished with tassels or fringe. Developed in

$29.50

Men's wear serge, gabardine, and velour de laine of excellent quality. Two styles pictured. *Fourth Floor.*

DON'T FORGET YOUR GOING-AWAY ENTHUSIASM NOW THAT THE BOYS ARE COMING BACK.

BUY VICTORY BONDS!

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

PEP
An English last, full of style, in Kangaroo, Ko-Ko Tan, Brown Cordovan, Black Kid and Patent Leather.

How Do Your Feet Behave?

Do they carry you along with a swift springy step, one that gives you the desire to walk and enjoy life—or do they hinder and retard every step you take, making you feel miserable and sore at the world in general? The Dr. A. Reed Cushion Shoe gives the feet the aid and encouragement they need, and to you the desire to walk instead of ride. They make walking a habit—a habit which we should all cultivate.

Dr. A. Reed CUSHION SHOES
For Men Made by
J.P. SMITH SHOE CO.
SOLD ONLY AT
1372 Broadway, at 37th Street
12 Park Place, Woolworth Bldg.
Send for Illustrated Booklet

WYLER
661 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
AT 52nd STREET

Turn your unused Jewels into money—and your money into

VICTORY BONDS

We are paying higher prices for unused jewels and silverware than ever known in the past.

WE PURCHASE FOR CASH

PEARLS DIAMONDS
AND
OTHER PRECIOUS STONES
JEWELS SILVER
BRONZES ANTIQUES

ADVERTISEMENT.

A REAL ECONOMY
Because of Extra Wear

There is no better judge of shoe wear and comfort than the policeman who is on his feet all day long. W. H. Berry, patrolman in Boston, Mass., says of Neolin-soled shoes: "My shoes with Neolin Soles serve me better than any others I have ever used. They keep my feet dry at all times, and do not slip."

When you buy new shoes, be sure they are Neolin-soled, and you, too, will know a better service from shoes. Moreover, these shoes are a real economy because of the extra wear they give. Most good shoe stores carry them in styles for men, women, and children.

And don't throw away your old shoes. Have them re-soled with Neolin Soles. Remember—these soles are flexible and waterproof, as well as long wearing, and are made by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio, who also make Wingfoot Heels—guaranteed to outwear all other heels.

Neolin Soles
Trade Mark Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

ORDER
Ballantine's
GOLDEN GLOW
GINGER ALE

BURLESON DEFENDS STAND ON STRIKES

Says Collective Bargaining with Civil Service Employes Is, "Little Short of Silly."

SHARP REPLY TO GOMPERS

Postmaster General Declares He Is Not Moved by Fear of "Plank Walking."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Samuel Gompers's declaration that Postmaster General Burleson has been carrying out "an archaic, autocratic policy in the conduct of the postal, telegraph and telephone services of the United States" and "must walk the plank sooner or later," drew a rejoinder from Mr. Burleson tonight in which he challenges the right of Government employes to strike.

Mr. Burleson says that he considers it little short of silly to talk about collective bargaining with an executive officer of the Government by civil employes under his administration. He maintains that strikes on the part of employes of the Government are "not permissible," and that they would be "unthinkable," that "the utmost danger to the Government is involved in any suggestion that there should be a recession from this position, and that so far as he is concerned there will be none, regardless of 'plank walking' or any other consequences."

Mr. Burleson's statement follows:

"The value and importance of the service rendered by Mr. Samuel Gompers during the recent war was surpassed by but few men in America. He was earnest and indefatigable in all his efforts to further its successful prosecution. Ready admission is made of this fact and more, that this was not merely a 'favorite pose' on the part of Mr. Gompers, but was the impulse of genuine patriotism. He is entitled to our grateful appreciation for this service, but this does not imply that there should be an acceptance of his views on all other issues.

"The Postmaster General undoubtedly is at variance with Mr. Gompers on the matter of the relation between the Government and those who are employed in its service. As the Postmaster General sees it, it is little short of silly to talk about collective bargaining with an executive officer by civil service employes under his administration. The salary and wages to be paid such employes, the hours of labor and working conditions are fixed by the legislative branch, and it is for the executive head of a department to strictly follow the law in respect thereto.

Unmoved in Stand on Strikes.

"In the matter of fixing compensation the Postmaster General has always believed that sound public opinion could safely be relied upon to see that full justice is done those who serve the Government. It is the duty of an executive officer to give the legislative branch when asked the benefit of his judgment on this subject, and the Postmaster General has recommended, as the record shows, that the Government be a model employer, that compensation for those who serve it be fixed upon a generous basis, in fact that the compensation of laborers and clerks should be fixed at from 15 to 30 per cent. more than is paid for similar service in private employment, but beyond this it should not go.

"That the legislative branch can be relied upon to act generously is shown by the postal establishment, in which within two years increases have been granted aggregating more than $40,000,000 annually.

"The attitude of the Postmaster General toward the organization of Government employes and their affiliation with outside organizations, using the strike as a means of redressing grievances, has long been known, and has been fully set forth in his annual reports, and notwithstanding the fact that the Postmaster General has been denounced by the American Federation of Labor in national convention, his views on this subject have undergone no change.

"The Postmaster General maintains that the strike on the part of employes of the Government or those working for the Government is not permissible—in fact, is unthinkable—and that the utmost danger to the Government is involved in any suggestion that there should be a recession from this position, and that as far as he is concerned there will be none, regardless of 'plank walking' or any other consequences.

"However justifiable a strike may be as an effective means of securing the recognition of proper demands of labor against private concerns whose interests are involved, the principle should not apply to persons employed by the Government.

"Now, in the matter of telephone and telegraph employes, they are at present working for the Government, and the Postmaster General insists that a strike on their part is not permissible, and he will never concede that it is. While they are working for the Government, the wage paid them is not fixed as that of other Government employes, and hence a different treatment or method must be used in ascertaining what is a just wage.

Denies Unfairness to Wire Workers.

"The War Labor Board in a matter of controversy between the telegraph companies and their employes prescribed certain rules and policies approved by the President, which should govern their relations. This was done before the wires were placed under the control of the Postmaster General. Since taking control the Postmaster General has strictly observed these policies.

"The Wire Administration has at all times endeavored to be absolutely just and fair to all employes of the wire service, the owners of the properties, and the public. Often during the period of control the question has arisen, shall those in temporary control of these wire properties permit themselves to be driven beyond the just principles embodied in these policies? Shall established Governmental policies be abandoned or powers surrendered to employes because of threatened strikes?

"To allow this would be to concede the assumed right of employes serving the Government to use the strike as a means of enforcing whatever demands they may see fit to make. No such concession has been or will be made.

"The question is, as the Postmaster General sees it, whether the orderly processes of Government shall be ignored, whether labor organizations can defy its authority and put into effect their will regardless of the right of others and the public interest. The Government undertakes to see that even-handed justice is meted out to all, and where its authority is sought to be exercised and an insistence is made that an outside agency be called in to decide what action shall be taken, if yielded to, is to confess that the Government has failed and cannot be relied upon to do what is right. In the opinion of the Postmaster General, such confession would be indefensible.

"Frankness requires the foregoing statement by the Postmaster General, but he again declares that if he can prevent it this labor question shall not be used by certain selfish publishers to obscure the real issue. The Postmaster General stands ready to meet this labor question at the proper time and will not attempt to dodge or evade it.

"The Postmaster General insists that the issue now is, Shall these certain selfish publishers who have been blood-sucking the postal establishment for years to the extent of $72,000,000 annually be fully restored to this privilege, having been choked off by Congressional action of only one-third of their 'paper.' The Postmaster General says no; and though all kinds of deceitful methods and plans may be brought forward to evade the issue, he insists that it be faced and settled, and it is sincerely hoped that it may be decided with both honesty and courage on the part of those with whom its final disposition rests."

POST REPLIES TO BURLESON.

Charges Postmaster General with Hiding Behind President.

Charles Johnson Post, Director of the Publishers' Advisory Board, in a letter to Postmaster General Burleson yesterday, accused him of attempting to hide behind President Wilson and challenged him again to produce the records of the Burleson farm in Texas to show the profits accruing from the use there of convict labor.

Mr. Post asserted that the Postmaster General's defense of the use of his farm for the exploitation of convict labor was identical with that of landlords who excused themselves in taking the profits of disorderly resorts by asserting that they had leased the property and that others were personally in charge of its management. After asserting that he had promptly met all the challenges of the Postmaster General, Mr. Post continued:

"It is not the enemies of the Administration who effectively denounce you. It is your own record of postal incapacity and postal demoralization. It is your autocracy and Prussianized methods, your unswerving, imperialistic contempt and lack of understanding of what the ideals and hopes and rights of America today represent that make you out of harmony with the public and the functions you are supposed to serve. Among these is your contemptuous overturn of the sound postal principles established by President Lincoln that the postal service is an educational and social function of vast benefit to our entire nation and that equal postage to all Americans everywhere within our nation is a basic postal principle."

HIRSCH PROTESTS LOYALTY.

Chicago Rabbi Returns to His Pulpit and Challenges His Accusers.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 27.—A challenge to any one to accuse him of disloyalty came as the dramatic climax of a sermon delivered today by Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, rabbi of Sinai Congregation, to 2,000 persons. It was his first appearance in his pulpit in the last eleven months, mental anxiety over charges of disloyalty having caused a breakdown which forced him to quit his pulpit and go to California.

"Does any one in this congregation dare accuse me of disloyalty?" Dr. Hirsch exclaimed at the conclusion of his sermon, as he stepped back, folded his arms and waited for an answer. There was none.

"Under the false and malicious accusations made against me," he continued, "I spent many nights without a wink of sleep. I walked the streets of Chicago, looking back of me, wondering whether I would see a mob which would put a rope around my neck and string me up to a lamppost.

"The outcome of the war, as seen around the peace table, has justified the doubts which I expressed, and which formed the basis for the misunderstandings and misjudgments of me, that not all of the nations of Europe were actuated by unselfishness in going into the war. Unfortunately I was not born in this country, but it was not my fault. This is my country, and that is my flag, and I will have no other."

As Dr. Hirsch referred to the flag he pointed to the Stars and Stripes.

JAPANESE HOLD AMERICAN.

Give Odd Explanation of Attack on Him by a Soldier.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PEKING, April 27.—The Japanese press here is annoyed at the Chinese action at the Peace Conference in demanding the return of Tsingtao and hints at the probability of a Chino-Japanese war.

The Japanese explanation of an assault by a soldier on an American named Glass in the neighborhood of Mukden is unconvincing. It states that the soldier endeavored to protect Glass from a fractious horse ridden by a Japanese officer. This, however, does not explain the forcible detention of Glass by the Japanese police and military.

AIRPLANE FALL KILLS JOLLY.

Lieutenant, Recently Back from War, Crushed as Machine Collapses.

FREEPORT, L. I., April 27.—Lieutenant Allington Jolly of Chicago was killed today when he fell 150 feet in the "bullet" machine of Dr. George W. Christmas, which he was testing. The wings of the machine collapsed and the plane fell in the field of J. H. Wanser at Seaford, near the Lufbery Aviation Field.

Both of Lieutenant Jolly's legs were broken and his skull was fractured. He lived only a short time and was dead when Dr. Luce of Amityville and Dr. Holcomb of Freeport arrived. The body was taken to the morgue of Miss Mary Southard on Merrick Road. Lieutenant Jolly had seen eighteen months' service in Europe and had only recently returned.

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is appealing to coffee drinkers.

Its rich flavor, healthfulness, convenience and *Economy* are among the reasons why.

ADVERTISEMENT.

POWDER IN SHOES AS WELL AS GUNS

Foot-Ease to be Added to Equipment of Hospital Corps at Fort Wayne.

Under the above heading the Detroit *Free Press*, among other things says: "The theory is that soldiers whose feet are in good condition can walk further and faster than soldiers who have corns and bunions incased in rawhide."

The Plattsburg Camp Manual advises men in training to shake Foot-Ease in their shoes each morning.

There is no foot comforter equal to Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic, healing powder to be shaken into the shoes and sprinkled in the foot-bath, for hot, tired, aching, perspiring, smarting, swollen, tender feet, corns, bunions, blisters or callouses. What wouldn't you give to be relieved of one day's pain of your corns and bunions? Here is relief for *every day*. You won't realize this until you have tried Allen's Foot-Ease yourself. You simply forget all about your feet they are made so comfortable. Ask your druggist to-day for a package of ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE.

POSTAL SAYS HIGHER RATES ARE ILLEGAL

But Contends It Is Powerless to Prevent Enforcing of Burleson's Order.

REPLIES TO SERVICE BOARD

Makes Public Answer in Suit to Enjoin Company from Putting Increase Into Effect.

The Postal Telegraph-Cable Company made public yesterday copies of its answer to the suit which the Public Service Commission for the Second New York District instituted several days ago in the Supreme Court to enjoin the Postal and the Western Union from putting into effect Postmaster General Burleson's recent 20 per cent. increase in telegraph rates. The Postal Company, through its attorney, John L. Farrell of 44 Wall Street, makes a novel reply, admitting its "guilt" and stating that the corporation is opposed to the increase and has been compelled to submit only by reason of force majeure.

The company's rejoinder reviews the controversy between the Mackay interests and the Government, especially emphasizing the corporation's original contention that the taking over of the wires was illegal since the joint resolution of Congress, providing for the act, was inoperative with the end of the war. The answer cited in support of its assertion that the war had ended with the signing of the armistice, a decision to that effect having been handed down on April 3 by Judge Evans in the United States District Court for the Western District of Kentucky. After alluding to the fact that the Postal has a case against the Government pending in the United States Supreme Court, the reply to the Public Service Commission's suit concludes as follows:

"This defendant accordingly alleges and charges the fact to be: That all of the acts of said Burleson, including his increase of telegraph rates by 20 per cent., are unconstitutional, unauthorized, illegal, and void, but that this defendant is helpless to prevent the same, having been compelled by force majeure to submit to its telegraph lines and property being seized by said Burleson and used by him as he sees fit, because in taking and continuing his unlawful possession and control of this defendant's telegraph lines and property, as well as the telegraph lines and property of said Postal System, said Burleson would use the military power of the United States, against which this defendant has no adequate means of resistance.

Fears Government Ownership.

"Defendant alleges that the original purpose of said Burleson and his advisers in seizing all the telegraph and telephone lines was to bring about Government ownership of the same and Government control of the means of communicating intelligence, but that plan, having failed by reason of public opposition, was revised to increase telephone rates arbitrarily by said Burleson free from restrictions by State commissions and to increase telegraph rates, notwithstanding the opposition of the defendant and the Postal System, and meantime the defendant and the Postal System have been made the victims of persecution, injustice, and illegality. The defendant has been despoiled of its property, its officers removed, its staff demoralized, and the management and control of its business placed in the hands of its competitors. These acts of despotism and of a reign of terror incident thereto have brought about a condition of things which the American people believed impossible under American institutions, and if allowed to go uncorrected will be a precedent leading eventually to the overthrow of American liberties.

"Wherefore this defendant prays that whatever decree or orders may be hereafter entered by this court in this proceeding, this defendant should not be subjected to any fines, penalties, or forfeiture of charter, nor its officers and agents fined or imprisoned for non-compliance with any such orders or decree.

"And defendant further prays that the raising of said telegraph rates on April 1, 1919, by said Burleson, be declared void and not authorized by said joint resolution of Congress, and inasmuch as this court, having taken jurisdiction of this matter, has jurisdiction of all its phases, defendant further prays that the acts of said Burleson in seizing the property of this defendant on March 22, 1918, and removing the officers of this defendant be declared void, and that the said award of $1,600,000 by said Burleson to this defendant and said Postal Telegraph System be declared void, and that defendant have such other and further relief as to the court may seem just."

In view of the large number of complaints it has received from business men the Merchants Association announced yesterday that it had written to First Assistant Postmaster General John C. Koons protesting against delays of night letters. The letter in part said:

"It is a common thing for night letter telegrams to be delayed in delivery several hours after their receipt at the point of address. In a recent instance a night telegram sent from Philadelphia was not delivered in this city until 5 o'clock on the following day. We have had a number of instances in which such telegrams have been deposited in the local post office for delivery, in consequence not reaching the addressee until late in the day, and in one instance not until the following day. Of course, the value of telegrams under these circumstances is totally destroyed."

DR. M'CLELLAN QUITS U. OF P.

Was Criticised as Dean for Conduct of Wharton School.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 27. — The resignation of Dr. William McClellan, as dean of the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania, was announced tonight by Provost Edgar F. Smith. Dr. McClellan was an object of criticism in attacks made upon the conduct of the Wharton School by Mrs. Harrison Morris, daughter of Joseph Wharton, founder of the school, and Wharton Barker, a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania.

In announcing Dr. McClellan's resignation Provost Smith said:

"I think it is desirable that it be announced that I have known for nearly three months from Dr. McClellan that he would not remain at the university for another year. On Jan. 11 he wrote me asking me to consider his leaving as dean of the Wharton School, following this with his definite resignation."

Dr. McClellan said:

"I resigned last January because I had come to the conclusion that if I could serve the university and the Provost of all, I could accomplish more unofficially as an alumnus than as dean of the Wharton School. I have no plans other than to resume my relations with the firm of McClellan & Campion, with offices in New York and Philadelphia."

Dr. McClellan was appointed dean of the Wharton School in 1918. Previously he was prominent as an engineer in Philadelphia and New York.

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FIFTH AVENUE OFFICE
5th Avenue and 57th Street

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In 1876, at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia, a group of forward-looking men met and founded Library Bureau.

The beginning was most humble. Even in 1882 there were but three employees in the Library Bureau organization—the manager, one salesman and an office boy. Two small second-floor rooms constituted the L. B. workshop and office.

Today, Library Bureau is the world's largest manufacturer of card record and filing equipment—with seven large factories—branch offices in 49 principal cities of the United States, England and France.

From the very first, Library Bureau has been both pioneer and leader.

It originated vertical filing, the card record system, the card record desk, counter-hight units, the L. B. Automatic index—and practically every worth-while filing method used in business today.

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Let us apply the practical know-how of 43 years' experience to the betterment of your own filing methods.

Write for booklets:

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Stock record #738C
Card ledger #7318G

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Card and filing systems — Filing cabinets wood and steel

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Notice to All Firms in New York City Engaged in the Following Trades:

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In order that your Division may receive proper credit, you should communicate the amounts of Victory Loan Notes to which you subscribe to the undersigned, who is acting as Director for the above Trades, and will be glad to furnish all possible assistance and cooperation to insure the success of the Victory Loan in these Trades.

EDGAR HIGGINS, Director
Machinery, Machine Trade and Railroad Supplies, Victory Loan Tools Division
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Second Federal Reserve District
Liberty Loan Committee, 120 Broadway, New York

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Sheer Silk Stockings

The Peck and Peck "Empress" stocking, extremely sheer and exquisitely made, with extra wide tops. Only 6 ounces weight to the dozen pairs

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Available in black, white and the fashionable shades for evening toilettes. The sheerest stockings, other than imported, that are procurable.

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THE choice here in pumps and Oxfords in the wanted brown leathers is incomparable, we think, for variety and attractiveness. This is a "brown" season.

OXFORDS—in many smart styles of kidskin and calfskin—simulated wing tip effects with perforations, others severely plain, depending solely on graceful lines—low, Cuban or Louis heels and various toe shapes — $8.50 to $12.50

PUMPS—including the popular low French heel model and very fetching styles for sport wear. All types of heel and toe shapes. Kidskin and calfskin — $9 to $11

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(MRS. W. K. VANDERBILT, Chairman)

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AT THE RITZ-CARLTON HOTEL
MONDAY EVENING, MAY FIFTH
AT TEN-THIRTY O'CLOCK

"Their Help Often Proves to be the Turning Point in the Lives of Thousands of Children"
FRANKLIN CHASE HOYT, Presiding Justice of the Children's Court of the City of New York.

CHILDREN'S COURT
CITY OF NEW YORK

FRANKLIN CHASE HOYT
PRESIDING JUSTICE

The Children's Court requires the aid and assistance of the Big Sisters. Their cooperation is of inestimable value in solving some of our hardest problems, and in supervising some of our most difficult cases.

What is much more important and appealing, however, is that the help of the Big Sisters is sorely needed by the families and girls themselves. This help often proves to be the turning point in the lives of thousands of children. To those who through some misfortune have been handicapped from the start and who have been denied their right of a normal and happy childhood, the Big Sister comes as a heaven-sent friend, and brings the hope and the chance for a brighter, cleaner and finer life.

The service which they render is more than worth while,—it is whole hearted, efficient and inspiring, both to themselves and to those whom they seek to aid.

In their efforts to help the suffering, the unfortunate and the unadjusted they deserve the support of the whole community.

FRANKLIN CHASE HOYT,
PRESIDING JUSTICE OF THE CHILDREN'S COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

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A Dance and Entertainment to Establish a PERMANENT Fund to Be Used in Bettering the Physical, Mental, and Moral Condition of Children (Girls Especially) Brought Before the Children's Court. From This Fund Will Be Defrayed the Expenses of Removing Families to Better Surroundings, Securing Positions for Parents Out of Employment, Providing Clothing and Other Necessities, Suggesting Medical Attention Where Necessary, Adjusting Marriages, Civil and Religious, Taking Cases of Non-support to Higher Courts, etc.

THERE ARE THREE DIVISIONS OF THIS ORGANIZATION—PROTESTANT, CATHOLIC AND JEWISH
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The "Bal Bleu" will be marked by unusual features of entertainment contributed by Mr. Florenz Ziegfeld, Jr., from his Midnight Frolic production,

Including the Initial Appearance of the English and French Stage Beauties

Recently selected abroad by Mr. Ned Wayburn. Mr. Irving Berlin has written a special number, dedicated to the 77th Division, which will be sung for the first time on this occasion. In addition, Mr. Ben Ali Haggin has prepared a unique series of tableaux vivants which will enlist the beauty and personal distinction of a number of distinguished women of society.

Tickets of Admission, $5.00

Supper, $3.00

TICKETS MAY BE OBTAINED FROM AND SUBSCRIPTIONS SENT TO
MRS. CHARLES DANA GIBSON, Treasurer, 681 Fifth Avenue
AT THE
RITZ-CARLTON, VANDERBILT and PLAZA HOTELS
AND AT
THE BIG SISTERS' SHOP, 682 Fifth Avenue
This shop was specially designed by Mr. Robert McQuinn, and Mr. R. H. Burnside supervised its decoration.

Table Reservations:

$50.00 and $25.00, Dining Room
$25.00, Foyer $10.00, Palm Room

Purity Cross

CHICKEN A LA KING

Plump breasts of chicken, garnished with fresh mushrooms, and a dash of bright red pimentos—and over the whole, pure, rich cream sauce—all blended by our master chef—*that is appetizing, delicious, Purity Cross Chicken a la King! Try it on Toast.*

Tonight's Suggestion

At grocers and delicatessens—in two sizes—for your instant convenience.

Booklet sent free on request.

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Orange, New Jersey

A bowing acquaintance with our shirts is not enough—you should get on terms of familiarity and let the satisfactory wear they give win a place for them close to your heart.

We make our shirts from fabrics of our own weave, and are therefore in a position to assure quality, color, wear, fit and finish, with a money back guarantee.

We are the largest shirt specialists in America.

Introduce yourself to any of our twenty-three stores.

Lustrous silk and linen shirts with collars to match or neckband.

$4.25

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BAR OF SALVATION TO REPLACE SALOON

Army Will Lease Many Licensed Premises and Run Them as Now, with Alcohol Omitted.

WILL KEEP THE BARTENDERS

Brass Footrails, Polished Mahogany, and Shiny Glasses to Stay and Lend Their Clubby Air.

Commander Evangeline Booth, head of the Salvation Army in this country, announced yesterday that the Salvation Army would endeavor after July 1, when war prohibition goes into effect, to take over a string of saloons from ocean to ocean and border to border and that a well defined movement in that direction had already been started. "In these saloons the Army," added Miss Booth, "will retain the bar and brass rail features, but will serve only the most harmless of soft drinks. In other words, the plan calls for a great chain of soft-drink saloons which will be run as far as possible as clubs for workingmen and women. The main hold of the saloon upon the workingman is the opportunity," said Miss Booth, "it offers for comradeship. The saloon has its appeal and man is a creature of social instincts. We must recognize that at times he prefers the society of men to that of women. Fifth Avenue has its clubs; Third Avenue its saloons, in which may be found bright lights, pleasing furniture, glistening glass and, above all, good fellowship. It is a perversion that often the same saloon that brings together those who are honest and manly may also shelter social vice in its vilest form.

"The Salvation Army has within the last few weeks demonstrated in its province of New York the psychology of the brass rail. There is something about the shining bar which brings all men to a common footing. The easy and relaxed attitude of those who lean against the mahogany or cherry suggests solid comfort. Because wine and beer are to go, shall not a man take his ease in his own inn? Therefore at our newly opened hotel in West Forty-seventh Street we have kept the bar and the brass rail, and the bartender back of them. Although soft drinks are served there instead of hard ones, this barroom of the new era glows with good cheer. The Salvation Army would deprive no man of his livelihood. There are many bartenders of genial personality and good character who could just as well remain behind the soft drink bar as not."

Commander Booth continued that there was no reason why the saloon should keep the married man from his home or fireside, especially as under the new régime it would be a place where it would be impossible for him to squander his week's earnings or to become so befuddled that he would be robbed of them by the criminal classes who thrive by taking advantage of the drunkard. In the new type saloon the extravagance of the treating habit cannot flourish.

"The first step of the Salvation Army," she said, "will be to acquire in the City of New York the leases of saloons which have been closed at much frequented street corners and to convert these establishments to their new uses. The same fixtures will be kept and in many cases the same employes will be retained. All the beverages will be free from alcohol, but with that exception there will not be many changes at first evident. The often unwholesome free lunch will go into the discard and will be replaced by good, wholesome food served in an attractive manner. Customers who would like to have their food and drink served to them while they lean comfortably against the polished bar and with one foot on the brass rail may have their wish. Tables will also be provided for those who would prefer to sit either singly or in social groups. Members of the Salvation Army do not smoke, but the fragrant wreaths from cigarette and cigar will not be barred, just as they were not in the Salvation huts and dugouts beyond the seas.

"Those who will manage the saloons of the new order will be instructed to make them abodes of comfort and cheer. The success of the Salvation Army has been ascribed by such keen students of human nature as Cardinal Gibbons to the fact that it appeals directly to the individual. The Salvation saloon will extend its welcome especially to the young men who have not yet formed their associations and help to make New York and other great centres cities of comrades. It will not turn the cold shoulder to those worsted in the battle of life, but will have over every mirror its familiar slogan, 'A man may be down, but he is never out.'"

TELL INTOXICATION TESTS.

Affidavits of Scientists Filed in Beer Suit Made Public.

The Association Opposed to National Prohibition, 19 West Forty-fourth Street, made public yesterday affidavits of prominent physicians and chemists and other persons of standing, concerning alcohol and its powers of intoxication, particularly beer of 2.75 per cent. alcoholic content. These affidavits have been filed in the Federal Court in connection with the case now pending to determine what is "intoxicating."

Elihu Root, William D. Guthrie, and William L. Marbury, as counsel for the Jacob Hoffmann Brewing Company, made the motion for an injunction, on the part of the Hoffmann Company, against interference by Federal agents in the manufacture of 2.75 per cent. beer. Mr. Root has said that the case will, if necessary, be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Here are some extracts from the various affidavits which have been filed in the courts in the interests of the manufacturers of 2.75 per cent. beer.

Dr. Hobart Amory Hare of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, deposed, in part, as follows:

If taken in such quantities as to be beyond the power of the body to utilize it or oxidize it, alcohol, like every other substance capable of being swallowed, is capable of producing evil effects. * * * It is generally known that a considerable quantity of 50 per cent. solution of alcohol when taken undiluted may, by its irritant action on the stomach, produce injury, or by its rapid absorption into the blood may produce a condition which is commonly called drunkenness. On the other hand, it is generally recognized that the same quantity of alcohol when diluted with water so that the alcohol content by per cent. is low, is absorbed so slowly as to be deprived of its power or influence in direct ratio with the degree of its dilution. * * * I have given whisky and brandy containing amounts of alcohol far in excess of the quantity of alcohol contained in 2.75 beer in a quantity a person can ordinarily drink several times a day without noticing symptoms of intoxication. * * * I have in times past taken as much as one quart of beer in one hour without any manifestations of intoxication, the said beer containing a higher percentage than 2.75, although I am not a habitual user of alcoholic beverages.

Dr. John Marshall, Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, in the course of his affidavit among other things says:

It has been shown that the presence of one hundred and thirty-four one-thousandths of one per cent. (0.134%) to one hundred and fifty-three one-thousandths of one per cent. (0.153%) of alcohol in the blood produces the condition generally recognized as intoxication or drunkenness. Based upon the above experiments, the quantity of beer containing 2.75 per cent. by weight of alcohol, that would be required to be ingested to furnish one hundred and fifty-three one-thousandths of one per cent. (0.153%) of alcohol in the blood at the time when the maximum quantity of alcohol is present in the blood of a man weighing 68 kilograms, would therefore be 3,185 cubic centimeters, or three quarts and eleven seven-tenths ounces of the beer, a quantity manifestly beyond the capacity of the human stomach, and a quantity in excess of the amount that is practically drunk by an ordinary man in thirty minutes.

Dr. George W. King of Jersey City, long associated with the leading hospitals of New Jersey, made affidavit that "during the long experience that I have had as a physician and in the treatment and care of persons suffering from alcoholic indulgence I have never known of a single case of alcoholism resulting from the drinking of beer, and this is true when the alcoholic content of beer was upward of 4 per cent by weight."

Edward W. Hannah, President of the Central Federated Union, said he had observed the effects of so-called "war beer" among workingmen and that he had found such beer to be non-intoxicating.

PALMER WILL ENFORCE NATIONAL PROHIBITION

Says His Department Cannot Grant Amnesty if Brewers Disregard the Act.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Enforcement of national wartime prohibition effective next July 1, will be undertaken by the Department of Justice.

Attorney-General Palmer, in a statement issued tonight, declared that "as long as the act remains in force under its terms it becomes my duty to see that it is enforced like all other laws by the prosecution of such persons as violate it." The Attorney General further asserted that he possessed no power to grant amnesty to any one who might manufacture beer pending an interpretation of the law as to what percentage of alcoholic constituent brought beer within the meaning of the Prohibition Act.

The statement of the Attorney General definitely settled the question of the agency to take up the enforcement of the act, which arose when the Commissioner of Internal Revenue let it be known that his bureau had neither the funds nor the staff available for carrying out the provisions of the act. The voluntary assumption by the Attorney General of the enforcement also relieves President Wilson of any delegation of authority under the Overman Act, which it was thought might be necessary.

After asserting that there had been "a good deal of misunderstanding of the plans and purposes of the Department of Justice" with respect to enforcement of the act, and that under its terms it was the duty of his department to enforce the prohibition law, Mr. Palmer in his statement said:

"It is my duty to do this without any regard whatever for my own opinion as to the wisdom or unwisdom of the legislation, which is a matter entirely for the Congress. There has naturally been some difference of opinion as to the proper construction of the act, but the final word with respect to its interpretation is with the courts, whose judgment will, I am sure, be cheerfully acquiesced in by all interests involved.

"All the questions involved in the interpretation of the law have been recently argued in a suit pending in New York. I was glad to co-operate with the attorneys representing brewers in an effort to expedite that case to an authoritative decision, and I am hopeful that the proper construction of the law may be settled by the court before it becomes necessary for either the brewers or the Government to determine without a court decision just how they shall proceed.

"I have no power to grant amnesty to any who may see fit to manufacture beer pending an authoritative judicial construction of the law, and I am sure that brewers generally understand that the pendency of litigation will be no protection against prosecution for offenses under the law."

COMMEND WILSON ON CHINA

Congratulatory Message Cabled to President by China Society.

The China Society of America, 526 Fifth Avenue, yesterday cabled President Wilson, congratulating him on his position with respect to Japan's secret treaties with China and her claims to Shantung, saying he had rightly interpreted the sentiment of the Far East. The message was signed by John K. Sague, President, and A. B. Humphrey, Secretary.

The society stated that Americans in China opposed granting Shantung to Japan on the ground that it would be little short of annexation. The organization also bitterly criticised the Japanese for alleged complicity in the importation of opium and morphine into China. Urging the President to continue his positive resistance to the claims, the society expressed its opinion that extension of Japanese power in the Far East endangered the peace of the world.

HARRIMAN NATIONAL BANK
Fifth Avenue and 44th Street
NEW YORK

"V"

"Sure! We'll Finish the Job!"

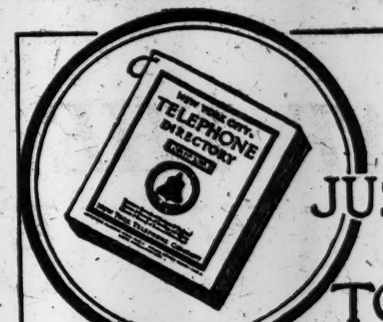
In this spirit, so characteristically American and so characteristically phrased, the Harriman National Bank ventures to predict that one hundred million people will make a response to the Victory Liberty Loan that will astonish themselves. Every one of us will be glad to put his hand in his pocket to finish the job.

The rate of interest on the new Loan is one that will carry weight with the investing public, nor will it be found, in our opinion, to conflict with existing returns upon the best securities, nor with savings accounts. A Government bond is always worth more than the bond of a private or public corporation, while the savings bank depositor will not be inclined to disturb his account because of the excellent facilities which the savings banks offer. A savings bank account is a good credit reference apart from any other of its excellent features.

On the whole, the Harriman National Bank is prompted to say that, all in all, this is the best loan that has been offered to the public and it behooves all of us to make early subscription thereto. The terms of payment are easy, and the banks in their customary attitude of patriotism and public spirit will make them easier still.

North, East, South, West—the Victory Liberty Loan will prove the unity of the United States.

BANKING HOURS FROM 8 O'CLOCK A. M. TO 8 O'CLOCK P. M.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS OPEN FROM 8 A. M. TO MIDNIGHT



JUST A FEW DAYS MORE TO MAY 2nd

THE May issue of the New York City Telephone Directory—the directory that will be in service during the coming summer months—will go to press on May 2nd.

New listings, changes in present listings and display advertising for this issue should be arranged for without delay, at any Telephone Commercial Office.

For Telephone Commercial Office addresses see Page 23—current issue of the New York City Telephone Directory.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO.

The Nation that Loosed the Sword CAN'T Hesitate at Purse Strings—Buy Victory Bonds Today.

Sundstrand
ADDING MACHINE

GONE!

2,000 to 3,000 delicate parts

They were unnecessary—that maze of keys, springs, levers, etc., found on complicated machines.

The Sundstrand has only 10 keys—all at finger tips. You add, multiply, subtract, divide, with greater ease, speed and accuracy. Any one can memorize this simple keyboard in 30 seconds.

Ask for practical demonstration in your office on your own work.

New York Sales Office:
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Cordon & Dilworth
REAL
ORANGE MARMALADE

MADE from wild bitter oranges giving that distinctive flavor which has made Orange Marmalade a traditional breakfast relish with the English and Scotch for centuries

Sold by leading dealers
If unobtainable at yours call
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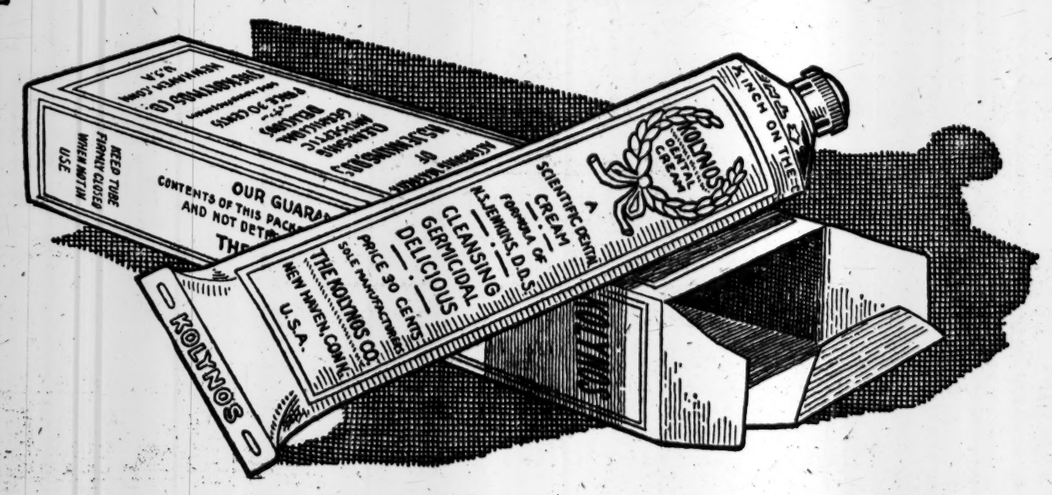
SINCE 1881
Pajamas Night Shirts
"The NIGHTwear of a Nation!"
(Exceeds expectations) At 1,500 dealers



A quarter of a million free test packages of

Kolynos Dental Cream

were distributed in New York City through leading Druggists during the past few days. Thousands of persons came too late to receive their trial package. To these this announcement is directed.

If your local Druggist was unable to supply you with a free test package of Kolynos Dental Cream during this week, send a post card request to us at our laboratories and you will receive such a package by return of mail, postage paid.

THE KOLYNOS COMPANY, NEW HAVEN, CONN.

KOLYNOS

A SCIENTIFIC DENTAL CREAM

TO BE SOLD
BY THE
ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN

8,000 Shares of the Capital Stock of

MERCK & CO.

A New York Corporation

(Manufacturers of Drugs and Chemicals)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned, Francis P. Garvan, Alien Property Custodian, will offer for sale, at public sale, to the highest bidder, at the principal office of Merck & Co., No. 45 Park Place, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, at eleven o'clock A. M., on the 9th day of May, 1919, 8,000 shares of the capital stock, par value $100 each, out of a total authorized and outstanding issue of 10,000 shares of Merck & Co., a corporation created and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of New York.

Full description of, and information concerning the property to be sold, terms and conditions of inspection and sale, and the order thereof, may be obtained by application to JOSEPH F. GUFFEY, Director, Bureau of Sales, 110 West 42nd Street, New York City.

FRANCIS P. GARVAN,
Alien Property Custodian

The 1919 Spring Drive

Thank God it's not in France!

A YEAR ago the great German offensive hit the allied lines like a thunderbolt—threatening Amiens and the Channel Ports, vital spots in the bulwark of civilization. The bulldog Britishers, the flaming Poilus, the heroic Belgians, the tenacious sons of Italy were "holding the line," sacrificing hundreds of thousands of lives—waiting for America to be ready.

But they could not wait! The crisis was too real. And so our young armies were thrown into the far-flung battle line. No need to tell you how these magnificent men, fresh from factory and farm and office and school, died and bled side by side with those other allied heroes. And they held. And they did more. They drove the onrushing Germans back, back, back!

And then! With hope reborn, with confidence renewed, the allied military leaders took new heart.

New plans were made—everything was to be staked on this Spring Drive of 1919. Then America was to be called upon for her great effort. They estimated with pitiless logic that it would cost 200,000 American lives to break the vaunted Hindenburg Line, to smash the morale of an already doubting foe, to sweep him back until he cried for mercy and for Peace.

They figured on over two million Americans then in France—on the inexhaustible reservoir of clean manhood waiting here. They figured on the millions of money that put those men there and equipped and fed and gave them the tools of war. They figured on the marvelous spirit and sacrifice of the American people, who redoubled their energies to increase production—on the dollars that you and I saved and scrimped and put into our Government's hands.

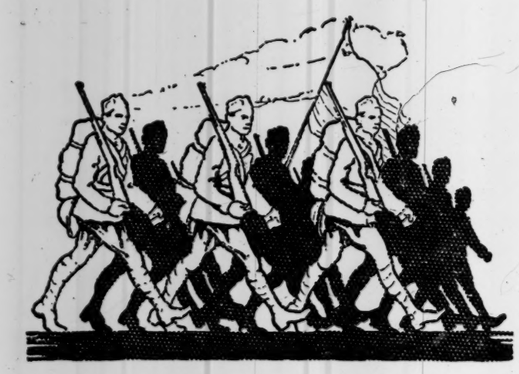
But the Spring Drive of 1919 didn't take place on the shell ravaged soil of Flanders or Champagne or Belgium. America's armies astounded the world. They did not pause. Pershing knew the calibre of his crusaders. He knew that *then* was the time to go ahead—to drive relentlessly against the tottering ranks of the German armies.

They did go ahead—through the vaunted impregnable Hindenburg Line—through the densely wooded stretches of the dreaded Argonne—through to glorious victory—with our Allies, delivering titanic blows that crumbled the enemy defenses.

And the Germans asked for peace in November, 1918.

Today America's armies are coming home

A happy nation is welcoming its boys back

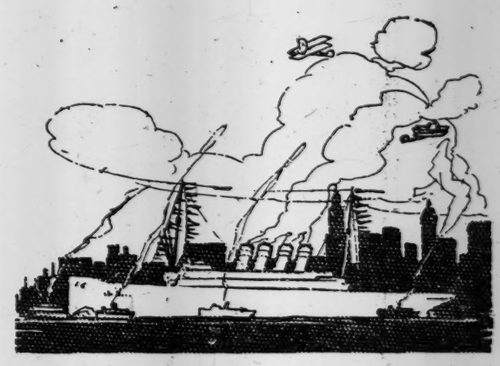


There was no 1919 Spring Drive in France. Our two hundred thousand—and maybe more—lives were not sacrificed.

And we are all glad. And we are happy. And we can thank God the only Spring Drive of 1919 is right here in America. The Drive of the Victory Liberty Loan.

We spent our money to place our armies in the field—there was no stint, no holding back, no hesitancy, no quibbling. There must be none now—to pay for the 200,000 lives saved.

And today our Government makes its final appeal to you to lend it the rest of the money it must have to clear the books, to pay off the life-saving debts it has incurred—the patriotic premium that means 200,000 lives to be lived in peace and comfort and prosperity in America, instead of mourned in heroes' graves in martyred France.



The Spring Drive of 1919 is on! Lend for some of the lives that have been saved. Show your appreciation for our deliverance from the possible widespread misery we MIGHT have had. Buy Victory Liberty Bonds to your limit. It is a privilege—not a sacrifice.

Yours for the **Victory Liberty Loan**

LABORATORIES OF THOMAS A. EDISON

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The Ediphone (Dictating Machine)	The Edison Storage Battery	The Bates Numbering Machine	The Edison Primary Battery	The Edison Chemical Works	Edison Portland Cement	The New Edison (Phonograph)

ST. JOHN'S FLIERS AWAIT SEA REPORT

Neither Hawker Nor Raynham Will Start Without Knowing Ocean Conditions.

TWO MORE BRITISH ENTRIES

Aviators Take Issue with Air Ministry—NC-3, After Trials, Pronounced Ready for Flight.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., April 27.—London reports of "expressions of surprise" on the part of the British Air Ministry that the aviators here failed to take advantage of the unprecedentedly favorable flying weather, last Wednesday, brings to the fore a rather peculiar situation, emphasized by a recent Reuter dispatch in which the Air Ministry was quoted as saying that the weather information sent from here by newspaper correspondents was unofficial and, inferentially, inaccurate.

The fact is that the Air Ministry did send to its local representatives and to members of both expeditions last Wednesday a report of favorable weather in which the calmness of the sea was emphasized and which added that the Sopwith and Martinsyde companies in England had been so informed by the ministry. Coming soon after the preparation of a weather map here, founded upon reports from many shore stations and ships at sea, had shown that starting the flight on Wednesday meant almost certain disaster, this report caused amusement in informed quarters here and never was taken seriously by the pilots or navigators for an instant.

Three Air Ministry Reports.

Though the Sopwith expedition has been here a month and the Martinsyde nearly three weeks, this apparently inaccurate report was one of a total of three received here direct from the Air Ministry during the entire period.

The pilots and navigators have depended upon maps prepared locally by the Air Ministry representative here, Lieutenant Lawrence L. Clements, based upon the information service organized by him with local naval officers' aid, whereby he surmounted difficulties due to the fact he was here two weeks before he received any communications from his superiors in London.

These maps have shown favorable flying weather, and by this is meant not ideal weather but conditions offering a reasonable hope of accomplishing the flight, considering the petrol capacity of the two biplanes here, only on April 11 and 12, when neither machine was ready to start. It is literally true that the weather reports sent by correspondents here have not been official, since the Air Ministry, for reasons possibly clear to itself, if not understood by anyone else, has seen fit to make a secret of the reports here, excepting as they refer to local conditions. But it is likewise true that the correspondents' reports of the weather have contained the identical information furnished to the pilots and navigators, and if the inference of inaccuracy is to be drawn then it must be conceded that the fliers themselves have been daily misinformed.

Of Interest Only to Seaplanes.

It is a fact that the emphasis on sea calmness in Wednesday's London report, just referred to, was of great interest to seaplanes, but a matter of indifference to the expeditions here, as it is impossible for land planes to rise from the sea in any case. Only in so far as it affects their personal safety in the event of a forced water landing do pilots and navigators take even mild interest in the state of the sea. There are those here who couple the Air Ministry's apparent misinformation of last Wednesday with the fact of this reference to the sea and the coincidence that the Ministry officials from time to time refer to Lieut. Col. Porter's projected seaplane crossing and Major Woods's ill-fated attempt to fly from Ireland in the Shortt biplane, but are silent as to civilian pilots and navigators.

Though there are no expressed complaints here, the general feeling is that the Ministry is more in sympathy with the attempts of service fliers and not particularly pleased over the prospect of civilians starting first, and that in sending out Wednesday's reports advising that the weather was favorable for a start seaplanes and not landplanes were held in mind, though the information was sent directly to the expeditions here through official channels.

Hour of Extra Flying Fatal.

Both expeditions are comparatively indifferent to the weather at the start of the journey, as they feel confident of their ability to battle through any ordinary storms, but recognize that the difference between success and failure may lie in the weather encountered on the other end of the journey, and are determined not to leave the ground here until they are reasonably certain of avoiding a fatal extra hour's flying on the other end, due to adverse winds.

In this connection it may be fairly said that what the land expeditions most need is accurate information about conditions in the upper air, and the stress the Air Ministry places on surface winds leads to much curiosity as to the researches conducted by means of kite balloons from the steamer Montcalm, about which no information has been sent here so far as is learnable.

In the meantime efforts have been made to get this information here by local experiments with little equipment. The information here shows the weather again to be unfavorable today, and the start is still indefinitely postponed, though the fliers hope a few days will see the present cyclonic conditions replaced by at least not adverse winds.

Raynham on Conditions.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., April 27.—Lack of weather reports from mid-ocean brought postponement again today of the start of the transatlantic flight of Harry G. Hawker and Captain Frederick P. Raynham, although local conditions were the best here in many weeks. For four days no word has been received from far at sea on wind and weather. Without this information, both pilots have agreed not to hazard a start, although a thirty-mile westerly wind has dried out both "taking off" grounds and driven the fog which has been hovering inshore far out to sea.

Raynham today outlined his idea of conditions to be met over the entire course.

"Our calculations for the trip are based on an allowance of an average head wind of twenty miles an hour all the way," he said. "Westerly and northwesterly winds should prevail much of the distance to give us good conditions, but we must know beforehand what the conditions are in mid-ocean. These do not seem to be available at present, but we hope to have them again shortly."

The delay of Hawker and Raynham has stimulated other airmen to attempt the transatlantic flight. With nine machines now actually entered in the $50,000 prize competition of The Daily Mail, it was learned here today that two other planes nearing completion in England will attempt the flight.

One is a two-engined Vickers plane of the Vimy bomber type; the other is a biplane similar to Raynham's Martinsyde. The names of the pilots are not known here.

NC-3 MAKES TWO FLIGHTS.

Pronounced Ready for Transatlantic Flight by Commander Towers.

The NC-3, after two short but very successful flights yesterday, was announced to be ready for the over-ocean flight by Commander John E. Towers, in charge of the transatlantic flight activities at Rockaway Beach Naval Station. He also stated that it had been definitely decided to send three United States hydroplanes to Newfoundland, but whether they would fly to Portugal by way of the Azores or attempt a nonstop flight to the Irish coast, he said, would be announced later at Washington.

Opinions expressed by officers at the station indicate that the attempt to fly the Atlantic is more a race between nations for the supremacy of the air than a scientific experiment.

"'Fulton's Folly" is a familiar expression in this country," said an aviator, "but a new phrase will shortly be coined in every language when some nation again accomplishes the impossible."

Commander Towers said that several points, chiefly the amount or gas and the weight NC planes are able to carry, cannot be given out because it would be "valuable information" to the rival crews.

New regulations to keep certain information from being known have been drawn up at Washington, and Commander M. H. McIntyre, head of the Navy News Bureau, will arrive at the station today to take charge of all information to be given out regarding the transatlantic plans. The twenty-minute inspection of the machines, which was formerly allowed newspaper reporters, has been abolished, and no one, even with a pass with a photograph attached issued by the Third Naval District, is now allowed to go within 100 yards of the hangars.

NEARING IN DEBATE URGES REVOLUTION

Radical Audience Cheers as He Calls Allies Robber Nations —Prof. Hart Replies.

SORRY HE ENTERED HALL

He Upholds League of Nations and Praises American Labor—Gompers's Name Hissed.

Scott Nearing of the Rand School of Social Science who took the negative in a debate with Professor Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard University on the subject, "Will the League of Nations Benefit Labor?" in the Century Theatre yesterday afternoon, frankly advocated revolution as a remedy for world unrest. He called the League of Nations as at present proposed "an organization of capitalist empires" and "a league of highwaymen."

"Who wants war?" asked Professor Hart. "Scott Nearing wants war and the people who think as he does want war. Revolution is nothing but civil war and we see its result in the Russian revolutions, and is that the kind of revolutions and is that the kind of result we want in order to overthrow what he calls this robber nation?"

A whirlwind of applause marked this and through the applause was heard a chorus of voices shouting "Yes!" The meeting cheered Nearing's frequent references to "revolution," to the Russian Soviet Republic, and applauded his radical utterances, although he had requested that he be permitted to speak without interruption. The theatre contained about 3,000 persons, who filled all the seats, the stage, and stood in the aisles, after paying from 25 cents to $1.50 admission.

Frederic C. Howe, United States Commissioner of Immigration, who presided, said that the debate was not intended to be socialistic or partisan, but a discussion by two men who had given the subject scholarly consideration. Professor Hart, who was then introduced, discussed the conditions which imperatively call for world peace.

Professor Hart argued that in the last five years a great change had come about in the world of labor, and the influence of labor was never so clear and evident as it is today. In the long run labor will be called on to pay for everything, and thus it was most interested in an organization that would keep the peace of the world. In all the countries having a Western civilization labor is intrenched as never before.

In reciting the advantages of the proposed League, Professor Hart said the covenant was already drawn up, that it had received assurances of sixteen States, and had gone through the world for discussion. It was brief, reasonable, clear, and amendable on trial, and the only document of its kind that has been suggested out of all the plans considered. It ought especially to appeal to labor, he said, as it established machinery for adjustment of international labor difficulties.

Professor Nearing, who followed, quickly jumped to the heart of his address. After asserting that Professor Hart proposed a league "of the same nations which broke their arbitration treaties and failed to apply to The Hague tribunal," he declared:

"I suggest another remedy as against the League of Nations. I suggest revolution! Unless I miss my guess, the next six months will see the combination of Russia, Germany, Austria-Hungary and other portions of Central Europe that will be far more effective as a method of preventing war than any other League of Nations now in existence.

Nearing charged that the Big Five were capitalist empires because "they depend on the capitalist system of production and because each one of them is holding under domination subject peoples." Barring the United States, he said that they were "robber nations," who "signed the infamous secret treaties and who have been playing hide and seek with the backstairs diplomacy of Europe for thirty years.

"Some of us believe the revolution is the solution, not the League of Nations," continued Nearing.

"Revolution, is it?" asked Professor Hart, as he arose to reply. "So that's the remedy. So that's the subject to be discussed before this audience. Had I supposed that I would be obliged to listen and hear my country called a robber nation, to hear the industrial system of the United States called an abominable system that ought to be put down by revolution, I would not have set foot in this hall."

Professor Hart said he had not come to discuss revolution, the overthrow of the American Government or of anarchy. He pointed out that the subject was on the benefit of labor by the League of Nations. He read several commendations of the proposed League from the pens of labor leaders, and then asked: "Who was the most sincere advocate of the League of Nations at Paris? Was it not Samuel Gompers?"

The name of the President of the American Federation of Labor was greeted with boos and hisses. "Samuel Gompers does not represent this audience, but he does represent the labor of this country," retorted Dr. Hart.

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Your office safe is secure —while somebody is right there watching it. But think of the hours your safe is exposed to the deft hands of the professional burglar. Day and night our armored-plate vaults are on guard to ensure safety. A small fee will ensure this protection for your valuables.

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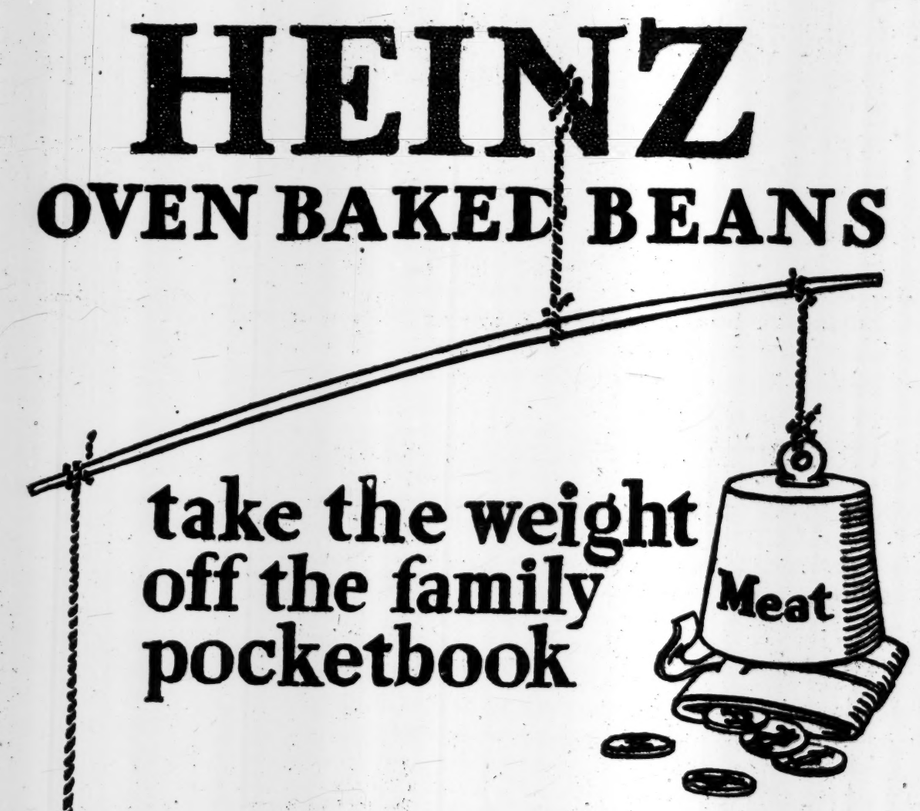

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With meat so high, and not so good for us anyway, what a boon to have a food so rich, so good, so nutritious and so easily prepared as Heinz Baked Beans!

57

Heinz Baked Beans with Pork and Tomato Sauce
Heinz Baked Pork and Beans (without Tomato Sauce) Boston style
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Heinz Baked Red Kidney Beans

A few of the 57 Varieties
Vinegar, Ketchup, Apple Butter
Cream Soups, Spaghetti

ANNOUNCEMENT
by the
UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
and the
NEW YORK CITY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

Conditions existing in many cities make it necessary to resort to heroic measures to check the spread of certain dangerous diseases. Through ignorance many persons, innocently and accidentally, are exposed to a peril which spares neither infant nor adult. That peril is the venereal peril.

The exigencies of war forced this Government to face the problem frankly and courageously, and, as a result, the venereal rate in the American Army was lower than in any army in the history of the world. Yet, from the time America entered the war, April, 1917, to September, 1918, 2,295,000 days of service were lost to the American Army through venereal diseases.

Of these diseases, only one-sixth were contracted after enlistment. In New York State at least 270,000 men who registered in the first draft and who were not called were suffering from venereal diseases.

Thus, the problem is and has been a problem for civilian communities. Because the problem has been ignored, the Army and Navy were seriously handicapped throughout the war. The conditions indicate that the vitality of the nation is imperiled. This is evidenced by the large percentage of adults who have venereal disease during life. Out of 770,000 males reaching maturity yearly, it is stated that 450,000 of them, or more than 60%, are infected.

This condition of affairs must not continue. Demobilization is in progress and the American fighting man must enter into his readjustment to civil life with a clean bill of health.

Our soldiers returning from overseas are coming back principally by way of New York, where these diseases are too prevalent. These men must be protected. The way to protect them is to look the evil squarely in the face and to attack it openly.

How should the problem be met?

First, by enlightening the public as to the seriousness of venereal infections.

Secondly, by immediate steps to provide prompt and effective treatment for those afflicted.

To these ends, clinics have been established at the following locations:

Manhattan
(East Side)
De Milt Dispensary, 23rd St. & Fourth Ave.
Mt. Sinai Hospital, Fifth Ave. & 100th St.
Beth Israel Hospital, Jefferson & Cherry Sts.
Lenox Hill Hospital, Lexington Ave. & 77th St.
Cornell Dispensary, First Ave. & 27th St.
Good Samaritan Dispensary, Broome & Essex Sts.
St. Mark's Hospital, 177-179 Second Ave.
Skin and Cancer Hospital, Second Ave. & 19th St.
University & Bellevue Hospital, First Ave. & 26th St.
St. Bartholomew's Hospital, 215 E. 42nd St.
Flower Hospital, 63rd St. & Ave. A.
Post-Graduate Hospital, Second Ave. & 20th St.
Harlem Hospital, Lenox Ave. & 136th St.
Bellevue Hospital, Ft. East 26th St.
Dept. of Health Clinic, 111 E. 10th St.
Dept. of Health Clinic, Pleasant Ave. & 118th St.
U. S. Public Health Service Clinic, 313 E. 19th St.
Main Clinic (Dept. of Health), 139 Centre St.
(West Side)
Vanderbilt Clinic, Amsterdam Ave. & 60th St.
New York Dispensary, 34 Spring St.
West Side Dispensary, 328 W. 42nd St.
New York Hospital, 6-14 W. 16th St.
French Hospital, 450 W. 34th St.
St. Luke's Hospital, Amsterdam Ave. & 113th St.
Roosevelt Hospital, Ninth Ave. & 59th St.
Dept. of Health Clinic, 307 W. 38rd St.
Dept. of Health Clinic, 128 Prince St.

The Bronx
Dept. of Health Clinic (Mott Haven), 139th St. & Brook Ave.

Brooklyn
Brooklyn Hospital Dispensary, De Kalb Ave. & Raymond St.
Polhemus (L. I. C.) Hospital, Henry & Amity Sts.
Wyckoff Heights Hospital, St. Nicholas Ave. & Stanhope St.
Jewish Hospital, Classon & St. Mark's Aves.
Dept. of Health Clinic, 64 Pennsylvania Ave.
Dept. of Health Clinic, Fleet & Willoughby Sts.
Dept. of Health Clinic, 306 S. 5th St.

Queens
Dept. of Health, 372-374 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Richmond
Dept. of Health, Bay & Elizabeth Sts., Stapleton.

Rupert Blue, Surgeon General, U. S. Public Health Service.
Royal S. Copeland, Commissioner of Health, New York City.

TO BE SOLD BY THE ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN

1,950 Shares of the Common Stock of
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A New York Corporation,
And Other Property
(Manufacturers of Ball Bearings.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned, Francis P. Garvan, Alien Property Custodian, will offer for sale, at public sale, to the highest bidder, at the main office of The Norma Company of America, 1790 Broadway, New York City, N. Y., at 11:00 o'clock A. M. on the 3rd day of May, 1919, 1,950 shares of the common stock, par value $100 each, out of a total issued and outstanding capital stock of 2,800 shares, of The Norma Company of America, a corporation of the State of New York, and certain letters patent of the United States, and applications therefor, and the rights and benefits under certain agreement, all as enumerated in the order of sale.

Full description of, and information concerning, the property to be sold, terms and conditions of sale, and the order thereof, may be obtained by application to JOSEPH F. GUFFEY, Director, Bureau of Sales, 110 West 42d Street, New York City.

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1,000,000	"	88,250
2,500,000	"	328,000
5,000,000	"	838,000
10,000,000	"	2,098,000

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VETO GERMAN LOAN SPEECH

Alteration of Performance by Sailors and Soldiers Businesslike, but Without Friction.

Several hundred American sailors and a handful of American soldiers in khaki materially altered the program of the Bavarian Volksfest Verein, a German-American organization which had decided to resume its German musical entertainments in the Yorkville Casino, 210 East Eighty-sixth Street, yesterday afternoon.

While planning the musical concert, Christian Rebhan, President of the Verein, with considerable foresight, wrote to Mayor Hylan for police protection for the performance. As a consequence Police Captain Richard O'Connor of the Eighty-eighth Street Station attended in civilian clothes, accompanied by a large number of police reserves.

The police, however, did not find it necessary to interfere with the sailors, who conducted their alterations to the program in a snappy and business-like manner. Four large sightseeing motor buses containing the sailors rolled up to the Casino entrance just as the performance was about to begin, and the police urged them not to start any trouble. They sent a delegation inside to investigate and report on the nature of the entertainment, and after a recommendation from Captain O'Connor, who acted as peacemaker throughout the afternoon, the delegation was allowed to enter without paying admission.

Delegation Goes for Flags.

The delegation soon returned and announced that while the stage was decorated with red and white striped cloth which gave the impression of an American flag, there was, in fact, no American flag there. A squad of sailors went away to get American flags; the rest went into the hall, the police reserves with them. Military Provost Guards stayed on the outside; the police had sent a telephonic request to the Provost Marshal's headquarters asking for a delegation of these too; and a large and curious crowd collected outside to see what was going to happen.

As the sailors collected in the rear of the hall many in the audience looked about and started to rise to see the crowd. One of the officials of the organization called out to them: "Wiedersitzen, wiedersitzen; nothing is going to happen!" And they sat down again, apparently somewhat nervous. The German male quartet, the attraction of the concert, had just sung one song, in German, and begun one in Italian, with a strong German accent.

"Hey, what language's that?" one of the bluejackets demanded of Captain O'Connor. He asked Mr. Rebhan.

"Tell 'em to play 'The Star-Spangled Banner,'" another bluejacket put in. Captain o'Connor recommended it highly. The officals, however, protested that their musician and quartet didn't know how to play "The Star-Spangled Banner."

"All right, I'll play it," Yeoman Third Class Lewis White, a lanky sailor from the battleship Arizona, announced. And, accompanied by one of the Verein's officers, he went to the stage. The official asked that all present rise and join in singing the anthem. All rose and most of the eight or nine hundred present sang.

That pacified the sailors and soldiers, who had been showing signs of restlessness. Songs in French and several in English by the quartet and individual members of it followed.

Sell Victory Notes, Too.

The sailors who had gone for flags returned with two large ones when the performance was about half over. A delegation went to the stage and carefully pinned one to the back curtain and bedecked the piano with the other. Yeoman White then played the national anthem again, a soldier and a sailor standing at rigid hand salute on the stage during the rendition and the rest of the sailors and soldiers and policemen standing at salute in the rear, while the audience stood and a few of its members sang the song again.

An official of the Verein said that it had been planned to have a Victory Loan speech made in German during the meeting. The sailors vetoed this, and an American was sent to the stage to make a speech in English. He urged the audience to invest, not contribute, saying that they all knew Uncle Sam would never go broke; and that this was the greatest Government that anybody had ever served under. He then turned the meeting over to the sailors, soldiers, and a kilted Scot who had drifted in. They canvassed every row in the audience for subscriptions, shouting out the returns as subscription blanks were signed. Afterward it was announced that $5,000 had been subscribed.

The quartet resumed its singing, rendering in all only a few songs in German and the remainder in English, French, and Italian, and the sailors dispersed without disturbance when the meeting broke up.

An officer of the Provost Guard commented afterward that if the Germans had included "The Star-Spangled Banner" in their program and opened the meeting with it, there wouldn't have been any danger of trouble. The Provost officers, the police, and other "neutral observers" were impressed with the fact that a large majority of the audience appeared to take the interruptions and the patriotic features injected into their program in very good grace, applauding both the Victory Loan speech and the placing of the flags and subscribing to the loan without hesitancy.

NOT AT SINN FEIN CONCERT.

Another, Not Malcolm McEachern, Sang a Song Deriding England.

Malcolm McEachern, the Australian basso, who was reported in last Monday's NEW YORK TIMES to have sung "a song deriding England" at the third anniversary of the Easter uprising and establishment of the Irish Republic, in the Lexington Theatre, stated last night that he was not present at the celebration referred to. Investigation by a TIMES reporter disclosed that although Mr. McEachern's name was on the program it was another person who sang the song attributed to him.

The facts of the case are, according to Mr. McEachern, that he was asked by the Secretary of the Irish Musical and Dramatic Club to sing at "an Irish concert" last Sunday evening. This invitation he accepted, but later, on learning that the concert was to be held under the auspices of Sinn Fein sympathizers, he withdrew his promise to sing, and did not go there.

The program, however, had been printed with Mr. McEachern's name and was not corrected. Mr. McEachern is a British subject. He warmly disclaims any suspicion of disloyalty to his country.

JEWS BUY 103-ACRE SITE FOR ORPHANAGE

Plan to Expend More Than $1,000,000 on New Home for Institution in the Bronx.

PAID $350,000 FOR LAND

Committee Recommends Combination of the Pavilion and the Cottage System.

It was announced yesterday morning at the annual meeting of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum that a 103-acre site in the Bronx has been purchased for the new home of the institution. The orphanage at present is located on Washington Heights, facing Amsterdam Avenue and bounded by 137th Street, 138th Street, and Broadway. The new site selected is the old Schieffelin estate on 233d Street, between Baychester Avenue and Boston Road, a short distance from the Sound and just within the city limits.

President Newburger said that the purchase price was $350,000, of which $210,000 was paid in cash and the balance covered by a mortgage. Plans for the new institution are now in the hands of architects, and more than $1,000,000 will be expended on buildings, it was announced.

The Committee on Plan and Scope of the new institution recommends a combination of the pavilion and cottage system. It recommends that the number of cottages to be built shall not exceed ten in number, with accommodations for thirty in each, and the remainder of the buildings to consist of pavilions of three stories in height, connected by corridors, each to accommodate 200 children.

The report of the committee, of which Judge Newburger is Chairman, also said:

"For the operation of the entire system, other than the cottages in which kitchens and dining rooms are to be installed, we recommend the installation of a central kitchen and dining room, the latter to be so constructed by means of alcoves and sliding doors to afford the segregation of a number of children, if advisable.

"There should be an administration building, in which might be included an assembly hall to be used for lectures and also for religious services, leaving for further consideration whether a separate building be erected for a synagogue, and part for the housing of the associate superintendent, supervisory staff, and resident physican and nurses. A separate building to house the general help must be provided and also a cottage for the superintendent.

Plan for School Building.

"It will be necessary to erect our own school building. The plans for this school building depend upon the course of study that may be adopted. If the Board of Education is to take charge of this activity consultation must be had with them for the purpose of seeking a modification of the curriculum. In any event, advice and co-operation will be obtained from the Superintendent of Building of that department, who will no doubt formulate the plans.

"Provision must be made for the temporary detention of proposed inmates in separate divisions, so as not to interfere with the necessary periods of detention of the respective units; a proper hospital, with departments for the treatment of the eyes and ears and teeth, and a dispensary and a separate building for contagious diseases.

The following officers were elected for one year: Joseph E. Newburger, President; Theodore Rosenwald, Vice President; Martin Beckhad, Treasurer. Seven Trustees were elected for three-year terms. They are Samuel Strasbourger, Edward A. Kerbs, Philip Lehman, Emil Frenkel, Samuel Floersheimer, Emanuel Arnstein, and Abraham Stern.

The financial report of the last year shows a deficit of $9,528. The total receipts from the City of New York, Federation of Jewish Philanthropic Societies, and other sources was $394,335, while the total expenses were $403,863.

President Newburger reported that the institution at present houses 713 boys and 465 girls, a total of 1,178, and that 216 children are boarding out. In reporting the war record of the institution, he stated that 300 former inmates served in the army and navy and that of that number nine were killed in action and two decorated with the Distinguished Service Cross.

Bird S. Coler, Commissioner of Charities, addressed the meeting and pledged the support of the city. He said that now that the armistice is signed, it is the policy of the city to encourage all big charitable institutions.

To Encourage Summer Tours Again

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The Railroad Administration announced tonight that plans had been made to encourage Summer tours, now that the war demand upon the railroads was over, and that special rates would be quoted.

WARNS OF SCHEMES TO END TRANSFERS

Ceaseless Vigilance Necessary to Protect Public Here, Says Corporation Counsel Burr.

CITES RECENT ATTEMPT

Move of Eighth and Ninth Avenue Railway Companies a Plan to Make Traveling More Costly.

The recent attempt of the Eighth and Ninth Avenue Railroad Companies to free themselves of the control of the receiver of the New York Railways Company, was described yesterday by Corporation Counsel Burr as only a preliminary effort of the several lessor companies to reach a position where the present system of transfers could be abolished and double and sometimes triple fares could be collected for a journey that now costs only 5 cents.

Because the decision of Federal Judge Mayer was against any breaking up of the New York Railways system is no proof, according to Mr. Burr, that it will not be broken up unless ceaseless vigilance is exercised in behalf of the public interest. He called attention to the situation following the passing of the old Metropolitan Railway Company into a receiver's hands, and explained that the dissolution of that system and the extra cost it placed upon those using the surface lines was one of the reasons for the enactment of the law creating the Public Service Commission.

"The receivers of the traction lines," said Mr. Burr, "are subject to the State law, and this law cannot be set aside by decisions of Federal Courts. This is provided for by an act of Congress which states that receivers named by Federal Courts are bound to obey all valid provisions of State laws. Therefore, the only tribunal before which an application should be made for the abrogation of leases and the discontinuance of free transfers is the Public Service Commission."

Mr. Burr said that a proceeding is now pending before the Public Service Commission for abolishing free transfers, or allowing a charge of 3 cents for them, and that it was instituted by the New York Railways Company. The city appeared before the Commission and opposed not only the attempt to collect a higher fare but had also opposed any suggestion for the breaking up of the system which would lead to higher fares because of the shorter distance which a passenger might travel for 5 cents.

"The receiver of the New York Railways Company," he explained, "was appointed for the professed purpose of preserving the unity of the company's system and to prevent its disintegration. If this professed purpose is to be lived up to, the duty rests upon the receiver to apply at once to the Public Service Commission for whatever modifications of the present method of operating the lines may be necessary to preserve the property without adding to the burdens of the public by increased fares growing out of a breaking up of the system."

Mr. Burr expressed a hope that the court would appoint a day for a public hearing with the view:

"To issue special instructions to the receiver as to his general policy and duty in respect to preserving the unity of the system of railroads and to determine how far the various rights and interests of the creditors and security holders of the lessor and lessee companies are linked with the public interests, so that the leased lines may not be discontinued or free transfer privileges abrogated until after some state or local authority charged with safeguarding the public interest shall act in the matter."

REPORTS LACK OF KNITTERS

Comforts Committee of Navy League Stops Work on May 15.

The Comforts Committee of the Navy League, which for two years has collected and distributed knitted garments to men in the service, doing a business in all of more than $300,000, will discontinue its activities on May 15, according to a statement issued yesterday by the Chairman, Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee.

"The action of the Comforts Committee is disbanding in spite of the incessant calls for more knitted garments from soldiers, sailors, and aviators has been made necessary by the falling off in interest among women knitters," said Mrs. Satterlee.

The Comforts Committee, which was formed in April, 1917, and has been in active operation ever since, included as officers and members Mrs. Satterlee, Miss May Burrough, Miss Cora Van Wyck, Mrs. William H. Hamilton, Miss Giulia Morosini, Miss Caroline L. Morgan, Mrs. Benjamin B. Lawrence, Miss M. M. Mouraille, Mrs. Ralph Rainsford, Mrs. W. S. Groesbeck-Fowler, Mrs. Fred L. Jordan, Mrs. W. L. Harkness, Mrs. A. Palmer Brooks, Mrs. C. De Witt Bridgeman, and Mrs. Archibald Pell.

FOUNDED 1856

WE revamped the old adage "If one's foresight was as good as their hindsight" by eliminating the negative "If" in planning this season's production of clothes for men and boys.

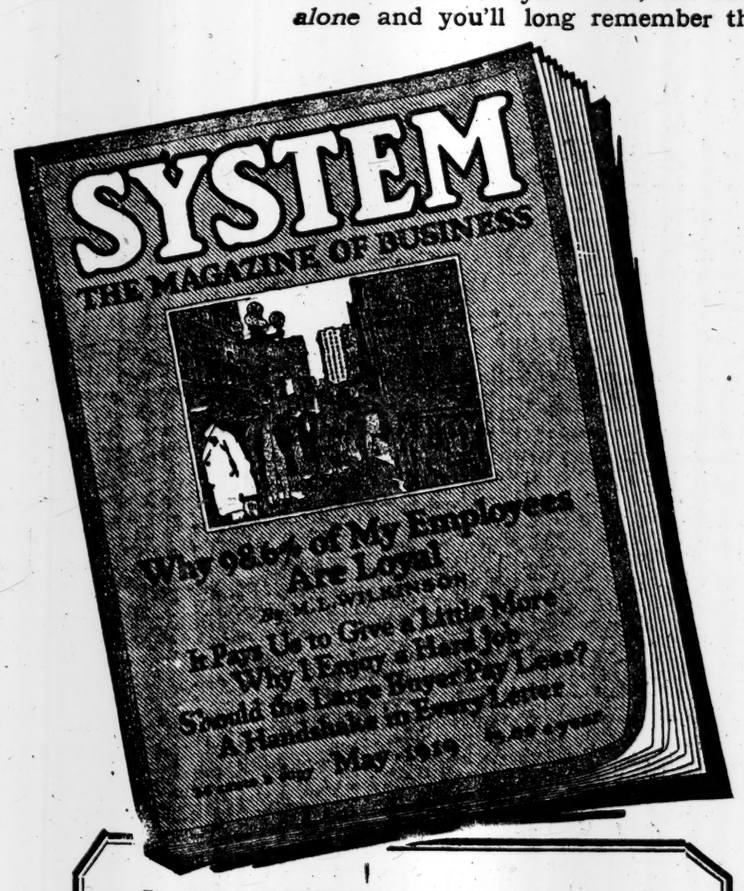
Anticipating an active season, we made liberal provision of everything men and boys wear—the results have amply justified our foresight. Unrestricted choice in variety, range of sizes and consistent value.

BROKAW BROTHERS
1457-1463 BROADWAY
AT FORTY-SECOND STREET

Twelve Ideas To-day!
—get them at your newsstand

A great day, isn't it, when you pick up a *real idea?* An idea, say, for a bang-up sales stunt! An idea for trimming your costs!—or for saving an hour's time!—or inspiring men to be more loyal! Yes, *one such idea alone* and you'll long remember the day.

What, then, do you say to getting, in a single day, a *dozen* ideas for your own business? These dozen ideas are waiting for you—in the pages of SYSTEM, the Magazine of Business. Step in at your newsdealer's today and ask for the May issue.


SYSTEM
THE MAGAZINE OF BUSINESS
Why 98⅔% of My Employees Are Loyal
By M. L. WILKINSON
Is Pays Us to Give a Little More
Why I Enjoy a Hard Job
Should the Large Buyer Pay Less?
A Handshake in Every Letter
May 1919

In May SYSTEM—ideas that will make your business grow:

—how to get rid of dead stock in a hurry
—how to deliver goods with less labor
—how to boost summer sales effectively
—how to "ginger up" salesmen
—how to write letters
—how to get more out of window displays
—how to say "no" without offending
—how giving good measure pays well
—how to handle Salesmen's reports
—how to reduce office errors to a minimum
—how to economise in the use of paper
—how to buy—and what
—how your association can help you
—how to ensure morning promptness
—how telephone courtesy helps business
—how to adjust ideas to your business
—how to make workers loyal
—how to insure industrial harmony
—how to check stock
—how to know what your workmen think
—how to systematise catalog files
—how to locate employees automatically
—how to arrange a better memo system
—how $80 in cash grew to $14,000,000
—how to arrange a better memo system
—how the soldiers will return to business
—how to build your foreign sales

He wouldn't stay "broke"

Fifty-five years old, not a cent of money—and no credit at the bank! But J. H. Long, the San Francisco Coffee merchant, pledged his furniture to a money lender, bought a few sacks of coffee, roasted it himself, and rang every doorbell in Oakland. It took grit to do it. But today his firm sells 30,000 pounds of coffee every month. Read the inspiring experiences of *four* such "Builders of American Business," in the May issue of SYSTEM.

Getting things done in conference

SYSTEM asked some successful firms to let its readers sit in at their conferences. In the May issue you will find a double page of pictures taken in the offices of such men as S. J. Bullock, Sales Manager, Standard Oil Company of Indiana; Cyrus H. K. Curtis of the Curtis Publications and H. W. Gossard, of the H. W. Gossard Company.

Advertising that's bound to pay

Nothing in advertising equals the word-of-mouth endorsement of friend to friend. The way they please people at the Davenport Hotel has made every customer an advertisement. Read Mr. Davenport's article in May SYSTEM, "It Pays Us To Give a Little More." His ideas may help your business.

Better salesmen

They've gone at the misfit problem in earnest at the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co. Their payroll is never encumbered with floaters "just trying their hand" at selling. Here's a staff of satisfied, loyal, permanent salesmen. H. S. Robinson, President of the Company tells the whole story in May SYSTEM.

Winning the double "O. K." for credits

You refused a man credit and kicked yourself for it afterwards? The next day day you had to charge off a whopping bad debt because you extended credit too easily! Is there a system that avoids such costly extremes? In May SYSTEM C. M. Jackson, Credit Manager, tells the plan that works so well for Endicott, Johnson and Company.

No more "come and go" help

In 1918 the "come and go" average among plants neighboring the Jordan Motor Car Company, was 55%. At the Jordan factory that year labor turnover was just 30%. In May SYSTEM, Edward S. Jordan tells how his idea produces more profit for employer and employee and better satisfaction for the customer. Read his article, "My Knack of Getting the Men to Give Their Best."

Personal efficiency

Has the other man a quicker way? Does he worry less about routine?—have more time to think and plan? Scores of business short cuts in May SYSTEM.

Where to get executives

Need every stenographer be as mechanical as her typewriter? No indeed! Behind the fingers that turn shorthand into type you'll often locate real executive brains. In May SYSTEM Josephine Tague shows step by step how first class executives are developed by giving stenographers more rein and bigger jobs to do. Miss Tague presents a real idea here.

What if wages don't come down?

There's a closer connection than you realize between your new foreign trade and our peacetime wage scale in America. SYSTEM is fortunate in being able to give you another of its concise and thoughtful discussions on the trend of the world's trade commerce—this time by John Hays Hammond. Mr. Hammond is a far-sighted business man and engineer of world-wide experience. Read "Your Marketing Problem Today," in May SYSTEM.

At Principal Newsstands

If your dealer has already sold his supply, ask him to order a copy for you, or write direct to the publisher—A. W. Shaw Company—at either Wabash Ave. and Madison St., Chicago, or 299 Madison Ave., New York, and ask to receive SYSTEM regularly. It will be billed to you at 25c a copy or $3 for a full year.

RICHARDS AND BEHR REACH FINAL ROUND IN UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS TENNIS TOURNEY

RICHARDS AND BEHR PLAY FAST TENNIS

Go Into Final Round at University Heights by Beating Croley and Iler, 6—4, 6—2.

CHAMPION IN GREAT FORM

Blonde Youth from Yonkers Has All His Strokes Working Well and Is Star of Battle.

Vincent Richards and Allen Behr moved up into the final round of the men's open doubles tournament at the University Heights Tennis Club yesterday afternoon, when they defeated Leon D. Croley and Ensign Alexander Iler in straight sets, 6—4, 6—2. They will meet Ichiya Kumagae and Harold Taylor next Sunday afternoon at 2:30 for the first honors of the season's opening tennis event.

The strong showing made by Croley and Iler in the earlier rounds of the tournament had led to the belief that they would press the brilliant Yonkers pair to the limit, with even a possibility of winning. But these hopes were soon dispelled when Richards began to serve up his assortment of strokes. The youthful indoor champion was in capital form, and easily outdistanced all the others on the court. He volleyed steadily and accurately as usual, but his greatest strength lay in his ground strokes, both chops and drives, which were working almost infallibly. In service and overhead smashing he was also reliable.

Behr supported his boy partner with an erratic but fairly effective brand of tennis, his chief weakness being in service. He mixed a hard drive with steadier cross-court chops, and showed good judgment at the net.

Croley and Iler were both brilliant in spots, but failed to take advantage of their opportunities. They tried to concentrate on Behr, but Richards seemed to draw the shots to him in hypnotic fashion, and usually put the finish to the rallies.

In the first set there was only one break in service, Croley losing his delivery when he added a double fault to two splendidly placed shots by Richards, the first a forehand drive, the second a back-hand chop. The games then alternated up to 5—4, when Richards served a love game for the set.

The losers had a good chance to break through Behr's service early in the second set, but Iler missed an easy volley, followed by several successive errors, so that even with a double fault against him the server pulled through. Iler then lost his own delivery, Richards driving and smashing with deadly effect, and the lead was increased to 6—2 on still another break, with Croley the victim. Behr then served the match to a quick conclusion.

The summary:

University Heights Open Doubles.—Semi-Final round—Vincent Richards and Allen Behr defeated Leon D. Croley and Alexander Iler, 6—4, 6—2.

ATHLETES ON THE CARPET.

Many Must Explain Certain Matters to A. A. U. Committee.

A number of the local district's distance runners who participated in the recent Boston marathon will be called on at the meeting of the Metropolitan A. A. U. Registration Committee Thursday night to answer charges of illegally competing in the Boston event. Martin A. Klein of the Bohemian Association, Chairman of the committee, yesterday announced that at least five of the leading distance runners within the jurisdiction of the local A. A. U. body had been summoned to appear before the committee.

Klein charges that the runners failed to secure permits to compete in the race, as is required under the A. A. U. rules. These permits are issued upon application to athletes wishing to participate in events conducted outside of the association's territorial limits. In addition to serving as a permit for competition in another district the permits provide blank spaces whereon an athlete can file a detailed account of his expenses for the out-of-town trip. Klein declares yesterday that it is through this medium that a record is kept of all expenses incurred by athletes of the district when competing in other cities.

The runners who have been summoned to appear are Otto Laakso, Kaleva A. C.; Villar Kyronen, Millrose A. A.; Hans Schuster, unattached; A. Morris, St. Christopher Club, and P. Trivoulides, Morningside A. C.

Miss Charlotte Boyle, Sea Gate swimming star, and Miss Ethelda Bleibtry, recent winner of the women's national 500 yards swimming title, have also been ordered to appear before the board, according to Chairman Klein. The two women swimmers will be asked to explain why they competed in a recent out-of-town meet without first securing permits.

Other prominent athletes have been summoned to appear before the committee on charges relating to their conduct at recent athletic meets.

MUST BAR CLUB OR SCHOOL.

Hosmer Cannot Compete in Name of Both at a Meet.

The eligibility of Eddie Hosmer of the Glencoe A. C., and De La Salle Institute, local A. A. U. furlong champion, has been settled, it became known yesterday. The Metropolitan A. A. U. officials have ruled that Hosmer cannot represent a club and his school also in a sanctioned A. A. U. meet. If Hosmer competes for the Glencoe A. C. in one event on the A. A. U. program, he cannot, on the same night, participate as a member of De La Salle Institute, in a school competition.

The ruling grew out of a protest recently entered at an athletic meet when Hosmer competed for both the Glencoe A. C. and De La Salle Institute. It was held unfair to have a Metropolitan A. A. U. champion competing against schoolboys.

BETHLEHEM WINS AGAIN.

Champ on Soccer Team Beats Robins Dry Dock Eleven—Other Games.

Having won from Paterson for the second time in Philadelphia, and thereby added the A. F. A. cup to the National soccer championship already to their credit, the players of the Bethlehem Football Club came here for their last appearance in the metropolis yesterday, and were seen in action at Todd Field, Brooklyn, in an exhibition match with the eleven of Robins Dry Dock. Bethlehem won by 2 goals to 0.

Replaying their tie in the second round of the Royal Nestor Cup, the yesterday. Clan MacDuff triumphed in came together again at Lenox Oval yesterday. Can MacDuff triumphed in one-sided fashion by 4-0.

Blanking their opponents, the Vikings defeated the Fultons in the replay of the Royal Nestor Cup game by 2 goals to 0 at Woodside, L. I., yesterday.

By defeating the Federal Ship Football Club by the unexpectedly one-sided score of 5 goals to 1 at Clark's Field in Newark yesterday, the Babcock & Wilcox eleven of Bayonne won the annual cup tie competition of the New Jersey State Football Association.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Boston, 8; Washington, 0.
Chicago, 6; Detroit, 4.
Cleveland at St. Louis.
(Postponed—wet grounds.)

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Cincinnati, 4; Pittsburgh, 1.
Chicago, 7; St. Louis, 1.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Boston	2	0	1.000
Chicago	4	1	.800
Cleveland	1	1	.500
Philadelphia	1	1	.500
Detroit	1	2	.333
Washington	1	2	.333
St. Louis	1	2	.350
New York	0	1	.000

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Cincinnati	5	0	1.000
Brooklyn	3	0	1.000
Philadelphia	2	1	.667
Pittsburgh	2	2	.500
Chicago	2	2	.500
New York	1	2	.333
Boston	0	2	.000
St. Louis	0	5	.000

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Philadelphia at New York.
(Game starts at 4 P. M.)
Boston at Washington.
Chicago at Detroit.
Cleveland at St. Louis.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Boston.
Brooklyn at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Chicago.
Pittsburgh at Cincinnati.

RED SOX BLANK SENATORS.

Jones Holds Washington to Five Scattered Hits.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Jones outpitched a trio of Washington pitchers today and the Boston Red Sox won the opening game of their series here with ease by 8 to 0. The local team fielded poorly.

The score:

BOSTON, (A.)	AB	R	H	P	A	WASHINGTON, (A.)	AB	R	H	P	A
Hooper, rf	3	2	1	2	1	Judge, 1b	3	0	2	8	1
Barry, 2b	3	0	1	2	0	Foster, 3b	4	0	1	0	2
Strunk, cf	3	2	2	3	0	Milan, cf	3	0	0	2	0
Ruth, lf	3	1	1	0	0	Rice, rf	4	1	0	0	0
McInnis, 1b	3	0	2	7	1	Shanks, lf	4	0	1	6	0
Vitt, 3b	4	0	0	0	3	Janvrin, 2b	4	0	0	2	1
Scott, ss	4	0	2	2	3	Davis, ss	3	0	0	2	0
Walters, c	3	1	0	7	0	Fleinh, c	3	0	0	6	2
Jones, p	3	0	0	2	2	Shaw, p	1	0	0	0	2
						Hovlik, p	0	0	0	0	1
Total	34	8	9	27	9	Thompson, p	2	0	0	0	0
						Total	31	0	5	27	9

Errors—Rice, Janvrin, Davis.

Boston	3	0	0	1	1	8	0	0	0	=	8
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	=	0

Two-base hits—Strunk, Judge. Three-base hits—Judge, Ruth. Stolen bases—Scott (2.) McInnis. Sacrifice hits—Barry (2.) Vitt, Jones, Hooper. Sacrifice fly—Walters. Double play—Hooper and McInnis. Left on bases—Boston, 10; Washington, 6. First base on errors—Boston, 3. Bases on balls—Off Shaw, 3; Hovlik, 1; Thompson, 1; Jones, 2. Hits—Off Shaw, 3 in 4 innings; Hovlik, 5 in 1 1-3; Thompson, 1 in 3 2-3. Struck out—By Shaw, 2; Jones, 7; Thompson, 1. Wild pitches—Shaw (3.) Thompson. Winning pitcher—Jones. Losing pitcher—Shaw.

WHITE SOX DOWN TIGERS.

Chicago Bats Effectively Before Huge Detroit Crowd.

DETROIT, April 27.—Before 24,000 spectators Chicago defeated Detroit this afternoon by 6 to 4. Chicago had a baker's dozen of safe hits, Dauss retiring at the end of the seventh in favor of Kallio.

A feature of the hitting was a long home run drive by Jackson of Chicago into the right field bleachers. Brilliant bits of fielding studded Detroit's play. The score:

CHICAGO, (A.)	AB	R	H	P	A	DETROIT, (A.)	AB	R	H	P	A
Leibold, rf	4	1	2	3	0	Bush, ss	4	0	1	2	3
Weaver, 3b	4	2	2	0	1	Jones, 3b	4	0	1	1	2
E. Collins, 2b	4	0	2	1	1	Cobb, cf	4	0	0	1	0
Jackson, lf	3	1	1	2	0	Veach, lf	4	0	1	4	0
Felsch, cf	4	0	0	5	2	Heilmann, 1b	3	2	0	11	0
Gandil, 1b	5	1	3	10	1	Flagstead, rf	4	1	2	2	0
Risberg, ss	2	1	0	2	6	Young, 2b	3	1	2	2	4
Schalk, c	4	0	3	3	1	Stanage, c	3	0	2	4	2
Williams, p	4	0	0	0	1	Dauss, p	2	0	0	0	4
						a Ellison	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	6	13	27	13	bDowd	0	0	0	0	0
						Ainsmith, c	1	0	1	0	0
						Kallio, p	0	0	0	0	0
						cDyer	1	0	0	0	0
						Total	31	4	9	27	15

a Batted for Dauss in seventh.
b Ran for Stanage in seventh.
c Batted for Kallio in ninth.

Errors—Weaver, Felsch, Risberg, (2.) Schalk, Heilmann.

Chicago	0	1	0	0	3	1	1	0	1	=	6
Detroit	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	=	4

Two-base hits—Weaver, Collins, Veach. Home run—Jackson. Stolen bases—Schalk, Weaver, Young. Sacrifice hits—Weaver, Risberg, (2.) Sacrifice flies—Young, Felsch. Double plays—Dauss, Stanage, and Heilmann; Bush and Young; Felsch and Gandil. Left on bases—Chicago, 9; Detroit, 5. Bases on balls—Off Dauss, 1; Williams, 1; Kallio, 2. Hits—Off Dauss, 11 in 7 innings; Kallio, 2 in 2. Hit by pitcher—By Dauss, (Jackson.) Struck out—By Dauss, 3; Williams, 2. Losing pitcher—Dauss.

ROBINS WIN IN THIRTEENTH.

Dodgers Come Through by 6 to 5 In Fast Game with Baltimore.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 27.—It remained for Lewis Malone to bang out the bingle in the thirteenth inning that enabled Brooklyn to register a 6 to 5 victory over the Baltimore Internationals in today's exhibition game. With the score tied at five all in this frame, and both first and second occupied, Malone hit a safety down past Max Bishop, and before Clark could return the ball to the infield, Hickman raced home with the deciding run.

Up to the time that Malone got in his hit Parnham and Marquard were engaged in a merry pitchers' battle, with the latter having a slight advantage. The elongated Dodger southpaw was in superb condition. Although nicked for thirteen safe hits, he tightened when the occasion demanded, and held the Orioles hitless during the four extra frames. Parnham, too, hurled good ball, holding the Robins safe until the thirteenth, when he weakened.

The score by innings:

Brooklyn	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	=	6	14	3
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	=	5	15	1

SPRINT WINS FOR SEINFELD.

Clark House Runner Leads Levingrub in Seward A. A. Run.

By a margin of about thirty yards M. Seinfeld of the Clark House A. A. defeated H. Levingrub, Boys' Club, yesterday in the invitation road race of the Seward A. A., held over a course of approximately five and one-half miles. The two runners raced almost as a team in the last half mile of the journey. Near the finish line, however, Seinfeld spurted and led his rival to the tape by a margin of twelve seconds. The victor's time was 34 minutes.

The order of finish follows:

M. Seinfeld, Clark House A. C., 34:00; H. Levingrub, Boys' Club, 34:12; D. Kralman, Seward A. A., 35:35; M. London, Boys' Club, 35:40; A. Grossman, Seward A. A., 35:58; S. Rochmes, Seward A. A., 36:10; S. Specter, Seward A. A., 38:00; G. Reimer, Boys' Club, 39:10; J. Metzler, Seward A. A., 40:10; G. Manus, Seward A. A., 40:20.

Baseball To-Day, 4 P. M. N. Y. Americans vs. Philadelphia. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—adv.

SKYROCKET REDS NOT FALLING YET

Pirates Take to Parachutes After Encountering the Cincinnati Fireworks.

CINCINNATI, April 27.—By timely batting in the second and third innings, Cincinnati defeated Pittsburgh today, 4 to 1. It was Pitcher Earl Hamilton's first defeat in the National League, as he won all six of the games he pitched last season before going into the navy.

Reuther was very wild but quite effective, and received sensational support. The outfielding of Roush and Carey was high class.

The score:

CINCINNATI, (N.)	AB	R	H	P	A	PITTSBURGH, (N.)	AB	R	H	P	A
Rath, 3b	3	1	1	3	0	Caton, ss	4	0	1	3	2
Neale, rf	4	0	0	0	0	Carey, cf	4	0	0	7	0
Groh, 3b	4	1	1	2	0	Stengel, rf	4	0	0	2	0
Roush, cf	4	0	0	4	0	Southw'th, lf	3	1	0	2	0
Magee, lf	3	0	1	0	0	Cutshaw, 2b	4	0	2	1	3
Daubert, 1b	3	2	2	7	0	Boeckel, 3b	2	0	1	0	1
Kopf, ss	4	0	2	1	6	Molwitz, 1b	2	0	1	7	1
Rariden, c	3	0	3	7	0	Schmidt, p	4	0	0	0	1
Reuther, p	3	0	0	1	3	Hamilton, p	1	0	0	2	1
						aTerry	1	0	0	0	0
						Evans, p	0	0	0	0	0
						bZitsmann	1	0	0	0	0
Total	31	4	9	27	9	Total	30	1	5	24	9

a Batted for Hamilton in seventh.
b Batted for Evans in ninth.

Pittsburgh	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—1
Cincinnati	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	1—4

Two-base hit—Cutshaw. Stolen bases—Daubert, Boeckel. Double play—Reuther and Groh. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 8; Cincinnati, 6. Bases on balls—Off Reuther, 5; Hamilton, 2. Hits—Off Hamilton, 7 in 6 innings; Evans, 2 in 3. Hit by pitcher—By Reuther, 1; Hamilton, 1. Struck out—By Reuther, 6. Losing pitcher—Hamilton.

TYLER BEATS CARDINALS.

Curves of Cubs' Pitcher Hard to Hit, Chicago Winning, 7 to 1.

CHICAGO, April 27.—George Tyler pitched in fine form, and the Chicago Cubs today defeated the St. Louis team by 7 to 1 in their first game of the season. Tyler did not allow a hit until the seventh inning. Goodwin was hit hard by the locals, Flack starting by hitting the first pitched ball for a home run over the right field fence.

The score:

CHICAGO, (N.)	AB	R	H	P	A	ST. LOUIS, (N.)	AB	R	H	P	A
Flack, rf	4	1	1	2	0	Shotton, lf	4	0	0	0	0
Hollocher, ss	5	1	2	0	1	Smith, rf	4	0	0	1	0
Mann, lf	5	1	2	1	0	Heathcote, cf	4	0	1	1	0
Paskert, cf	2	1	0	1	0	Hornsby, ss	4	0	1	1	8
Merkle, 1b	4	0	1	15	0	Stock, 3b	2	0	0	1	1
Pick, 2b	4	2	2	2	3	Paulette, 1b	4	1	1	13	0
Kilduff, 3b	4	0	0	0	2	Schultz, 2b	4	0	1	4	0
Killefer, c	4	0	1	5	0	Snyder, c	3	0	2	1	0
Tyler, p	2	0	1	0	6	Goodwin, p	1	0	0	0	1
						aClemons	0	0	0	0	0
						bTuero, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	33	7	11	27	12	Total	30	1	4	24	11

a Batted for Goodwin in eighth.
Errors—Shotton, Stock, Paulette.

Chicago	1	1	2	0	0	0	3	0	—7
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Two-base hits—Pick, Killduff, Paulette, Schultz, Heathcote. Home run—Flack. Stolen bases—Pick, (2.) Killefer. Sacrifice hits—Paskert, (2.) Double plays—Tyler to Pick to Merkle; Stock to Hornsby. Left on bases—St. Louis, 6; Chicago, 7. First base on errors—Mann, Paskert. Base on balls—Off Tyler, 4; Goodwin, 1; Tuero, 1. Hits—Off Goodwin, 11 in 7 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Goodwin, 1. Struck out—By Goodwin, 2; Tyler, 2.

GIANTS ABOLISH SKEETERS.

Practically Eradicate Them in Short Crusade in Jersey City.

John McGraw's Giants, on their way from Philadelphia and its depressing memories, to Boston and a bright future, stopped off at West Side Park, Jersey City, yesterday long enough to trim Wild Bill Donovan's Jersey City Skeeters in an exhibition game by the score of 9 to 0. The contest was witnessed by a crowd of about 7,000, the largest that has ever witnessed a Sunday ball game in the commonwealth across the Hudson.

Base hits for the Skeeters were chiefly conspicuous by their absence. Jess Winters, John Paul Jones and Rube Benton collaborated in the twirling for the Clan McGraw and allowed one hit and one free pass. Both were made off Benton, who twirled the closing three innings. The Rube was touched for a scratch hit in the seventh by Biemiller, who batted for Joe Lennox, the Jersey City third baseman. Biemiller sent a tantalizing roller between Hal Chase and Laughing Larry Doyle. Chase essayed to field the ball with his gloved right hand, but missed, and the roller spoiled a no-hit performance. Biemiller got no further than first, however.

In the ninth, with one out, Benton became generous and passed Wilder, the Skeeter catcher. Wilder perished on the initial corner as the two following batters were easy outs.

With the Giants it was different. The McGrawites, held in leash for four innings by Lefty Russell, the former Brooklyn twirler, fell on his portside offerings with a vengeance in the fifth session and in a batting orgy, started when Benny Kauff bounced a single off Russell's hand, plied up six runs. Russell was relieved by Bob Miller in the sixth, and the Giants collected three runs off Miller before the game ended.

The score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Giants	0	0	0	0	6	1	1	1	0	9	10	0
Jersey City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4

Batteries—Winters, Jones, Benton, McCarty, Polan, and Smith; Russell, Miller, and Wilder.

American Association.

Minneapolis, 4; Columbus, 3.
Indianapolis, 11; Milwaukee, 5.
Kansas City, 17; Toledo, 8.

Southern Association.

Chattanooga, 5; Atlanta, 0.
New Orleans, 5; Mobile, 3.
Birmingham, 16; Nashville, 6.
Little Rock, 8; Memphis, 1.

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JEKEL FIRST ACROSS LINE.

Leads Field in Four-Mile Handicap Road Run in Brooklyn.

R. Jekel of the Brooklyn A. A. was first home in a field of fourteen yesterday in the opening handicap road race of the newly formed Lawler Brothers' A. A., conducted through Brooklyn streets. Jekel, who started with a handicap of one minute, overtook the more liberally handicapped runners when about one mile from the end of his four-mile journey. Thereafter the Brooklyn A. A. harrier set the pace and crossed the finish line an easy winner over E. Rubin, a clubmate. Jekel's time was 24:15.

Louis Milofsky of the Kings County A. A. was the scratch starter. He made up considerable ground on his handicapped rivals, finishing fourth in 21:14, the fastest time for the race.

The order of finish follows:

R. Jekel, Brooklyn A. A., (1:00,) 24:15; E. Rubin, Brooklyn A. A., (5:00,) 26:53; B. Moore, Brooklyn A. A., (3:30,) 28:37; L. Milofsky, Kings County A. A., (scratch,) 21:14; M. Kalbermer, Brooklyn A. A., (3:30,) 27:29; J. Rubenstein, Clark House A. A., (3:30,) 30:05; J. Shea, Brooklyn A. A., (3:00,) 29:15; B. Grossman, Kings County A. A., (3:00,) 29:17; F. Barrowsky, unattached, (3:30,) 29:24; L. Cohen, Sydney F. C., (3:30,) 30:00.

TITTERTON GETS OFF TRAIL.

Blunder Costs Him Victory In Morningside A. C. Road Race.

A mistake in the direction of the course caused Frank Titterton of the Pastime A. C. a probable victory yesterday in the ten-mile invitation road race conducted by the Morningside A. C. Titterton, after leading over the greater part of the distance, got off the trail when within a half mile of the finish. Before he could recover the lost ground Edward Lehman of the Morningside A. C. had advanced to the pace-making position. Lehman retained the lead to the finish, gradually working up an advantage of about 50 yards on Titterton, who finished second. Lehman's time was 50 minutes.

The race attracted fifteen entries. Four of the starters, however, found the going too stiff and retired before the chase had been completed.

The order of finish follows:

E. Lehman, Morningside A. C., 50:00; F. Titterton, Pastime A. C., 50:20; Oswald Romeo, Morningside A. C., 50:30; Irving Lehman, Morningside A. C., 50:31; J. Cerino, Paulist A. C., 50:32; W. Burke, Paulist A. C., 51:40; V. Hotz, Pastime A. C., 51:50; Morris Edelman, Pastime A. C., 53:50; S. Meyerson, Glencoe A. C., 55:50; O. S. Weeks, Hollywood Inn A. A., 56:00; Frank Gillespie, Chicago, 56:10.

CLOWRY WINS TWO RACES.

Paulist A. C. Runner Overcomes Handicaps in Club's Games.

Tom Clowry, the Paulist A. C.'s rangy sprinter, carried off first honors yesterday in the club's opening outdoor track meet held at De Witt Clinton Park. Clowry won the 60-yard dash and 300-yard run, in both of which events he competed from scratch. He took the former by a slim margin from George Benken, in 7 3-5 seconds. In the 300-yard race Clowry overtook his handicapped rivals when about fifty yards from the finish, and won by about fifteen yards from H. Griffin, who started with five yards allowance. The time was 35 1-5 seconds.

Scratch competitors were successful in the other two events, which completed the program. Harold Cunningham took the 1,000-yard run from the honor mark, while Jack Costello came from behind and won the one-mile run.

The summaries:

60-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by T. Clowry, (scratch;) George Benken, (scratch,) second; J. Cunningham, (scratch,) third. Time—0:07 3-5.

1,000-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by Harold Cunningham, (scratch;) E. Rank, (40 yards,) second; Clifford Brundage, (30 yards,) third. Time—2:23 3-5.

300-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by T. Clowry, (scratch;) H. Griffin, (5 yards,) second; R. Yeudy, (7 yards,) third. Time—0:35 1-5.

One-mile Run, Handicap.—Won by J. Costello, (scratch;) M. J. O'Mara, (110 yards,) second; R. Fox, (110 yards,) third. Time—4:57.

RAY OUT FOR NEW RECORD.

Will Try to Lower Time In 1,000-Yard Race.

Joie Ray, the speedy Illinois A. C. middle-distance runner, who recently created a new indoor one-mile record, will make another attempt at lowering a mark this evening. Ray, with Jack R. Sellers of the New York A. C. national indoor 600-yard champion, and Homer Baker of the Glencoe A. C., international half-mile champion, will compete in a special 1,000-yard run, the principal attraction of the memorial athletic meet of the 5th Company, 13th Coast Artillery, to be held in the Brooklyn armory.

The race has been arranged primarily for the purpose of giving the three runners a chance to improve on the present record for the distance, 2:14, held jointly by Ray and the late John W. Overton. Greater interest is reported in the event than has been shown in any of the previous competitions of the season. It is expected that a record crowd will witness the race.

AMERICAN OARSMEN DEFEATED ON SEINE

Yield to New Zealand in Dash to Finish Line After Great Race in Final Heat.

PARIS, April 27.—The American crew was defeated by the crew from New Zealand in the final heat of the regatta on the Seine today for the trophy offered by the Rowing Club of France. The winners and second crews of the first two heats competed in the final heat. Six teams were entered. The distance rowed was about one mile and a half, from the Pont Royal to the Alma Bridge.

In the first heat the French oarsmen finished first, Newfoundland second and Portugal third. In the second heat New Zealand finished first, America second, and Alsace-Lorraine third.

The New Zealanders nosed out the Americans in a heart-breaking sprint in the last fifty yards of the final. It was a grueling race throughout, the two shells alternating in the lead. Inches separated the boats most of the distance.

The New Zealanders finished much stronger than the American team. Private Royal Bird, No 2 in the American crew, was on the verge of collapse at the end, and the others were very tired.

The crews from France and Newfoundland, victors and runners-up in the first heat, were distanced in the final.

Despite the unfavorable weather, it is estimated that 500,000 persons lined the banks of the Seine to witness the race.

BASEBALL STARS AT TRAPS.

Many Noted Players on Diamond Are Crack Shots, Too.

The present prominence of trapshooting at a time when baseball is coming into its own calls attention to the fact that experts in the latter sport are quite likely to be skilled also in the former.

Charles Albert (Chief) Bender is possibly the best of the trapshooting ball players. During the off seasons Bender shoots on the Pennsylvania Railroad League, and with the Bledleman Club, of Camden, N. J. Bender is the only shooter who has broken 50 straight twice in league series, and his average is about the best in the league.

Joe Bush, the Red Sox hurler, is another who shoots in the Philadelphia Trapshooters' League matches and at the Bledleman Club. In previous years Bob Shawkey, the Yankee pitcher, and Grover Cleveland Alexander, the pitching ace of the National League, did a lot of shooting at the Bledleman Club. Shawkey, too, shot with the Glen Willow team, in the Philadelphia Trapshooters' League.

While they were members of the Phils, Billy Killefer, Oscar Dugey, and Eddie Burns did a lot of shooting at Philadelphia clubs, and in the Winter season most of the Phils visited Dugey and helped him gather in the game about Pittsburg, Texas.

Christy Mathewson, assistant manager of the Giants, is a great booster for the trapgun sport. Matty was one of the quartet of ball players that toured the country several years ago giving trapshooting exhibitions, and this tour made Mathewson a firm exponent of the sport. The other three on this tour were Chief Bender, Harry Davis of the Athletics, and Otis Crandall, the pitcher.

Joe Jackson, Tyrus Cobb and Tris Speaker, a wonderful outfield, are all high-class shooters. The past Winter, of course, caused a lot of fellows to forget hunting for game because it was necessary to hunt the Huns. In other years, however, this trio spent much time shooting.

Cobb one year went into the Canadian woods with Willie Mitchell, the Cincinnati pitcher; Matt Hinkel, the Cleveland sportsman, and Charles P. Taylor, and the party brought back six caribou. Cobb is associated with several others in a game preserve in Georgia, where he does a lot of shooting.

Frank Baker of home-run fame and Charley Herzog do a lot of shooting on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and every fall Jack Dunn and Eddie Collins form a party that beats the brush for game.

Walter Johnson, "Gavvy" Cravath, Clyde Milan, Carl Mays, Bert Shotten, Hube Leonard, Jake Daubert, Jack Coombs, and Pat Moran are devotees of the traps.

Fred Clarke, the former manager of the Pittsburgh Pirates, seldom misses a trapshooting tournament in Kansas. He shot at 1,000 targets in registered competition last year and averaged .8070. George Cuppy, the former Cleveland pitcher, now living at Elkhart, Ind., shot at 1,500 targets last year and averaged .9226. Herman Bronkie, the Indianapolis infielder, averaged .7073 on 205 registered targets in 1918. Sam Leever and Deacon Phillipe, veteran Pittsburgh pitcher, are two high class shots.

RING BATTLERS ON EDGE.

Leonard and Ritchie Said to be In Top Form for Tonight's Bout.

Benny Leonard, lightweight champion, will endeavor to prove himself the master of Willie Ritchie, former titleholder, and at the same time dispel doubts as to his present punching ability, when he faces the ex-champion for eight rounds at the 1st Regiment Armory, Newark, N. J., this evening. Leonard, smarting under the criticism he received when he lost a popular verdict in a four-round bout with Ritchie in San Francisco on Feb. 21 has been seeking a return engagement with Ritchie since their meeting on the coast.

Both boxers, after a visit by Dave Mackay, promoter of the contest, were reported in excellent condition yesterday, and fit for a stiff battle. The training courses indulged in have rounded the prospective combatants into their best physical form, and both are said to be under the required weight, 142 pounds, ringside.

The bout has aroused great interest. Every reserved seat ticket is reported sold and there are only a few hundred general admissions available for the prospective spectators who have delayed purchasing their tickets. The seating facilities of the Newark armory have been enlarged to accommodate a crowd of 10,800. The gates will be opened at 6:30 o'clock, and the first preliminary will be started at 8 o'clock, according to the present plans. Leonard and Ritchie are scheduled to enter the ring for their battle at 10:10 o'clock. James (Slim) Brennan, who officiated at the recent bout between Leonard and Johnny Dundee, will referee.

HEARD STARS AT GAMES.

Takes the 440 and Shotput on Yorkville C. C.'s Program.

Members of the Yorkville Catholic Club ushered in their outdoor track and field season yesterday with a keenly contested program of four events decided on the track at Queensboro Park. The sports were witnessed by a fair-sized crowd, while each event attracted strong fields of members.

George Heard showed versatility when he captured the quarter-mile run and the 8-pound shotput. He also finished second from scratch in the 70-yard dash. Heard made the best of a 5-yard start in the 440-yard race, and just managed to beat Tom Lockhart, scratch starter, to the tape. The time was fifty-five seconds. In the shotput Heard had an allowance of five feet, and finished first with 45 feet 3 inches.

The summaries:

70-Yard Dash, handicap.—Won by T. Darcy, (4 yards;) George Heard, (scratch,) second; T. Hernan, (7 yards,) third. Time—0:08 2-5.

440-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by George Heard, (5 yards;) T. Lockhart, (scratch,) second; T. Darcy, (10 yards,) third. Time—0:55.

One-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by C. Erlenbach, (25 yards;) T. Hernan, (70 yards,) second; T. Muthearn, (75 yards,) third. Time—5:15.

8-Pound Shotput, Handicap.—Won by George Heard, (5 feet,) with 45 feet 3 inches; C. Erlenbach, (10 feet,) 44 feet 3 inches, second; T. Hernan, (12 feet,) 42 feet 7 inches, third.

THREE GUNNERS TIE AT 97 BREAKS EACH

Wright Beats Jennings and Bennett in Shootoff at Travers Island Traps.

The largest field that has ever gathered on a Sunday at the Travers Island traps of the New York Athletic Club took part in the final Sunday shoot of the month yesterday. Of course, the New York State championship tournament, which will start today, was responsible for the great array of gunners being present. It was the final practice day before the important fixture, and gunners from all over the East were on hand to try out the traps.

In the New York State shoot, the high scratch over all prize was won by F. S. Wright of Buffalo. He took the even on a shootoff with J. Jennings and A. P. Bennett, who tied him with a grand total of 97 out of a possible 100 targets in the first time at the traps. Mr. Jennings's 97 won the first prize in the Class A shoot

PICTURE MAKERS TO CENSOR FILMS

95 Per Cent. of Local Producers and Distributers So Agree at Claridge Meeting.

OPPOSE A NATIONAL CENSOR

Brady Announces Decision to Ask Federal Amendment if Needed—Cites Free Press Laws.

Members of the National Association of the Motion Picture Industry, said to constitute 95 per cent. of the producers and distributers in the country, have agreed to submit their films to a censorship of their own association and to refuse to sell pictures to exhibitors who show films of which the association has disapproved. In so doing, they plan to oppose any official censorship by the Government. This is the substance of a statement made yesterday by William A. Brady, President of the National Association.

Mr. Brady said that the members of the association had met at the Hotel Claridge and adopted resolutions embodying their principles and purposes. These resolutions, in detail, provided that members should accept "any and all rulings" made by the proposed National Association censorship; that the first reel of every picture produced by them should bear a mark or stamp, as authorized by such censor, and that they would agree to any eliminations in pictures or changes in titles or subtitles that should be ordered. They condemned the exhibition of "all pictures which are obscene, immoral, salacious, or tend to corrupt or debase morals."

"The National Association of the Motion Picture Industry," added the resolutions adopted at the Claridge meeting, "reaffirms its unalterable opposition to any form of legalized censorship of motion pictures prior to their exhibition. We shall endeavor to cause to be adopted an amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibiting the enforcement of any law abridging the freedom of expression through the medium of the motion picture, to the same effect as is provided in Article I. of the ten original amendments to the Constitution of the United States that were declared in force Dec. 15, 1791, prohibiting the enactment of any law abridging the freedom of speech or of the press."

It was further resolved that the National Association urge the passage of a law by the next Congress amending that section of the Penal Law of the United States which now prohibits the transmission by mail or otherwise of indecent pictures or literature, so as clearly to include the prohibition of a like transmission of obscene or indecent motion pictures.

Those present at the meeting which adopted these resolutions were William A. Brady, Arthur S. Friend, John C. Flinn, Walter L. Greene, J. Robert Rubin, Percy L. Waters, Herman Robbins, Ronald Reader, N. J. Baumer, J. Stuart Blackton, Charles C. Pettijohn, E. J. Ludvigh, A. Alperstein, Arthur Ryan, Louis J. Selznick, Joseph M. Schenck, Jesse L. Lasky, Adolph Zukor, Walter W. Irwin, Richard A. Rowland, P. A. Powers, D. MacDonald, Gabriel L. Hess Paul H. Cromelin William Wright, J. E. Brulatour, E. W. Hammons, Emil L. Shauer, John R. Pembleton, Al Kaufman, Lewis Innerarity, and Frederick H. Elliott.

To Aid Salvation Army Fund.

The Salvation Army song from "The Belle of New York," with a chorus of celebrities, will be one of the features of the Salvation Army benefit performance to be given at the Metropolitan Opera House on the night of Sunday, May 11. Julia Arthur will appear in a Shakespearean scene, and the program will also include Dorothy Dickson, Bessie McCoy Davis, Thomas A. Wise, George Beban, Bert Williams, Julius Tannen, and Howard Kyle.

THE SCREEN

Sometimes Charles Ray's pictures are all Ray with everything else mostly background, and no one is dissatisfied. Ray is one of the comparatively few screen players capable of filling five reels full of entertainment. But at other times his pictures are only partly composed of himself, other active ingredients being added to make up the whole, and when the ingredients mix well with his contribution, again there is no complaint, for Ray can do teamwork as well as play alone.

Of the latter kind is "Greased Lightning" at the Rivoli this week. Prominently in the action—and action is apt—with Ray are a Little Giant Potato Peeler, which peels potatoes up to a certain point, or rather speed, and then turns itself into a rapid-fire spud-shooter; an assemblage of automobile and carriage parts that moves under its own power much further than one would expect it to; a home-made racing car, that really races after some persuasion, and a group of rural characters delightful in themselves. There is also some realistic small-town scenery. And the essential "pretty girl" is more than just pretty. She is Wanda Hawley. There is a villain, too, of course, and when it comes to being a real, old-fashioned, black-mustached, well-dressed villain, Robert McKim has few equals. In the character parts are Willis Marks, Bert Woodruff, and John P. Lockney. Jerome Storm, who directed the picture, put himself among those present by clever work.

"Greased Lightning" gets further from comedy and nearer to farce than most of Ray's pictures, but is consistently amusing and, as the genius of a town like Piperville, Ray is delightfully sure in manner and makeup.

To be mentioned among entertaining numbers of the Rivoli program is "Hawaii," a Prizma picture in colors, in which those who have been no nearer to the Pacific islands than a ukelele on Broadway may see much of their scenery and life.

"The Stronger Vow," with Geraldine Farrar in the leading rôle, is the photoplay at the Strand. It is a grand opera sort of story, with a twist to a happy ending. It pleases chiefly by the acting of Miss Farrar, Milton Sills, Tom Santschi, and Hassard Short. There are also a number of good Spanish scenes. And the plot is arranged, not always coherently, around what could have been a situation of dramatic force, in which the woman has to act under pressure of the stronger of two conflicting vows, a blood-oath to kill the man she believes to be the murderer of her brother, and the love-vow to share her life with her husband, who is revealed in the crisis as the murderer. Of course, he is really innocent of the crime, but apparently the woman does not find this out until after she has decided to be his wife rather than his widow.

The well known long arm of coincidence reaches all over the story, and several important situations tax willing credulity heavily. Unless one can take it as rather fantastic melodrama, "The Stronger Vow" is not convincing. One reason is because, with the exception of Miss Farrar, the characters do not look Spanish. They act well, but are obviously Americans in Spanish costumes. Miss Farrar, by her appearance and acting, makes her character ring true.

The scenic at the Strand is a second installment of "Cameraring Through Africa," and contains some beautiful as well as exciting scenes of hunting wild animals with a camera. Katherine Hillaker's accompanying text adds a touch of humor that does not clash with the pictures.

Cecil B. DeMille, in his recent productions, has dealt with the subject of marriage from different angles, but in "For Better, For Worse," at the Rialto this week, he has come nearer to sounding a true note than in any of the others. He also has depended less upon the technique of the stage than in previous photoplays, although his work still seems to be afraid of becoming entirely of the screen. Mr. DeMille is such a master in the making of pictures that one is inclined to be more than ordinarily dissatisfied when he keeps his film productions in the shadow of the stage. That he can make pictures is proved in all of his work, especially in "For Better, For Worse." Some of its scenes are eloquent with meaning. They do not need subtitles or explanations of any kind. They speak out for themselves.

The story of the photoplay is built around four characters, a physician who courageously stays at home, where he is needed most, when he would rather go to war, a girl whom he loves, but who thinks him a coward, and is lured to marriage by a uniform, the soldier who marries the girl, when another loves him more, and the other girl who loves and waits.

The soldier's wife is made to believe that he has been killed, she learns that the doctor is not a coward, and is on the point of announcing her engagement to him when her husband, wounded and scarred, returns. The difficulty is solved by the soldier discovering the love of the other girl, and leaving his wife and the doctor free. These four parts are excellently played by Elliott Dexter, Gloria Swanson, Tom Forman, and Wanda Hawley.

The scenic at the Rialto takes the spectators to Norway.

LAST NEW YORK MEN ARRIVE HOME TODAY

Six Transports Dock Here on Sunday with 12,850 Troops from France.

3 ENGINEER UNITS BACK

The 11th of New York and 12th and 15th of Middle West Return with Long War Records.

The officers of the Port of Embarkation at Hoboken had a busy Sunday yesterday meeting six transports which brought home 12,850 troops, including the last of the New York 11th Engineers and the 58th United States Coast Artillery Corps, which was formerly the old 8th Coast Defense Command in the Bronx. The majority of the troops which arrived yesterday were from New York and the surrounding districts, and by today, it was said, the New York troops will all have returned to the United States. With the 165th Regiment, the old 69th having all arrived, and the remainder of the 77th Division coming in this morning on the transport America, all the New York troops, who went abroad as organizations, will have returned home.

The police boat Patrol and the department boat Correction were packed yesterday morning with relatives and friends of the 11th Engineers, who arrived from Bordeaux on the Chicago and docked at the foot of West Forty-fourth Street, where there was an open space so that the crowd waiting outside could see the soldiers and give them many cheers, which were returned heartily.

The regiment is under the command of Colonel William Barclay Parsons, an engineer of this city, to whom, it is said, Governor Smith has offered the Chairmanship of the new Public Service Board he is to appoint. Colonel Parsons admitted he had heard something about the matter, but said he had been away so long that he was out of touch with local affairs and was not prepared to make any comment at present.

In speaking of the work done by the 11th Engineers during the war Colonel Parsons said: "We have been away two years and it would be impossible to tell in a few words all that the regiment has accomplished during that time. After spending five months with the British on the northern end of the western front the 11th Engineers joined the American Army. In spite of the long time the regiment was at the front, carrying on its work frequently under heavy shell fire, there were not more than 100 casualties of all kinds."

Soldiers Demand Beer.

As the Chicago was being warped into her pier the soldiers standing on deck forward saw the Red Cross and K. of C. workers waiting with their cans of hot coffee and hoisted a large sheet of white cardboard on which was inscribed:

"We want Beer."

Six of the men of the 11th Engineers received decorations consisting of three Distinguished Service Crosses, two British Military Crosses, and one British Military Medal. One of the decorated officers is Captain Donald MacIsaac, commander of Company B, who went overseas as a Sergeant. He declined to talk about his exploits, but from some of his brother officers it was learned that he got his decoration for saving wounded men at Gouzeaucourt on Nov. 30, 1917. He went through the heavy firing twice, they said, bringing out a man each time.

Among the 1,866 officers and men on the transport Cape May, which docked yesterday at Pier 3, Bush Terminal, South Brooklyn, was the gallant 12th engineers, who took part in the retreat from Cambrai in March, 1918. Leaving America in July, 1917, the 12th Engineers served with the British for a year constructing and operating light railways back of the western front in the section from Amiens to Boulogne. When the British retreat began after March 21 the engineers were scattered about in various sections, and got mixed up with the thousands of French peasants who blocked all the roads leading toward Amiens with the carts and cattle. A few of the men got lost, but the majority of them managed to get through the fifty miles of road to Amiens. During this time the regiment lost only three killed and fifteen wounded.

In July, 1918, the 12th Engineers joined the American forces, serving in the 77th Division. At Verdun it was part of the First American Army and took part in the battle of St. Mihiel. When the armistice was signed the regiment was ten miles north of Toul.

Several of the 12th Engineers wore decorations, including Major E. W. Skelley, and Captain H. F. McFarland of St. Louis, who had the British Military Cross.

Captain Paul McGeehan of Kansas City, telling of the retreat from Cambrai said:

"We all knew the retreat was coming, but did not know when or how. It started on March 20 and on the 21st in a fog the worst bombardment I ever believed imaginable struck us. We all had been under shell fire before, but did not know what a bombardment really was. By noon the fog cleared suddenly and our balloons shot up in the air. A flock of German airplanes shot over our lines. They were fighting planes and photographic planes. The latter took pictures of every hole the artillery made and then the fighting planes shot down the British balloons. Twenty minutes later the bombardment started again. The Germans had the range. For instance, at Tincourt, which is near Château de Hennessy, a railway frog was established. It connected with the largest ammunition dump the British had. One of the German planes photographed it, and ten minutes later a German shell struck the frog dead in the centre, blowing it up. It took four days to repair it, and it deprived the British of ammunition. The retreat started slowly and became faster as we went along, at times almost bordering on a rout. The tanks saved the day. They fought rear guard actions and covered up the retreat. We went twelve miles the first day and thought the retreat would end there. Then the British tanks came over the top still fighting. Our rolling stock was set in motion. We saved fifty locomotives and 400 cars. We went back as far as Amiens, where we had to abandon and destroy the stock because the Germans were coming too fast. The rolling stock fell into German hands, but I don't believe it did them much good. The British lost 50,000 prisoners in the retreat. I don't know how many casualties they suffered. Too much praise cannot be given the 16th Irish Division, composed of Dublin Fusiliers and Leinsters. These Irishmen were completely annihilated. They would not move and stood and fought knee to knee with the Germans."

15th Engineers on Santa Clara.

The third detachment of Engineers to arrive yesterday was the complete 15th Regiment on the transport Santa Clara, including 34 officers and 1,372 men. A party of twenty-nine from Pittsburgh headed by L. H. Burnett went down the bay on a steamboat to meet the Engineers, who are mostly from that city.

The regiment reached St. Mihiel on Sept. 11 and remained there until the 26th, engaged in construction of bridges. After the armistice they were sent to the Verdun-Sedan sector, where they started to build a railway into Metz. The men carry an insignia of the Louvain Cross with the letters "A S" underneath, indicating that the regiment has been in advance sectors. Twenty-five of the officers who returned yesterday were "buck" privates when they left America.

When they arrived in France in July, 1917, the first work assigned to the 12th Engineers was the building of piers, the construction of 600 miles of railway and 100 war huts. The biggest job they had to handle was the construction of an ice and storage plant with a capacity of 5,000 tons of meat.

On the Santa Barbara was a minstrel troup known as the Whiz-Bang, consisting of thirty-five men and a jazz band under command of Lieutenant William Loughran of the old 8th Coast Artillery. The troupe played to 100,000 soldiers in the American Expeditionary Forces, and will give performances here to raise money for a regimental history fund, through which a history of the regiment will be published.

The Santa Barbara, with the 58th U. S. Coast Artillery, formerly the old 8th Coast Defense command of the Bronx, followed the Santa Clara into the pier at Bush Terminal, South Brooklyn. The forty-three officers and 1,508 men were under the command of Colonel W. T. Carpenter of the regular army. The regiment went to France in May, 1918, and went through intensive training in the Mets sector. In October the 58th Regiment was ordered to open fire on the enemy's position near Metz, but their 8-inch guns were found to be inadequate, as they did not make the distance, and the 58th Regiment was ordered back to Goulevont.

The troopships Orizaba and Siboney, which left Bordeaux on April 18, docked together yesterday morning at Hoboken. They are sister ships and have about the same speed. The Orizaba had 3,797 troops, including 30 officers and 1,226 men of the 308th Ammunition Train. She also brought several casual companies and aero squads. The Siboney brought 3,172 officers and men, including 71 officers and 2,003 enlisted men of the Bordeaux convalescent detachments. There were also 100 telephone girls aboard who have been working at the various American bases in France, including Paris, St. Nazaire, Brest, and Chaumont.

IF ice cream with any kind of sauce ever made a hit with you, try ice cream with Grapelade and know what the real joy taste is.

Grapelade is all the goodness of full ripe grapes cooked with sugar till rich and thick. It isn't jam. It isn't jelly. It is the smoothest, most delicate grape concoction imaginable.

At your grocers—15-oz. Glass Jar, 35c.; 25-oz. Enamel-lined Tin, 50c.

Grapelade Sauce—Mix together, without heat, two parts Grapelade and one part plain sugar syrup. Pour over ice cream.

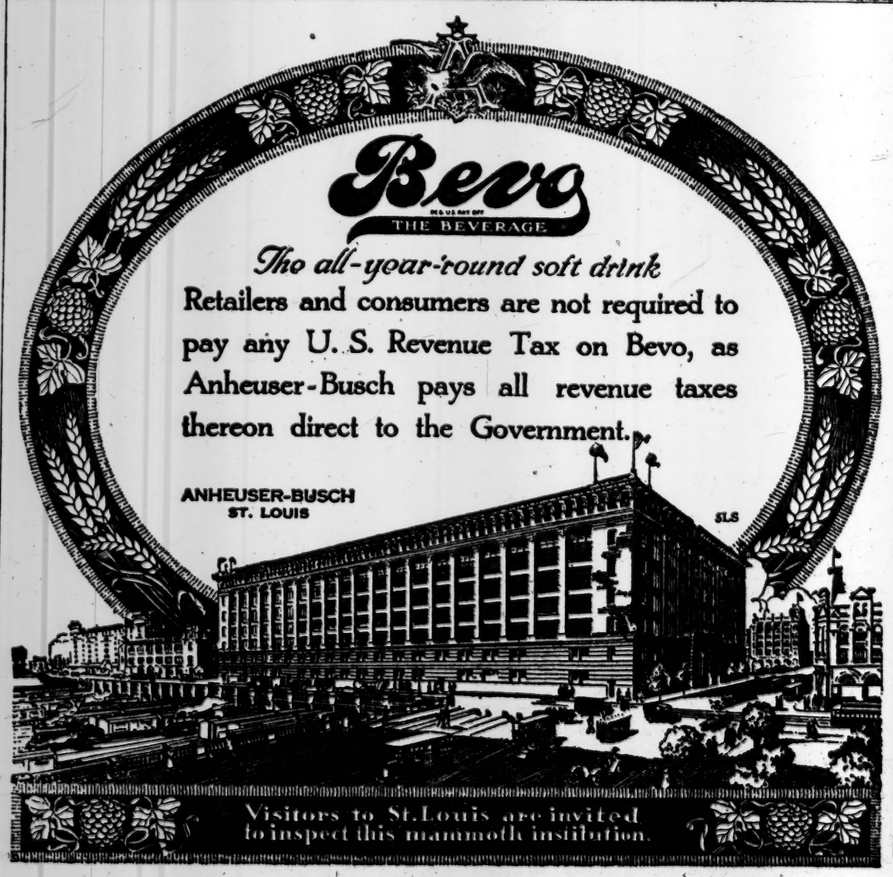
Try this recipe for Grapelade Ice Cream

For each quart of sweet cream use half pint Grapelade. Heat half the cream in double boiler in which dissolve the Grapelade. Cool and add balance of cream. Freeze.

The Welch Grape Juice Co.
Westfield, N. Y.

Ask the fountain man for a Grapelade Sundae

Write for new Grapelade recipes, specially prepared by cooking experts.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The all-year-round soft drink
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Visitors to St. Louis are invited to inspect this mammoth institution.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Thomas Blaine Stanley will speak on "The Psychology of the Business Letter" before the

Downtown Better Letters Class

in the 5th floor auditorium, 115 Fulton St.

Thursday, May 1, 6 P. M.

You can hear Mr. Stanley without obligation if you wish to investigate a practical medium for improving your correspondence. This is not a course in Elementary English.

For admission ticket, phone or address

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INSTRUCTION—Dancing.
MODERN SOCIETY DANCING
taught by refined young lady. Hours 9 to 9. Classes in the evening. Doris J. Durling, 55 West 44th St. Telephone Bryant 3035.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES AND SUCCESSES

EMPIRE Broadway & 40 St. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:20.
"BARRIE AT HIS BEST."—Times.
William Gillette in BARRIE'S BEST PLAY. —Herald. Dear Brutus

GLOBE B'WAY, 46 ST. Evgs. 8:20 LAST 3 Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:20 TIMES
Times—"AN OVATION"—Herald.
Otis Skinner His Greatest Success THE HONOR OF THE FAMILY

NEXT MONDAY NIGHT—Seats Thursday.
CHARLES DILLINGHAM'S SPRING
GLOBE THEATRE PRODUCTION
SHE'S A GOOD FELLOW
A Musical Comedy by ANNE CALDWELL
Music by JEROME KERN.
Company includes Joseph Santley, Anne Orr, Ivy Sawyer, Duncan Sisters, Scott Welsh, Olin Howland, and Globe Theatre Star Chorus.

LIGHTNIN
GAIETY B'way, 46th St. Evgs. at 8:30. Mats. Wed., Fri. & Sat., 2:30
SMITH-GOLDEN SUCCESSES.
3 WISE FOOLS
CRITERION B'way, 44th St. Evgs. 8:30. $1.50 WED. MAT. $1.50.

Cohan & Harris' 4 Big Hits
COHAN & HARRIS Thea., W. 42d St. Evgs. at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
The Royal Vagabond
Biggest Success Since "The Merry Widow."
A Cohanized Opera Comique

GEO. M. COHAN Thea., B'way & 43 St. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30.
GEO. M. COHAN'S GREAT CHARACTER COMEDY
A Prince There Was
with GRANT MITCHELL of "A Tailor-Made Man" fame

HENRY MILLER'S THEATRE, 124 W. 43d St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:30
Mrs. FISKE
in "HIS NELLY OF N'ORLEANS"
A Comedy of Moonshine, Madness and Make Believe

LONGACRE West 48th St., Nr. B'way Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30
Most fascinating mystery play ever written
THREE FACES EAST
with Emmett Corrigan and Violet Heming

BELASCO West 44 St. Evenings at 8:20 Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:20.
DAVID BELASCO Presents
Dark Rosaleen
A COMEDY OF IRISH LIFE

Aeolian Hall, Mon. Eve., May 5th, at 8:15
PAQUITA—
MADRIGUERA
Piano Recital. Mgt. Loudon Charlton.

CARNEGIE HALL Thurs. Eve., 8:30, May 1 Fri. Aft., 2:30, May 2
NEW SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Mr. ARTUR Bodanzky CONDUCTOR
Tickets Usual Price, Box Office. NO WAR TAX.

Biltmore Hotel, Tuesday, April 29, 3 o'clock Musical and The Dansant—Benefit Bide-a-Wee Home for Animals and Army-Navy Mascots. Mrs. Vernon Castle, Margaret Mayo, Kathryn Lee, and other prominent artists will appear.

Aeolian Hall, Thurs. Eve., May 1, at 8:15
SONG RECITAL
WILSON LAMB
Tickets $2 to 50 cts. Mgt. Haensel & Jones.

GREENWICH Village Thea. 4th St. & 7th Av. Evs. 8:30. Mts. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
7th Avenue Subway to Christopher Street
SHAKUNTALA The Great Hindu Love Drama

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Twice Daily MOLLIE WILLIAMS and Her OWN COMPANY. Pop. Prices

Tickets
PARADE to review the 165th Regiment (old 69th) on PRIVATE STAND on 5th Ave., 94th to 98th St. SEATS $1.00 & $2.00.
FIGHT LEONARD vs. RITCHIE Newark, N. J., April 28. Choice locations all parts of Armory.
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Phone 6300 6301 6302 6303 6304 Bryant

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42 St. Evs. at 8:15
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY, 2:15.
100TH JOYFUL TIME!
THE MUSICAL SHOW OF 1,000 LAUGHS!
THE KLAW & ERLANGER'S GALLOP OF LAUGHTER AND MELODY
VELVET LADY
MUSIC BY VICTOR HERBERT
ON THE ROOF Ziegfeld 9 o'Clock Revue & Midnight Frolic

LIBERTY Thurs., W. 42 St. Evs. 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30.
'TRIUMPH'
—N. Y. SUN
Henry Miller
Blanche Bates
Holbrook Blinn
Estelle Winwood
in a new play by Philip Moeller.
"MOLIERE"

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:30.
DAVID BELASCO Presents
DADDIES

HARRIS West 42d St. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Wednesday & Sat., 2:30.
Margaret Illington Wilton Lackaye
Robert Edeson Katharine Kaelred
in the Dramatic "A Good Bad Woman"
Sensation

POPULAR PRICE MATINEE WEDNESDAY.
CORT West 48th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat., 2:30
"Ulic[illegible] a Slip"
The Better 'Ole
With MR. and MRS. COBURN

PUNCH & JUDY Theatre, 49th St. E. of B'way Evs. 9. Mats. Thurs. Fri. & Sat., 2. Sat. A M at 11
Tony Sarg's MARIONETTES in Thackeray's "The Rose & The Ring"
Last Week of the Hit of the Town

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE B'way and 38th St. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Wednesday and Sat., 2:15.
JOHN CORT'S NEW MUSICAL COMEDY
LISTEN LESTER!

STANDARD B'way & 90 St. Evgs. 25c to $1 Mats. To-m'w & Thur. 25c-75c
TIGER ROSE with LENORE ULRIC

MOTION PICTURES.

Sin!!
is a small word
BUT
The Unpardonable Sin
is a tremendous subject
Blanche Sweet
Stars in it—
Marshall Neilan
directed it—
Rupert Hughes
wrote it—
N. Y. Will See It for The First Time
Friday Evening, May 2nd
at 8:30 P. M.
BROADWAY THEATRE at 41st St.
Direction B. S. MOSS.

RIVOLI B'way, 49th St. RIALTO Times Square
CHAS. RAY in "Greased Lightning" Comedy. Soloists RIVOLI ORCHESTRA
CECIL B. De MILLE'S "For Better, For Worse" Soloist, Scenic RIALTO ORCHESTRA

PLAZA ALICE BRADY
Madison Ave., 59th St.
is a "Salamander" in "THE WORLD TO LIVE IN"
A Salamander is a girl who plays with fire.

STRAND B'way at 47 St.
GERALDINE FARRAR "The Stronger Vow" Sennett Comedy STRAND ORCHESTRA

Loew's New York Theatre & ROOF
Cont. 11 A. M to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M.
CONSTANCE TALMADGE, 'Romance & Arabella'

81 St. Theatre on B'way. Tel. Schuyler 3980
Henry B. Walthall in "Modern Husbands"
Also Greater VAUDEVILLE.

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The Most Vital Picture You Have Ever Seen!
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BOLSHEVISM ON TRIAL
IN THE LOEW THEATRES THIS WEEK

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF LEE & J. J. SHUBERT.

WINTER GARDEN B'way & 50th St. Evenings at 8. Holiday Matinee Today at 3
A Carnival of Travesty in 2 Acts and 16 Scenes
"The world's greatest entertainment."—Charles Darnton, Evs. World.

MONTE CRISTO, Jr.
Astonishing assemblage of artists.
A diamond mine of entertainment
The most beautiful woman in the world.
MATINEE TOMORROW AT 2

BOOTH—Opening TONIGHT at 8:30
G. M. ANDERSON Presents
I LOVE YOU
A new farce comedy by WM. LE BARON.

SHUBERT THEATRE, 44th STREET, W. of B'way.
Gala Matinee Today at 3
The Big Musical Comedy Hit
Good Morning Judge
George Hassell, Mollie King, Charles King.

44th ST. Thea., W. B'y Evs. 8:30 Mats. Today, Wed. & Sat. Holiday Mat. Today at 3

The Season's Brightest Musical Play
"Take It From Me"

A Little Journey
With Cyril Keightley & Ethel Dane
VANDERBILT 48th, E. of B'way Evenings 8:30. Matinee Wed. and Sat., 2:30.
2 Crothers Comedies
Holiday Mat. Today at 3
"39 East"
With Henry Hull & Constance Binney
Broadhurst 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30 Mats. Today, Thurs. & Sat.

CENTURY GROVE, Roof of Century Theatre. MORRIS GEST MIDNIGHT WHIRL at 11:30—A SENSATION—Phone Col. 8340

PLAYHOUSE West 48th. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30.
ALICE BRADY in FOREVER AFTER
TOBY'S BOW
With NORMAN TREVOR
A REAL COMEDY at the COMEDY THEATRE 41st St., Near B'way
Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat.

ELTINGE West 42d St. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30.
"UP IN MABEL'S ROOM"

HUDSON WEST 44TH ST. Evenings, 8:15 Mats. Wed. & Sat., at 2:30
SAM BERNARD & LOUIS MANN
FRIENDLY ENEMIES

TEA for 3
with ARTHUR BYRON, MARGARET LAWRENCE, FREDERICK PERRY and Others at Maxine Elliott's Theatre, W. 39th Evs. 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30

PLYMOUTH 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:10 sharp Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:10.
JOHN & LIONEL BARRYMORE in "THE JEST." From the Italian of Sem Benelli

LYRIC 42d St., West of B'way. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30
THE SEASON'S HIT With RICHARD BENNETT 9TH BIG MONTH
Belasco West's Thriller of Thrillers
UNKNOWN PURPLE

GARRICK 65 W. 35th St. Greeley 1522. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:30
Costume Comedy Success BONDS OF INTEREST
"Notable popular success—has appeal as general as 'Get-Rich-Quick Wallingford.'"—Times.

MOROSCO West 45th St. Evs. at 8:30. Mats Wed. (Pop.) & Sat at 2:30.
COURTENAY & WISE
LAST 8 TIMES "CAPPY RICKS"

OUR PLEASANT SINS
with Henrietta Crosman, Pauline Lord, Vincent Serrano, Forrest Winant.
"BEST PLAY SINCE 'PAID IN FULL.'"—Eve. World.
Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30
BELMONT THEA., 48th St., E. of B'y

SPANISH THEATRE 59th Street and Columbus Circle. Phone Col. 9590. (Park Theatre)
Evenings 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
TO-NIGHT & Wednesday Matinee. LOS BOHEMIOS (1st Time in America)
Tues. & Thurs., Fri. & Sat. Evs. & Sat. Mat. MARUKA
Spanish Musical Revue at Every Performance

SHUBERT-RIVIERA, B'way, 97th Mat. Tom'w 50c
A BURGOMASTER OF BELGIUM

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way & 47th St. Mats. Daily 25c-50c.
BLANCHE RING CHARLEY GRAPEWIN "Hands Across the Sea" Pts. HAIG & LOCKETT
CLIFTON CRAWFORD

B. F. KEITH'S RIVERSIDE 96th St. & B'way
ALL FAVORITES' BILL
George MacFarlane, Van & Schenck, Four Mortons, Nonon & Lee, ots.

LEXINGTON
51ST, LEX. AVE.
Mats. Wed. Sat., 2:15. Evs. 8:15.
FRANCES FERNE AND BROADWAY PLAYERS.
THIS WEEK YES OR NO

THE SENSATIONAL MELODRAMA SUCCESS
The Woman in Room 13
MOVES TONIGHT TO THE REPUBLIC THEATRE, W. 42d St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

39th St. Theatre, near B'way. Evs., 8:30. Matinee Wed. & Sat., 2:30.
Smartest & Brightest of All Musical Successes
Oh, My Dear!
GOOD SEATS, 75c, $1, $1.50, $2.00

COME ALONG Musical Comedy NORA BAYES Mts. Thurs., 44, W. of B'way Evs. 8:15. Mts Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
"Will hold the boards till our soldiers come home."—Mail.

! EAST IS WEST
With FAY BAINTER
ASTOR THEA. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

ARTHUR HAMMERSTEIN'S HITS
BIG MUSICAL COMEDY SPLASH
"TUMBLE-IN"
SELWYN THEATRE, West 42d Street. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
MUSICAL PLAY—DIFFERENT
"SOMEBODY'S SWEETHEART"
CENTRAL THEATRE, B'way & 47th St. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
MERRY MUSICAL ROMANCE
SOMETIME With Ed. Wynn
CASINO THEATRE, B'way & 39th St. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:15.

BIJOU Thea., 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. and Sat., 2:15.
3 FOR DIANA
A Comedy of Wit, Charm & Romance, with MARTHA HEDMAN

FULTON West 46th St. Evs. at 8:30 Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30
Oliver Morosco's Whirlwind Farce.
PLEASE GET MARRIED
with Ernest Truex & Edith Taliaferro

48TH ST. Thea., E. of B'way. Evs., 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:30.
COME-ON CHARLEY "Chain lightning action with oilcan of humor."—Sun.

LOEW'S 7th AVE. at 125 St. Evs. 25c to $1 Mat. To-m'w, 25 & 50c.
MARJORIE RAMBEAU in "The Fortune Teller"

EVERYTHING AT THE Hippodrome
Mat. Today at 2. Best Seats (Except Boxes) $1.00 Evgs. at 8:15

Loew's American Roof 42d St. W. of B'way. Every Evening at 8:15.
PERNIKOFF, ROSE and IMPERIAL BALLET, ANDERSON & REAN, GORMAN BROS., 6 Other Big Acts
All Seats Reserved 25, 35, 50

AUCTION SALE.

TO-DAY (Monday), April 28th, at 2 P. M. and following afternoons at same hour
In SILO'S Fifth Ave. Art Galleries, 40 East 45th St., S. W. Cor. Vanderbilt Ave.
James P. Silo & Son, Auctioneer.
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Venetian Decorative Arts
Collected throughout Italy
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VENETIAN REFUGEES,
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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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"DEAL FAIRLY WITH EACH OTHER."

The presentation of medals to two such representative men as Mr. GOMPERS and Mr. SCHWAB is suggestive of the degree to which workers and employers are approaching each other. Mr. SCHWAB candidly confessed that he had altered his attitude toward collective bargaining, and indorsed the labor recommendations which are to be part of the Versailles treaty. "We must deal fairly with each other," said Mr. GOMPERS, referring to capital and labor. "The American Federation of Labor is for the protection of all the people. It aims to destroy nothing." But Mr. GOMPERS gets reports from all over the country, and he fears that the country will face another element if the Federation is repressed by the "repetition of bitter policies" against the organization of workers. Both these gentlemen earned the medals they received in recognition of services which have kept the country free from regrettable incidents noted in several foreign lands, and both have yet further opportunities of usefulness. Mr. SCHWAB has yet to redeem his confession of error by acts, and Mr. GOMPERS, it is necessary to say, has yet his confession to make, and redeem it by his acts, if he is to convince all minds that the Federation stands for the protection of all the people, and seeks only freedom and justice.

It may be recalled that the Rev. Dr. EATON, who resigned the pastorate of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church to "devote himself to extending the principles of the Kingdom of GOD in industrial relations," named five leading corporations which have been conspicuous in promoting the betterment of living conditions of their workers. Dr. EATON knows what he preaches about on this point, for he has traveled a distance equal to twice around the globe and has addressed over a million of war workers while on Government duty. Among the five corporations one was Mr. SCHWAB'S. All five have been prosecuted by the Government as conspirators in restraint of trade, and it may be added that among business men and concerns there are none of higher standards of conduct. Some among the five have shown generosity "above and beyond" the duty of fair wage payments. One of them this month offered $6,000,000 in stock to employés on an easy payment plan, the proceeds to go into an employés' welfare fund. For several years this company has paid a million dollars a year in wage dividends. Another of them has been conspicuous for cutting dividends without reducing wages. Another is now engaged in organizing a system by which its workers may be consulted through elected representatives regarding their preferences in conditions of employment. The point which it is sought to illustrate is that "labor" still leaves something to be desired in its response to such overtures. In Mr. GOMPERS'S organ we find such recent headlines as these: "Profit-Sharing Plan Based on Deception," "Usual Frame-Up," "Profit Sharing a Myth," and so on. Is labor fair to capital under such conditions? Is Government fair to capital when it selects some of our best corporations for most relentless prosecution? Should capital bear all the burden of fair dealing? Should not Government and labor also be fair?

To illustrate further, is labor fair to the general interest, to community welfare, in some of the methods it uses under collective bargaining? Admittedly labor has the right to withhold its labor if dissatisfied with the conditions of employment, and the community must adjust itself to such situations. But when labor unitedly abandons the work it has undertaken ought it not to leave the field free for others? Only by freedom of action under the law for both capital and labor can it be demonstrated whether wages or profits are fair. But where are there such conditions for either labor or capital? On the day that Mr. GOMPERS spoke the Secretary of Labor in the President's Cabinet denied that he favored unions in sending only unionists to Seattle for employment. He explained that non-unionists are not allowed to work in Seattle. Did the Federation refuse its approval to the duress upon Congress by the four Brotherhoods? Mr. GOMPERS, we hope, disapproves the manner in which the recent strikes in this city were managed.

By all means let us deal fairly with each other, not some of us, but all of us. No class in this country has a monopoly of virtue or fortune, for there are no classes. Virtue is better distributed than wealth, although wealth is so well distributed that seven-eighths of the national income goes to those with incomes below $5,000. Let us all be fair toward each other. As a beginning let us be slow to convict others on our own trial of them. Let us trust the courts, and refrain from prostituting the law into an engine either of extortion or oppression. Let us be slow to wrath and infinite in our pity toward the distressed, to the extent of our means. Mr. GOMPERS is well advanced on the right path.

KANSAS AND NEW YORK.

Governor ALLEN of Kansas, hearty, cheerful, humorous, and not, perhaps, without some just joy in the parched future that stretches before this city of the pride of life, exhorts New York to pluck up a heart and not be in doleful dumps because of prohibition. His State has been Dry so long, he says, that the people have come to like Dryness. In time New Yorkers will "reach the same state of mind." Possibly, but Governor ALLEN unconsciously attributes to New Yorkers virtues or talents which they have yet to cultivate. Kansas loves restrictions and loves to impose them upon other States. She sees the Good as a simple, straight, easy thing about which there can be no shadow of doubt. So she goes on rejoicing from reform to reform.

New York is older, more sophisticated, more complex, Kansas might say more inherently wicked. Drink she can do without, but she has a rooted prejudice against interference with her liberty and her right to attend to her own business. Can she learn to be like Kansas? Can she attain that robust and delightful certainty about and happiness in everything worthy of Kansas that so honorably distinguishes a State which, as Governor ALLEN says, long ago ceased to be "bleeding Kansas," which deserves to be called "leading Kansas"?

MACEDONIA AND HUNGARY.

The letter of Mr. V. K. SUGAREFF, published in Sunday's TIMES, presented quite admirably the arguments advanced in favor of independence for Macedonia as a solution for one of the most troublesome of Balkan problems, and fully as admirable is the spirit in which he writes, a spirit that has been extremely rare among Bulgarians in recent years. There is a difference, however, between this solution advocated by a Macedonian Bulgarian and the same thing set forth, as it was lately by the Bulgarian Minister at Washington, as the ancient purpose of the Bulgarian Government. The Bulgarian Government set out to conquer Macedonia by force for Bulgaria, as well as anything else it could conquer; we have not forgotten the boasts of Bulgarian statesmen a year ago that "Serbia has ceased to exist." The conversion of Bulgarian officials to independence for Macedonia, when it is no longer possible to get it for Bulgaria, is one of the reasons why a world which has experienced the ways of the Bulgarian Government will be skeptical about even the reasons set forth by a native of Macedonia.

Mr. SUGAREFF says that if a plebiscite were held in Macedonia "few will doubt that the result will be overwhelmingly in favor of Bulgaria." Perhaps this is true, perhaps not. Dr. REISS, the Swiss professor, wrote some time ago from Monastir, which had been fought over by various armies, that undeniably the inhabitants had changed their names to the Bulgarian form when the Bulgarian Army came in, and back to the Serbian form when the Serbs came in; and if the Greeks came in they would adopt Greek endings; but that what they wanted, after the miseries of three wars, was any government that would give them peace. Professor REISS is admittedly a friend of Serbia, but a great many Balkan authorities hold that the Macedonian Slavs are a type with both Serbian and Bulgarian characteristics, and could be successfully amalgamated by either one. Thirty or forty years ago this would have been truer than now, when national propaganda has created minorities which are vigorously conscious of Serbian, Bulgarian, or Greek nationality; thirty or forty years ago independence for Macedonia would have been more practicable than today. And one of the reasons against it as a solution useful at present, a reason which also would go far to invalidate a plebiscite, is that during the recent Bulgarian occupation the inhabitants who clung to Greek or Serbian national consciousness were massacred wholesale, or deported to Bulgaria to starve to death. The world could hardly recognize a vote taken after so many of the voters of one party had been killed off.

Nevertheless, the temper of Mr. SUGAREFF'S letter is one that will be welcomed by all those who realize that the Bulgarians are in the Balkans, and that somehow or other the other Balkan peoples have to live with them. To bring Bulgaria to a right frame of mind is as important to the Balkans as it is to the world to bring Germany to a right frame of mind; but, as in the case of Germany, it is complicated by the living memory of outrages committed while Bulgaria was conqueror, and by the stubborn unwillingness of Bulgarians themselves. Mr. SUGAREFF has studied in America and served in our army, so it is hardly likely that many of his countrymen at home would be as easy to get along with; but even in Serbia, which has suffered most at the hands of the Bulgars, there are those who still hope that the two nations may yet be able to live on friendly terms with each other. Only, Bulgaria must bring forth fruits meet for repentance.

To a large extent the same considerations apply to Hungary. At the luncheon of the League of Free Nations Association last Saturday Mr. VLADISLAV SAVITCH, a leading representative of liberal Serbian opinion, made it plain that good relations with Hungary were essential to the political and economic welfare of the other Danubian States. The conditions of an equitable adjustment from the Hungarian point of view as set forth by Mr. EUGENE S. BAGGER, himself a Magyar exiled under the old régime because of liberal political opinions, who was outspokenly in favor of the rights of the subject nationalities and opposed to Magyar imperialism in the days when TISZA dominated Hungarian politics, will on the whole be approved by Americans. The chief of these conditions were political frontiers based so far as possible on racial considerations, and equitable economic agreements by which Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Jugoslavia, and Rumania might work together, supplying one another's commercial and industrial needs. On this basis Hungary can be brought into the family of free peoples with safety. But while it depends on moderation among the Allies, it also depends on moderation among the Magyars. The resignation of KAROLYI was accompanied by outbursts of Magyar declarations that the historic national boundaries of the kingdom must not be altered, that autonomy was as much as the subject nations could hope for. The Magyars have learned already that threats would not avail to restore this condition, which the war has ended once for all. When they realize this, it should be the concern of the world to see that a people which had little in common with the policy of the ruling aristocracy should be treated fairly, so that the nations about it may as soon as possible be able to count Hungary a friend and not an enemy.

"EXCEPTIONALLY EFFICIENT."

The Postmaster General asserts that the mail service during the war period has been maintained upon an exceptionally efficient basis, and confidently believes that every fair-minded, unselfish, honest American, judging by his own experience and considering the difficulties confronting the postal establishment, recognizes this is a fact.

So Mr. BURLESON, with an admirable pride in his work, with a pathetic confidence in the favorable judgment of his countrymen upon that work. So remote is officialdom from the real world, so cut off is Washington from the currents of public opinion! The regular irregularities and uncertainties of mail delivery, the singularities of special delivery and the parcels post, have been an annoyance to millions of Americans. From this city to the minutest hamlet there is dissatisfaction with the service which Mr. BURLESON lauds with such simple faith. One hates to quench ardent illusions, but if there could be a referendum on the mail service during the war the Postmaster General might be convinced that "fair-minded, unselfish, honest" Americans are a minority.

EGYPT.

Notifying the Special High Commissioner for Egypt and the Sudan of Mr. WILSON'S recognition of the British protectorate over Egypt proclaimed in December, 1914, the United States Consul General at Cairo adds that "the President and the American people have every sympathy with the legitimate aspirations of the Egyptian people for a further measure of self-government, but they view with regret any effort to obtain a realization of those aspirations by a resort to violence." The recent disturbances in Egypt were mostly of the familiar type, save that certain Bedouins who had been furnished with arms for use against the Senussi in the war went on the rampage. Students and Pashas, Nationalists moved now by Pan-Islamism, now by Pan-Germanism, sporadic uprisings for the benefit or restoration of the old system of plunder and oppression put down by the British—that is the general story of the selfish movements cloaked in pretentious names that make a stir every now and then in Egypt.

The peasants are the Egyptian people, the great body of them. Protected and prosperous under British rule, they have no part or interest in the restless campaigns of the radical politicians for independence, self-government, and what not. To a large extent their old enemies are back of all this intriguing. Great Britain has given Egypt honest courts, a Legislative Assembly, provincial school councils. Egyptians hold most of the posts in the civil service. In fact, the fondness of the educated Egyptian as of the educated Bengalee for minor office is a rather distressing symptom.

It is the British policy to give the natives more and more of a hand in local government. In spite of the revolt and the behavior of some of the Nationalist leaders, this policy will undoubtedly be continued.

AN AUTONOMOUS DANZIG.

So rapidly do contradictory reports of the decisions reached on particular points at Paris follow one another that one is inclined to wonder if the Peace Conference has finally settled anything. Every possible solution of the Danzig question has been reported as adopted by the Conference, and Germans and Poles are in turn depressed by the news. The latest account, however, seems a plausible one, as it is the solution which will probably make least trouble in the future.

Danzig, according to this story, is to be a free city, but diplomatically and economically united with Poland. In effect it would seem that it is to be a part of the Polish State as much as Warsaw, except that it is to have municipal home rule which will give such guarantees as may be necessary to the Germans in the city. This was the situation of Danzig through much of the Middle Ages and the period culminating in the partitions of Poland, and while there was often friction between the city and the Polish central Government, in the main it worked pretty well. There is no reason why it should not work well now, and it would meet the legitimate claim of Poland for a Baltic port while insuring the Germans of the city against forcible denationalization.

As for the corridor connecting Danzig with the principal part of the Polish territories, we have no information as to its extent; but if it includes only those districts where the greater part of the population is Polish it will have sufficient width to satisfy Polish economic interest as well as national feeling, for west and southwest of Danzig West Prussia is very largely Polish by race. With the added stipulation that the Polish Government is to control navigation of the Vistula it would seem that despite all gloomy predictions of a new crucifixion of Poland the Conference has settled the Baltic dispute in a sense generally very favorable to Polish aspirations, which in this case are inextricably bound up with a right to live. Not only Poland, but the world, will be the loser if the Conference allows Germany to shut Poland off from the Baltic.

BOUNTIES IN GUAM.

In the Guam Congress last month a resolution was adopted "providing for the discontinuation of the bounty on rats." The reasons in favor of the resolution seem unanswerable. The Island Government has spent a great deal of money "without attaining any other noticeable result than having a record of the number of rats brought in." Many of the rodents of the bounty were caught in the forests, where they were not in a position to do any particular damage, and where it would have been cheaper for the Government to use poison on its own hook. "Furthermore, the rat hunters, that is those who had made rat-catching their occupation, finding it easier and paying more than cultivating the soil, who catch for the mere interest of obtaining a bounty, prey more upon the small species called the 'chachan manilla,' which are easy victims to them, for they live in big families in a single burrow and are altogether indestructive in comparison with the larger class; whereas the interested farmer, whose crops are ravaged by the pests, very seldom, if ever, brings in his rats, for, being always busy and satisfied that he has somewhat lessened the number of the pests, he disposes of them in the quickest way possible."

Under their Spanish names the people of Guam carry an American heart. The bounties for foxes, the bounties for wolves, always resulted in the preservation and cultivation of foxes and wolves for the bounty. Even in Kansas, if we are not mistaken, wolves have been raised by prudent citizens for this purpose; and in Massachusetts a few years ago divers prudent and humorous persons established preserves of gypsy moths. It seems that before the great rat campaign in Guam taxation was very low and there was always plenty of money in the Treasury. Since the opening of the campaign, says Mr. GUERRERO, Chairman of the Congress, "owing to its expensive measurements, there seems to be a lack of funds always." Guam evidently has some fitness to be a State of the Union.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

They're Much Like Other Folk.

New York's landlords have something like a right to complain that they are the victims of an unjust discrimination—that what in them is called ruthless profiteering does not differ appreciably in principle from what, when done by other vendors of commodities, is not only taken as a matter of course by their customers, but is justified and even commended by most if not all of the orthodox economists.

For the owners of rentable housing property are at this time in about the same position as is a grocer or a dealer in dry goods who finds that to replace his present stock he would have to pay more than he gave for it. When that happens he follows one of two courses. The first is to continue to sell at the profit on his investment that contented him while the wholesale market remained where it was when he bought. He can do so without loss until the cheaply purchased stock is exhausted, and raise his own prices only when he must do it to make his ordinary profit.

That is sometimes done, but not very often, and in every instance the merchant who does it carefully advertises the fact in the tone of one who feels that his conduct is generous rather than businesslike. The orthodox economists insist that the result is a distribution of the cheap goods that is unfair to the general public and not really beneficial to anybody, as it unduly delays the diminution of consumption that decrease of supply and high prices demand.

The alternative course of adjusting retail prices to the market rather than to original or particular cost is the one much more often followed, and while it cannot be said that common folk really like it, they endure it with resignation as inevitable.

Victims of a Law of Nature.

It is the second—the usual—course that the landlords here and elsewhere are pursuing. Landlords and tenants seem to be natural enemies, just as are lenders and borrowers. Both make profit out of the necessity of others, and that never makes for popularity. As it never does, probably it never should, there being for all universal folkways an adequate justification.

But what now makes the antagonism to landlords peculiarly bitter is the circumstance that their exactions are peculiarly painful, because, not standing alone or among a few, they are, of an almost innumerable number of exactions, those that can be evaded or avoided with the most difficulty, if at all. And an advance of rent that forces a family into humbler quarters humiliates its victims as well as discommodes them; when even the humbler quarters cannot be found the result is tragical.

In Paris, but Not as Planned.

At last the Germans have entered Paris! Not many of them have arrived, to be sure, and the entrance of the few is strangely—almost, but not quite, pathetically—different from the one they planned to make in the September of 1914. Still they are there—some of them—if Versailles can be called Paris, as it may be for German purposes in both 1914 and 1919. And not as prisoners, either. Those who have arrived, indeed, are subjected to a good many restrictions on their movements, but hardly to more than they would have had to endure at the earlier date, and now, as would have been the case then, the restrictions are protective rather than those of incarceration.

But the Germans who are now come to Paris and those who are soon to follow them are not the men who would have gone there in 1914 if—well, not to be too explicit, if circumstances had permitted. The sometime Kaiser, for example, is unavoidably—and how regretfully!—detained elsewhere. So are the Princes, his six sons, and all those marvelous Generals who thought—or rather knew—that they were leading his irresistible armies to the first of the many victories that were soon to circle the world.

And the purposes then and now entertained are as different as are the personalities that would have represented, and do represent, Germany. They have come, not to impose terms on defeated foes, but to hear what terms those foes will grant to a nation confessing its inability to escape acceptance of the terms offered otherwise than by saying, "We won't sign! Do what you please to us!"

Bolshevist Marriage.

As explained by somebody whom a Milan paper calls "a Bolshevist statesman," marriage as regulated by the great and good LENIN is not at all the dreadful thing recently described by the mendacious enemies of his socialistic paradise. As pictured by his friend, nothing worse has been done than to exert a gentle pressure on the marriageable unmarried to the end that they may do their duty to the Bolshevist State and provide it as soon as may be with new sons and daughters to take the place of those recently "removed" by a benevolent terrorism.

Bachelorhood and spinsterhood are to be regarded as "irregular"—conditions that must be explained in writing to the proper authorities. For the well disposed a simple civil marriage ceremony is provided; also a simple divorce ceremony in case the union proves wearisome. And that is all there is to the Bolshevist marriage system, the statesman says.

But one notices that he does not disclose what is done to those who fail to find pleasing mates in the six months allowed, after notification, for the making of a choice. Apparently it is then that the so-called nationalization of women comes in, and the statesman forgot to say a word about the only peculiarity of the system that has evoked any serious criticism.

THE LOOKER-ON PAYS, TOO.

They danced unto his veering tunes,
For some were trist as well as glad;
They danced, they danced unto his tunes—
It seemed to me that all were mad!
Through Summer noons, 'neath Summer moons,
They danced, they danced unto his tunes!

They never asked him whence he came
(Oh, Joie-de-vivre, in motley coat,
And cap with feather like a flame
Upon the fanning air afloat!)
They never even asked his name;
I could but guess it all the same.

I sat, hands folded in my lap.
"Soon must they pay, who dance," I said.
Off came the plumed and jaunty cap
The piper wore upon his head.
"They never thought of this, mayhap!"—
The coins dropped ringing in the cap.

It passed along with plume of flame—
The coin a jingling music made;
None did dispute the piper's claim,
And some there were that overpaid.
But then, just then, to me he came,
And swung that cap with plume of flame!

"I did not *dance!*" "Still, you must pay—
You *liked my tunes!*" "Some were too *sad!*"
The piper laughed: "Another way,
A way you have, of being glad!"
'Twas true! I had no more to say;
The looker-on must also pay!

EDITH M. THOMAS.

WILL ITALY BREAK HER FINE TRADITION?

Never Before Has She Sought to Annex Territory Against the Will of Its Inhabitants.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If the Italian Parliament proceeds to annex Fiume and the Dalmatian coast it will be the first time that any territory has been annexed to the Kingdom of Italy, except possibly in Africa, on any other basis than that of self-determination. A departure will have been made from the principle of law on which the kingdom was deliberately founded, and which is acknowledged as fundamental by Italian jurists. An innovation will have to be made in the formula of annexation. For the present Kingdom of Italy was united on the voluntary wish of the people of each province, expressed by a popular vote by manhood suffrage—in other words, a plebiscite. This basis of union is reiterated in each one of the successive laws uniting each of the nine provinces to the kingdom—Lombardy in 1848; Tuscany, Emilia (Parma, Modena, and Romagna,) Sicily, Naples, the Marches, and Umbria in 1860; Venetia in 1866; Rome in 1870, each in turn held a plebiscite, and each in turn was declared by the Italian Parliament, with slightly differing phraseology, to be an integral part of the Kingdom of Italy, "in view of the result of the universal vote of the people of the province for union with the constitutional Kingdom of Victor Emmanuel II. and his successors."

Others may scoff at the doctrine of self-determination—not Italy. Others may advance arguments of military necessity and historic right against the claim of nationality—not Italy. Italy was herself the chief nation of the past century to invoke the claim to self-determination. Nor did the Italian patriots at any time rest content with the mere assertion of the popular will for union, but in each case held the plebiscite to be an essential part of the argument.

The method was first spontaneously chosen by Carlo Alberto and the patriots of 1848, and was adopted by Cavour in 1860 as the cornerstone of his policy, in order to enlist the aid of the liberals of Europe against the ancient doctrines of legitimacy and historic right, for if those doctrines were to prevail Italy could never exist.

Like Wilson today, it was to the liberals of Europe that Cavour appealed in the hours of darkness in 1859 and 1860, and we know how eagerly the appeal was answered. "Italy for the Italians," "Liberation from the foreign yoke." To these cries of oppressed nationality every generous lover of freedom of two hemispheres made answer that no people should be forced to call another people master. As Poland today, as Greece in Byron's time, so the cry of Italia Unità thrilled our fathers, and Italia Irredenta they would have rejoiced to know redeemed. There is now danger that in the treadmill of history our children may thrill as keenly to the cry of unredeemed Slavs.

Most Italians, united for these sixty years, have doubtless forgotten the method adopted by their patriot leaders to enlist this liberal support so indispensable to the cause of Italy—or if they have not forgotten they perhaps trust that we have. The record is there, however, and it is easily accessible. On the fiftieth anniversary of the birth of Italy the Italian Parliament ordered the gathering together of the records of the votes of the Risorgimento, and there in full detail, with cumulative effect, stand the successive proclamations of each Provisional Government summoning the people to cast their votes on the future destiny of their province; the formal minutes of the plebiscites, announced by the Supreme Court of the province; the formal acceptance of the vote by the King; and the royal and Parliamentary decrees of union, "in view of the vote of the inhabitants."

It is a familiar spectacle to see a nation profess allegiance to a lofty principle, only, when its immediate object has been achieved, to discard principle for selfish interest. It is intensely human that a nationality once subject should, in its attempt to redress the balance, crave dominion over others. It is perhaps idle to ask consistency of any nation, but it is surely permissible to recall to Italy this acknowledged fundamental principle of her own being, and the contribution which she herself, thanks especially to her great statesman, Cavour, has made to precedent.

SARAH WAMBAUGH.

Washington, D. C., April 25, 1919.

TRADE BOARD LIFTS WAR BLACKLISTS

Commerce with Enemy-Controlled Industries to be Resumed Tuesday.

GERMANY AND HUNGARY OUT

Ruling Does Not Change Status of Property Seized by Alien Property Custodian.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The most important relaxation of trade restrictions since the signing of the armistice was directed today by the War Trade Board in an order wiping out the blacklists set up under the provisions of the Trading with the Enemy act, which has been in effect since Oct. 6, 1917.

The lists at one time contained the names of thousands of enemy-controlled financial, industrial, and public utility interests in other than actual enemy countries. While the restrictions were in force, communication with such firms was forbidden under a penalty of a fine of $10,000 or ten years in prison, or both.

With the decision now reached—the initial action was taken by the Supreme Economic Council at Paris—relations may again be had with the firms which were on the blacklists, and commodities may be shipped freely to them. It is understood that the financial control of the firms will not enter into the decision as to how much material may be shipped, and that quantity will be regulated only by the need for conservation at home and the amount of available tonnage.

The text of the order, which goes into effect next Tuesday, follows:

"Acting concurrently with the competent authorities of the Associated Governments, the War Trade Board announces that, on April 29, 1919, all enemy trading lists heretofore issued or compiled by the War Trade Board will be withdrawn. On and after April 29, 1919, all disabilities heretofore attached to trade and communication with persons included in such lists shall cease to operate and all persons in the United States will be authorized, subject to the other rules and regulations of the War Trade Board and except as hereinafter provided, to trade and communicate with all persons outside of the United States with whom trade and communication are prohibited by the Trading with the Enemy act.

Enemy Countries Not Included.

"The foregoing action does not modify or affect in any respect the present restrictions against trade and communication between the United States and Germany or Hungary, nor does this action authorize trade with respect to any property which heretofore, pursuant to the provisions of the Trading with the Enemy act as amended, has been reported to the Alien Property Custodian or should have been so reported to him, or any property which heretofore, pursuant to the provisions of said act, the Alien Property Custodian has seized or has required to be conveyed, transferred, assigned, delivered, or paid over to him.

"The Associated Governments, in taking the foregoing action, have reserved the right to reissue the Enemy Trading List, and to revive the disabilities hereinabove mentioned, should such action become necessary.

"VANCE C. McCORMICK,
"Chairman."

Great pressure has been brought to bear on the associated Governments to withdraw the blacklists. It has been alleged that the restrictions were working a hardship on many financial and commercial interests in the United States and were causing much inconvenience and often actual suffering in neutral countries.

In South America, for instance, there were at the time the order was determined upon approximately 160 of the more important banking and industrial concerns and public utilities on the blacklist. It has been reported that German controlled public utilities in some of the South American countries were in very bad shape, that it had been impossible to obtain coal for which the South American countries depend almost entirely upon the United States and that where it had been found impossible to obtain wood for fuel electric lighting systems frequently had been dimmed and electric railways shut down.

The German controlled firms were in many instances, it was stated, finding it extremely difficult to operate at all. As far as the banking interests controlled by enemy countries were concerned, a bank boycott by the allied countries had to all intents and purposes been in effect. Relations were had only with such local banking institutions as found it to their advantage to deal with these concerns.

Benefit to Neutral Trade.

The order of the War Trade Board does not affect merely the interests which are enemy controlled in the Latin American countries, but takes in the neutral nations of Europe as well. It is generally believed here that the lifting of the restrictions will result in larger trade relations as rapidly as tonnage is found.

Communication with interests within the enemy countries—Germany and Hungary—are, of course, forbidden, at least until there is a formal declaration of peace. Agreements with neutral nations concerning the reshipment of commodities into Germany and Hungary will remain in force.

The licensing system of the War Trade Board will remain effective for the present, and shipments will be subject to regulations, but this is said to be largely a matter of form in view of the action take by the allied authorities, at Paris. The Navy Department recently lifted its censorship of commercial cables and such messages may now be sent in code even to the enemy controlled interests in the neutral countries.

Government officials are studying methods of preventing German interests from reviving their grip on the dye interest in this country or in other ways overcoming the advantage which the United States gained by the seizure of German patents and German controlled interests.

Francis P. Garvan, the Alien Property Custodian, after consultation with the War Trade Board, issued a statement tonight reiterating that the War Trade Board's action does not authorize trade with respect to any property reported to the Alien Property Custodian or placed under his jurisdiction. Except for this reservation, all new credits, assets, and property which may be created in or introduced into the United States on behalf of or for the benefit of any person with whom trade is authorized by the action of the War Trade Board will not be disturbed by the Alien Property Custodian. In regard to shipments of foodstuffs from the United States to Germany, to be permitted under license of the War Trade Board within the limits prescribed by the Brussels agreement, all credits established in, all assets created in, and all property introduced into the United States which has been properly designated and set aside for the sole purpose of paying for such purchases of foodstuffs to be imported into Germany will not be disturbed by the Alien Property Custodian.

LONDON, April 27.—The Foreign Office has announced the abolition of all trade blacklists on April 29.

DANES PRESENT PRIZE FUND

Alexander Foss Gift for Awards to Young Men in Industry.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, April 27.—At a great meeting yesterday 1,000 men prominent in the shipping trade and industry presented to the President of the Industrial Council, Engineer Alexander Foss, well known in America from his negotiations during the war, a fund of 350,000 crowns, to be called the Alexander Foss Fund for Danish Industry, to be expended in grants to young, industrious men as rewards for good work in solving industrial problems.

The French representative in London Dr. Holsti, has accepted the office of Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Finnish Cabinet.

BOW TO AMERICA'S ACTION.

Recognition of British Protectorate Stops Nationalist Agitation.

CAIRO, April 23.—The strike of Government officials, which has been going on for some time, is over and work has been resumed.

The publication of the American letter recognizing the British protectorate acted like a cold douche to the extremists, who recognize the futility of their aspirations regarding complete independence, now that America has taken the lead in recognizing Great Britain's position in Egypt.

TO CALL WESTERN MINISTER

Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church to Hear Dr. Freeman Preach.

The Pastoral Committee of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, it was learned yesterday, may recommend shortly the calling of the Rev. Dr. Robert Freeman of Pasadena, Cal., to succeed Dr. John Henry Jowett, now of London.

Fourth Police Commissioner Wallis, who is a member of the Pastoral Committee, said yesterday that the Rev. Dr. Freeman will occupy the Fifth Avenue pulpit on Sundays, May 18 and 25, and admitted that the congregation will be asked especially to hear him with a view of a possible call. The Rev. Dr. John Kelman of Scotland and the Rev. Dr. John McNeill of Denver were preachers yesterday.

The Rev. Dr. Freeman is an Eastern man, a graduate of Princeton Seminary, but almost all of his pastoral experience has been in California.

HOOVER IS WINNING FIGHT ON FAMINE

Says American Surplus Has Proved to be Salvation of Europe.

PRICE CONTROL TO CONTINUE

Rumania, Poland, Serbia, and Czechoslovakia Must Begin to Provide for Themselves.

PARIS, April 27.—In the harvest year from August, 1918, to August, 1919, Europe must import 29,000,000 tons of foodstuffs from overseas, and to meet this there is available a total of about 35,000,000 tons, Herbert C. Hoover, permanent Chairman of the Food Section of the Supreme Economic Council, said today in reviewing the present world food situation.

The available supply is sufficient to meet the needs of Europe, but shipping conditions are not satisfactory on account of strikes in many countries, and, as a result, there is no question that the entire American surplus will be absorbed. In fact, Mr. Hoover said, the American surplus had proved to be the salvation of Europe.

"We are now at the worst phase of the European famine that was inevitable after this world war," Mr. Hoover added. "With some 50,000,000 men in Europe out of production and turned to work of destruction, there could be no other ending. We have opened up all that enormous food vacuum which was created by German domination and which, with the close of the war, was added to the great demands on the Allies. We have had time to investigate and determine fairly closely what is needed, not to restore the normal, but to keep body and soul together until next Summer's harvest."

Winning Against Famine.

The Economic Food Council is now on top in the fight against famine and food distribution is fully organized in supplying the most affected areas in Europe outside of Russia. The American Relief Administration has organized, as a free gift, the systematic feeding of the under-nourished children, numbering between 500,000 and 1,000,000. Various organizations of the American Government are co-operating to meet the situation and the work is proceeding smoothly.

The United States, Mr. Hoover continued, will supply to Europe during the year ending next August foodstuffs valued roughly at $2,500,000,000. Enemy countries and neutrals will pay cash for what they receive, while the allied countries are being aided by funds appropriated by Congress. Mr. Hover said he would estimate that the United States would be placing in Europe about $2,000,000,000.

The food relief authorities are doing their best to control the effect of the large demands on the American market. In connection with this, Mr. Hoover mentioned that a statement of his on the possible price of wheat had been misinterpreted in some quarters. In his earlier statement Mr. Hoover had said that in view of the demands of the world for food, the removal of price control with regard to wheat, sugar, pork products, and cotton seed products would be extremely dangerous to the American consumer. The control of the pork was removed and, Mr. Hoover said, has proved to be a disadvantage to the consumer.

Mr. Hoover said he wished to emphasize that the control of the price of wheat would be maintained to the full extent of existing authority, and that the American consumer need not be alarmed that there will be a material rise in the price of that food essential. America could sell more wheat than she has, but the exports are being regulated to reserve a sufficency for domestic needs.

Army Stocks of Pork Purchased.

The balance of the American Army stocks of pork products in France, amounting to more than 60,000,000 pounds, has been purchased by the Relief Council and, Mr. Hoover said, should furnish a sufficient supply of fats until harvest for liberated countries, which should not compete in the American market. Germany, for the present, is being supplied with fats without competing in the American market for pork, and the European draft on the American pork is limited, therefore, to the neutral and allied countries, which are no longer controlled by the Relief Administration. The Administration is purchasing in the United States, for relief and enemy countries, only wheat, rye, and different kinds of flour, beans, some rice and vegetable oil products and in addition condensed milk and some other special foods for children.

The food operations of the American Relief Administration and the co-operating American Government departments has formed a distinct chapter in American relationship to Europe, Mr. Hoover included. They will amount to a successful intervention on the part of America to prevent the wildest spread of starvation and misery with which the world has ever yet been threatened. Most sections of Europe outside of Russia are being fairly well cultivated.

The Relief Administration proposes that the last of the food ships under its control shall sail from the United States before July 1. The harvest in Europe will then enable Europe to go on for some months without assistance.

Mr. Hoover said it was too early to make any prophecy as to whether the industries in Europe would enable a normal purchase of food next year. If the United States should have to intervene next Winter it would have to be with a new organization backed by new legislation.

Nations Now Must Aid Themselves.

Herbert Hoover, it is announced by Relief Administration officials in New York, has called upon the Governments of Rumania, Poland, Serbia, and of Czechoslovakia to establish their own machinery for the rehabilitation of their economic life, pointing out to them that the relief work at present being carried on by the American Relief Administration is only temporary, and designed only to carry them over to the next harvest.

Mr. Hoover's plan is that the Governments of these countries should each establish an official commission or corporation composed of their leading commercial men. These commissions with branch offices in other countries should charter their own shipping for the movement of food supplies to their respective countries and should also provide the shipping for the exporting of such products as their countries are able to manufacture.

The commissions, Mr. Hoover points out, with the advances being provided by the United States Government, could purchase food supplies in the United States, transport these food supplies into their own countries and sell them to their populations; with the funds thus secured the commissions can purchase various commodities in their own countries for export. These commodities, then sold in the markets of France, England, the United States, and elsewhere, will replenish the funds of the commissions. Ultimately, with the growth of export productivity, the commissions should become self-supporting.

Mr. Hoover emphasizes the fact that these countries are not entirely dependent on the United States for their food supplies. In Spain, France, England and other countries there are food markets. During the life of these commissions private merchant firms

DEFINES WORLD LABOR BOARD WORK

Information Service Gives Out Report of Legislation Commission at Paris.

DIVIDE ORGANIZATION'S TASK

Tentative Convention Calls for Fixed Office and Annual International Conferences.

PLAN TO PUBLISH PAPER

First Meeting of Delegates Will Be Held in Washington Next October.

The complete report of the Commission on International Labor Legislation of the Peace Conference, recently received by special courier from the American Peace Mission in Paris, was made public yesterday by the Committee on Public Information. In a summary of the report of the commission by Samuel Gompers, Chairman, it was said that the organization was divided into two parts, the International Labor Conference and the International Labor Office controlled by a governing body.

Provision is made for annual meetings consisting of delegates nominated by each of the high contracting parties. The conference will be composed of four representatives from each of the high contracting parties, of whom two shall be Government delegates and the two others delegates representing respectively the employers and the working people of the high contracting parties.

The International Labor Office, to be established at the seat of the League of Nations, will be under the control of a governing body of twenty-four members. The functions of the International Labor Office will include the collection and distribution of information on all subjects relating to the international adjustment of conditions of industrial life and labor. It will edit and publish a paper in French and English and in any other language as the governing board may think desirable, dealing with problems of industry and employment of international interest.

Provision is made that in the event of any representation being made to the International Labor Office by an industrial association of employers and work people that any of the high contracting parties have failed to secure in any respect the effective observance within its jurisdiction of any convention to which it is a party, the governing body may communicate this representation to the State against which it is made and may invite that State to make a statement on the subject. If no statement is received in a reasonable time, or if the statement received is deemed not to be satisfactory by the governing body, the latter shall have the right to publish the statement, if any is made.

First Conference in October.

Any of the high contracting parties will have a right to file a complaint with the International Labor Office if it is not satisfied that any other of the high contracting parties is obtaining the effective observance of any convention which both have ratified in accordance with the articles of the convention.

Amendments may be adopted by a majority of two-thirds of the votes cast by the delegates present, and will take effect when ratified by the States whose representatives compose the Executive Council of the League of Nations, and by three-fourths of the States whose representatives compose the body of delegates of the League. The first meeting of the Conference is to take place in October, 1919.

The Governing Body of the International Labor Office will be constituted of twelve representatives of the Governments; six members elected by the delegates of the Conference representing the employers and six members elected by the delgats to the Conference representing the work people. Of the twelve members representing the Governments eight will be nominated by the High Contracting Parties which are of the chief industrial importance and four by the High Contracting Parties selected for the purpose by the Government delegates to the Conference excluding the delegates of the first named eight States. The period of office of the members will be three years.

In his summary of the report Mr. Gompers, in referring to the International Labor Conference, said:

Some difference of opinion made itself felt on the commission as to the relative numbers of the delegates representing the Governments, the employers, and the work people, respectively. The French, American, Italian, and Cuban delegations contended that each of these three parties should have equal voting power. They maintained that the working classes would never be satisfied with a representation which left the Government and the employers combined in a majority of three to their one. In other words, the proposal amounted to giving the States a veto on the proceedings of the conference which would create so much distrust of it among the workers that its influence would be seriously prejudiced from the start.

This view was contested by the British, Belgian, and other delegations, who pointed out that as the Conference was not simply an assembly for the purpose of passing resolutions, but would draw up draft conventions which the States would have to present to their legislative authorities, it was essential that the Governments should have at least an equal voice; otherwise, it might often happen that conventions adopted by a two-thirds majority of the Conference would be rejected by the Legislatures of the various States, which would have the effect of rendering the proceedings of the Conference nugatory and would quickly destroy its influence and prestige. The adoption of a proposal to which the majority of the Governments were opposed would not lead to any practical result, as the legislative authorities of the Governments whose delegates were in the minority would in all probability refuse to accept it.

Moreover, it was likely, especially in the future, that the Government delegates would vote more often with the workers than against them. If this were so, it was obviously to the advantage of the latter that the Governments should have two votes instead of one, as it would render it easier for them to obtain a two-thirds majority, which under the Franco-American proposal, would be practically impossible, if the employers voted in a body against them.

The commission finally decided by a narrow majority to maintain the proposal that each Government should have two delegates.

Debate on Article 19.

Mr. Gompers called attention to Article 19, which was the subject of considerable debate. It provides that the decisions of the Labor Conference may take the form "either of recommendations or of draft conventions, either must be deposited with the secretary general of the League of Nations, and each State undertakes to bring it within one year before its competent authorities for the enactment of legislation or other action. If no legislation or other action to make a recommendation effective follows, or if a draft convention fails to obtain the consent of the competent authorities concerned, no further obligation will rest on the State in question. In the case of a Federal State, however, whose power to enter into conventions on labor matters is subject to limitations, its Government may treat a draft convention to which such limitations apply as a recommendation only."

The provision regarding Federal States, according to Mr. Gompers, places the United States and the States which are in a similar position under a less degree of obligation than any other States in regard to the draft conventions.

Although the commission did not feel called on to take up specific industrial questions, they felt there was an urgent need for recognizing explicitly certain fundamental principles as necessary to social progress and therefore they drew up a set of declarations to be submitted for insertion in the peace treaty. Among these clauses proposed for insertion in the peace treaty are the following: The labor of a human being should not be treated as merchandise or as an article of commerce; no child should be permitted to be employed in industry before the age of 14; between the ages of 14 and 18 young persons may be employed on work which is not harmful to their physical development; employers and workers should be allowed the right of association for all lawful purposes; equal pay to women and men for work of equal value in quantity and quality; every worker has a right to a wage adequate to maintain a reasonable standard of life, having regard to the civilization of his time and country; limitation of the hours of work in industry on the basis of eight hours a day or forty-eight hours a week, subject to an exception for countries in which climatic conditions, the imperfect development of industrial organization or other special circumstances render the industrial efficiency of the workers substantially different.

A resolution adopted by the commission was that it was hoped that as soon as it may be possible an agreement will be arrived at between the high contracting parties with a view to endowing the International Labor Conference under the auspices of the League of Nations with power to take resolutions possessing the force of international law.

In a schedule to Article 39, calling for the first meeting of the commission in October, 1919, the place of meeting is fixed as Washington, and the International Organizing Committee is to consist of the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, Belgium, and Switzerland. The following is the agenda of the meeting:

Application of principle of eight-hour day or of forty-eight-hour week, question of preventing or providing against unemployment, women's employment, and extension and application of the international conventions adopted at Berne in 1906 on the prohibition of night work for women employed in industry, and the prohibition of the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches.

COL. HAYWARD DECORATED.

Other Officers and Men of Negro Regiment Also Receive War Crosses.

Colonel William Hayward, commander of the 369th Infantry, the 15th (colored) Regiment from this city that served with the French Army, received the medal of the Legion of Honor at ceremonies in the City College Stadium yesterday, attended by about 10,000 persons. The formal award was made by General Collardet, military attaché of the French Embassy, who read a citation praising Colonel Hayward for his leadership in the defensive battle in the Champagne on July 15, and for valor and courage in the advance upon the Hindenburg line and Bellevue Ridge late in September.

With a battalion of the 15th Regiment of the State Guard drawn up in hollow square, ceremonies of investing several other officers and men with French and American military decorations were conducted. Three women received the posthumous medals, for members of their families who were killed in accomplishing their valorous deeds.

Lieut. Col. George Fillmore, Major Hamilton Fish, Major Lorillard Spencer, Sergeant Valesta George, Sergeant William L. Butler, G. E. Hannibal, Smithfield Jones, Lionel Rodgers, Robert Collins, A. J. McArthur, Ernest Hunter, M. W. Barrows, DeForrest Johnson, George Jones, Samuel Nolan, Percy Russell, Caspar White, Fletcher Battles, and Michael Scott also received the Croix de Guerre.

An impressive part of the ceremonies was the presentation of the medals to the three women. They were Mrs. Fred W. Cobb of Brooklyn, widow of Major Cobb, who commanded the 3d Battalion; Mrs. S. Holden of 1759 Sedgwick Avenue, Morris Heights, the Bronx, mother of Lieutenant Ernest H. Holden, of Company M, and Mrs. A. O. Dean, mother of Lieutenant Fred Dean.

Major Spencer and Sergeant Butler also received the American Distinguished Service Cross for valor displayed in the Champagne offensive in September. Major Hamilton Fish received his decoration for zeal in the service. While he was a student at a training school behind the lines he heard that the regiment was going into action and hurried to join it in the fight.

Charles H. Tenney Dies at 76.

Charles Henry Tenney, prominent in the hat industry, died yesterday morning in his apartment at the Hotel Plaza. Mr. Tenney was born in Salem, N. H., seventy-six years ago and had lived in New York City since 1868. He was a Director of the Bowery Savings Bank, the Manhattan Company, and other institutions, and was a member of the Metropolitan, Union League, Lotos, Bankers' and Groller Clubs.

ONE MAN NOW HOLDS BUTTERFIELD ESTATE

Two of Three Executors of Will That Disposed of Millions Die Within an Hour.

AN END OF LONG QUARREL

Matter in Courts for Years Because of Disagreements Over a Memorial Hospital.

Special to The New York Times.

CARMEL, N. Y., April 27.—After five years of disagreement with their coexecutor over administrative matters, two of the three remaining executors of the estate of Mrs. Julia Lorillard Butterfield died at the same hour on Saturday, it was disclosed today. The death of David W. Harkness and Dr. Calvin S. May, who had consistently opposed the other executor, Albert Francis Hagar, leaves the latter in sole charge of carrying out the distribution of the estate of nearly $5,000,000.

Mr. Harkness died on Saturday afternoon at the home of a sister at 90 Mercer Street, Jersey City, where he had lived of late years. When word of his death reached here an attorney who had been retained in several of the many legal controversies over the disposal of the estate telephoned to Dr. May's apartments at 205 West Fifty-seventh Street, New York City, to inform him of the death. The attorney then learned that Dr. May had died within a few minutes of the time of Mr. Harkness's passing.

For five years, following the probate of the will, Dr. May and Mr. Harkness were at loggerheads with Mr. Hagar. There have been scores of legal motions on both sides before Surrogate J. Bennett Southard of Putnam County, who probated the will, and also in the Supreme Court. Mr. Hagar protested the legal charges of his co-executors and they in turn objected to many of his acts. One of the main sources of contention among the executors concerned the method of constructing a memorial hospital which Mrs. Butterfield bequeathed to Cold Spring, N. Y.

When Mrs. Butterfield, who was the widow of General Daniel Butterfield of the United States Army, died, an appraisal of her estate put its value at $4,700,000. Shortly before her death, she inherited $3,000,000 from the estate of her first husband, Frederick James, who was a banking associate of Russell Sage. She also had a private fortune of $1,700,000, of which $1,300,000 still remains undivided. She appointed as executives Harkness, Hagar, Dr. May and Colonel E. M. Ehlers, who died several years ago. Mrs. Butterfield, however, made no provision in her will for a full board, so the courts are without power to name successors to the dead executors.

The many legal battles, it was said here today, proved a tax on the health of the executors, and a little more than a year ago, when Mr. Harkness, after undergoing a severe cross-examination, left the courtroom in a rather nervous condition, he stepped in front of an automobile and was severely injured.

Mr. Harness was 75 years old and a native of Dutchess County. For twenty years he was cashier of the Cold Spring Bank. Dr. May was born in Naugatuck, Conn., seventy-one years ago. He obtained his degree of medicine at Yale and practiced in the Winter in New York, while in the Summer he was house physician for one of the hotels at Saratoga. He will be buried Tuesday morning from St. Thomas's Church, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street.

Mr. Hagar, who lives at the Republican Club, could not be reached last night for a statement of his plans for finally closing the estate.

Dr. May's Funeral Tomorrow.

The public funeral of Dr. Calvin Sloane May, who died suddenly on Saturday at his home, 205 West Fifty-seventh Street, will be held at 10 A. M. on Tuesday, at St. Thomas's Church, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street.

Mrs. May Pepper Vanderbilt Dies.

BOSTON, April 27.—Mrs. May S. Pepper Vanderbilt, well known as a spiritualistic medium, died here today. At the time of her marriage in 1907 to E. Ward Vanderbilt of New York she was pastor of the First Spiritualists' Church of Brooklyn and Bishop of the spiritualistic cult of that city. She was Miss Mary Ann Scannell, and married George W. Pepper in 1889, from whom she was divorced.

CONCERTS OF A DAY.

Young Men's Symphony, Cantor Rosenblatt, and Others Heard.

The Young Men's Symphony Orchestra, now in its seventeenth season, played yesterday afternoon at Aeolian Hall before a good sized audience of its friends, Arnold Volpe conducting. The players are nearly all young musicians, some still in military uniform, and the orchestra has for many years been an important feeder for the large orchestras of the country.

Most of the program was played with admirable precision, worthy of more experienced musicians. Beethoven's great Fifth Symphony was the principal number for the orchestra, followed by Grieg's concerto in A minor, in which Hyman Rovinsky was the solo pianist. Goldmark's overture "Sakuntala" finished an agreeable program, which won a liberal amount of applause.

A Hippodrome audience last night heard Cantor Rosenblatt in tenor airs, together with Dorothy Jardon, a statuesque soprano of the Chicago Opera, who gave a new Yiddish "Jahrzeit," assisted by Rhea Silberta, its composer. Max Gegna, 'cellist, played, and Nahan Franko led the orchestra.

Nina Tarasova, new to this public, sang Russian folk songs in costume at Maxine Elliott's Theatre last night. There was genuine "tang" to the recital, all in the Russian tongue, each song a little drama, with a book of translations by Cecil Cowdrey and Sigmund Spaeth read from the stage.

Two singers at the Princess yesterday were Frances Sonin, who repeated a matinée of children's songs, and George Reimherr, last evening in new American airs for tenor and many folk songs of the Near East, both Europe and Asia.

Eva Gauthier and Ralph Lawton gave another of the Greenwich Village Theatre's novel concerts of ultramodern composers last evening, including works for voice and piano by Debussy, Scriabine, Stravinsky, and Erik Satie.

The Spanish company at the Park gave a popular concert last night. At the Selwyn the Clef Club reappeared in American "jazz," while a newcomer, Wilbur Sweatman's Jazz Orchestra, made its bow over the way at the Eltinge.

CANCEL FORUM TO STOP BOLSHEVIST SPEECH

Trustees of Lenox Av. Church Held That Nuoteva's Utterances Might Be Obnoxious.

Santeri Nuoteva, who calls himself "Director of the Bureau of Information of Soviet Russia," and is Secretary to L. C. A. K. Martens, the Bolshevist representative in America, did not speak at the Sunday Evening Public Forum of the Lenox Avenue Unitarian Church last night. For nearly a month Nuoteva's name had appeared on the forum's program as the speaker for the night of April 27.

His subject was announced as: "Soviet Russia as a Pathfinder." A meeting of the church trustees was held on Thursday night after many letters from members of the congregation had been received, and unanimously the Board of Trustees voted to cancel the Bolshevik's engagement, on the ground that his utterances were liable to be obnoxious to members of the church and that it would not be wise to offer this opportunity for him to spread Bolshevist doctrines.

"Letters from members of the congregation showed that such a discussion would be exceedingly distasteful to them, and it was evident that there was a great deal more feeling on the subject than actually found expression in letters," an official of the Church said last night when asked why the sign "No Public Forum Tonight" hung outside of the church. A number of persons had been seen to go to the church and depart after reading the notice.

The Forum Committee of the church consists of R. A. Watsel, Chairman; Noah Cummings, and Mrs. A. L. Goldwater. The Rev. Dr. Merle St. Croix Wright is the pastor. Last night's meeting of the Forum was the last one scheduled for the present season.

ROBERT A. GARDINER DEAD.

Descendant of Colonial Settler and Collector of Prints.

Robert Alexander Gardiner, well known in finance and a collector of rare prints and engravings, died late Saturday night at his home, 2 West Fifty-fifth Street, in his fifty-sixth year. He was born in Castleton, Staten Island, son of the late Colonel David Lion Gardiner and Sarah Thompson Gardiner, and was a descendant in direct line of David Lion Gardiner, who in 1636 bought Gardiner's Island, off Montauk Point, L. I., from the Indians.

Receiving his early education in Tours, France, Mr. Gardiner was graduated from Yale with the class of 1887. His country home was at Maidstone Hall, East Hampton, L. I., and he was a member of the Union Club, the Travelers' Club of Paris, the Society of Colonial Wars, and the Colonial Order of the Acorn. He will be buried Wednesday morning from St. James's Church, Madison Avenue and Seventy-first Street.

The Rev. Patrick Francis Carr Dead.

Word has been received here of the death of the Rev. Patrick Francis Carr on April 22 in San Francisco, Cal., where he had engaged in missionary work for twenty years. He was born in East Thirteenth Street, this city, in 1859, and after study at St. Joseph's Seminary, Troy, he joined the Fathers of Mercy in Brooklyn. His first charge in the West was at Denver.

Obituary Notes.

HOWARD C. PYLE, head of the real estate firm of Howard C. Pyle & Co., with offices in Montague Street, died of apoplexy yesterday at his home, 66 First Place, Brooklyn.

Mrs. BELLE L. WORMSER, wife of Leo Wormser, Treasurer of the Julius King Optical Company, of 10 and 12 Maiden Lane, died Thursday in her apartment at the Hotel Cumberland.

ISAAC DENBY, 73 years old, long in the woolen business at 260 West Broadway, died of heart disease yesterday at the Berkley Hotel, 170 West Seventy-fourth Street. He was born in England.

EDWARD B. LENT, author of "Being Done Good," died yesterday at his home in Freeport, L. I. He had been a cripple for years, and had formerly conducted a humorous column for The Brooklyn Eagle.

JOHN CORNELIUS LEON HAMILTON, a great-grandnephew of Alexander Hamilton, died suddenly on Saturday at his home in Elmsford, N. Y., in his seventy-seventh year.

ARTHUR M. BOWMAN, father of John McE. Bowman of the Biltmore-Commodore chain of hotels, died on Saturday at his home, 57 Boswell Avenue, Toronto. He was 75 years old. His son left New York last night to attend the funeral in Toronto today.

Mrs. MARGRITE M. DURIEUX, widow of Charles Durieux, a New Orleans merchant, died yesterday at the Bronx Sanitarium. She was born in Montreal, Canada, fifty-four years ago, and had made her home here recently at the Hotel Wolcott.

Miss MAUDE FOLEY, a stenographer in this city for twenty years, died yesterday at her home, 556 West 180th St. She was a native of Montreal, Canada.

Mrs. MARY WALCOTT ALMON, widow of Andrew B. Almon, died at her home on Red Cross Avenue, Newport, yesterday in her ninetieth year.

JAMES DELMEGE TRIMBLE, 75 years old, a retired New York real estate broker, died yesterday at White Tree Inn, Pittsfield, Mass.

HENRY F. DAWES, mechanical engineer and a graduate of Stevens Institute, was found dead of heart disease yesterday near his home at Englewood, N. J. He was 65 years old.

WALTER J. SCOTT, a veteran of the civil war, died yesterday at his home at Sea Cliff, N. J., at the age of 76.

Born.

GROSSFIELD.—Mr. and Mrs. Morris Grossfield, Jr., (nee Jennie Singer,) announce the birth of a daughter April 26, 1919.

MORGENSTERN.—To Mr. and Mrs. David Morgenstern (nee Frances Brosseau,) of 1,450 47th St., Borough Park, a daughter on April 24th, 1919.

WRONKER.—To Mr. and Mrs. Lester Wronker, (nee Almae Cohen,) of Yonkers, a son, on April 26.

Married.

BERG—SMITH.—On Saturday, April 26, 1919, at First Presbyterian Church, Stamford, Conn., by Rev. Dr. Robert Hugh Morris, Elisabeth Henderson Smith, daughter of Mrs. Archibald Henderson Smith, to Hunter Van Bell Berg of New York.

SHELDON—WAPPAUS.—Mrs. Anna Wappaus of 271 West 124th St. announces the marriage of her daughter, Helyne Anna, to Mr. Ben Sheldon of 516 West 143d St., on Sunday, April 13, 1919.

Died.

BLACKFORD.—On April 25, at his residence, 408 West 130th St., John H. Blackford, in the 62d year of his age. Service at his residence on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Pittsburgh papers please copy.

BROUGH.—Robert H., at 53 Westminster Road, Brooklyn. Funeral service at St. Mark's Methodist Episcopal Church, Beverly Road and Ocean Av., Brooklyn, at 8 o'clock Tuesday evening, April 29.

BROWN.—On Saturday, April 26, at First Embarkation Hospital, Hoboken, N. J., Sergeant Major James S. Brown, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Willard P. Brown of Pelham Manor, N. Y. Funeral services 10 A. M., Tuesday, April 29, at St. Gabriel's Church, New Rochelle, N. Y.

BURTON.—On April 24, 1919, at her residence, 36 West 130th, Sarah Burton, widow of Thomas Burton, in her 85th year. Funeral services will be held in the University Place Presbyterian Church, corner of 10th St., on Monday, April 28, at 1 o'clock. Interment at Greenwood at convenience of the family.

CARR.—On April 22, 1919, Rev. Patrick Francis Carr, in San Francisco, Cal. Father Carr was born in East 13th St., New York City, in 1859, and was educated by the Christian Brothers at the De La Salle Institute and Manhattan College. He completed his theological studies at St. Joseph's Seminary, Troy, N. Y., and after his ordination to the priesthood he became a member of the Fathers of Mercy, Brooklyn, where he remained several years. From Brooklyn he was transferred to the diocese of Denver, Col., when he built St. Leo's Church and became its first pastor. From Denver he went to California, where he has been doing missionary work for the last twenty years. Father Carr was noted throughout the West for his eloquence and zeal in the cause of religion. He is survived by his brothers, Police Inspector James J. Savage of New York City, and Thomas F. Savage, President of the Colorado Milling Company, Denver, Col.

Died.

COLLINS.—On April 24, 1919, John E., only son of Joyce G. Collins (nee Sturtevant) and the late Edward B. Collins. Funeral services at his late residence, 450 West 151st St., on Monday evening, April 28, at 7:30 o'clock.

CRAM.—Suddenly, of apoplexy, at Norwalk, Conn., April 25, 1919, Lydia A. Bartlett, wife of the late George W. Cram. Funeral services from the home of her daughter, Mrs. Hubert E. Bishop, 87 East Avenue, Norwalk, Conn., Monday, April 28, at 3:30 P. M. Interment Riverside Cemetery.

DAWES.—Suddenly, on Saturday, April 26, at Englewood, N. J., Henry Franklin Dawes, husband of Adelia Merrick Dawes and son of the late Eliza Franklin and James Lincoln Dawes, in the 66th year of his age. Notice of funeral later. Kindly omit flowers.

DAYCOCK.—At Westfield, N. J., April 26, 1919, William H., Jr., beloved husband of Estelle B. Funeral from his late home, 634 Carlton Road, Westfield, N. J., on Wednesday evening, April 30, 1919, at 8:15 o'clock. Members of Kedron Lodge, No. 803, F. and A. M., are invited to attend. Train leaves foot of Liberty St., C. R. R. of N. J., at 7 P. M.

DEACHER.—Mary, April 26, 1919, beloved wife of William Deacher. Funeral from her late residence, 257 West 129th St. Interment St. Raymond's Cemetery.

DENBY.—On Sunday, April 27, 1919, at his residence, the Berkley Hotel, 170 West 74th St., Isaac Denby. Funeral services will be held on Wednesday morning, April 30, at 10 o'clock, at the Central Presbyterian Church, corner Madison Av. and 57th St. Interment at convenience of family. Worcester, Mass., papers please copy.

DENHOLM.—On Saturday, April 26, 1919, Jeannette Florence Denholm, daughter of the late James and Janet Denholm. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 154 West 106th St., on Monday, April 28, at 5 P. M.

DOUBLEDAY.—At Danvers, Mass., Saturday, April 26, 1919, Fannie Maria, daughter of Maria Brush and the late John Mason Doubleday. Funeral private.

DUNBAR.—Anna Sophia, on April 27, 1919, in her 81st year. Funeral services Monday, April 28, 8 P. M., at her late residence, 409 Ocean View Av., Woodhaven.

DURIEX.—Margrite. Body lying in state THE FUNERAL CHURCH, (Campbell Bldg.,) B'way, 66th St.

EGELHOFF.—Entered into rest at Los Angeles, Cal., Saturday, April 26, 1919, Louise, widow of John Egelhoff, beloved mother of Amelia L., Edward H., Frederick B. and grandmother of Evelyn E. Egelhoff. Formerly of 312 Fifth Av., Brooklyn. Funeral Los Angeles, Cal.

EHLERMANN.—In St. Louis, on Saturday, April 26, Charles Ehlermann of St. Louis, of pneumonia, in his 74th year, leaving a widow and a daughter, Mrs. William Gundelach, residents of St. Louis; a daughter, Mrs. Otto Gerdeau, and a son, Carl Ehlermann, residents of New York City. Funeral services in St. Louis.

EUEN.—Mary E., at her residence, 4 West 123d St., of pneumonia. Funeral private.

FISHER.—On April 26, Sarah A., daughter of the late William Sharp. Funeral service at her residence, 67 9th Av., East Orange, N. J., (Grove St. Station,) at 8 P. M., Tuesday, April 29. Interment Greenwood Cemetery.

FOLEY.—April 26, Agnes, beloved sister of Henry T. Foley and Mrs. Michael F. Lennon. Funeral Monday, 9:30 A. M., from her late residence, 521 61st St., Brooklyn. Requiem mass 10 A. M. at the Church of Our Lady of Perpetual Help, 59th St. and 5th Av., Brooklyn. Interment Holy Cross Cemetery. Automobile cortege.

FOLEY.—Maude. Body lying in state, THE FUNERAL CHURCH, (Campbell Building,) Broadway-66th St.

GARDINER.—On April 26, at 2 West 55th St., Robert Alexander Gardiner, son of the late Colonel David L. Gardiner and Sarah Thompson Gardiner, and husband of Nora Loftus Gardiner. Funeral services at St. James's Church, Madison Av. and 71st St., at 10:30 A. M. on Wednesday, April 30. Interment at East Hampton, L. I., at convenience of family.

GEARY.—At Brest, France, April 24, 1919, Private William Henry Geary, Jr., of Company I, 52d Pioneer Infantry; son of William H. and Mary E. Geary. Memorial mass at the Church of Our Lady of Hope, 156th St. and Riverside Drive, Wednesday, April 30, at 9:30 A. M.

GODFREY.—At her residence, 29 Washington Terrace, East Orange, N. J., April 26, 1919, Sophie A. Godfrey, mother of Zelda, Ida, Madeline, and Aaron W. Godfrey, and grandmother of William C. Godfrey. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

GORDON.—On Sunday, April 27, 1919, at her home, Flushing, N. Y., Grace Lyde Gordon. Notice of funeral hereafter.

GRASS.—On April 27, 1919, Matilda, beloved wife of Adolph W. Grass, and mother of Mrs. Edna Grace, Walter, and William Grass. Funeral service Tuesday evening, 8 o'clock, at her late residence, 1,652 University Av., Bronx. Interment private.

GREENHALL.—On Sunday, April 27, Charles L., dearly beloved husband of Grace, (nee Frank,) and beloved father of Frank, and son of Elizabeth Greenhall. Funeral from his late residence, 300 West 109th St., on Tuesday, April 29, at 10 A. M. St. Louis (Mo.,) Long Branch (N. J.) papers please copy.

HAMILTON.—Suddenly, at his residence, Elmsford, N. Y., on Saturday, April 26, 1919, John Cornelius Leon Hamilton, in his 77th year. Funeral services on Tuesday, April 29, at 10:30 A. M. Lafayette Post, G. A. R., and members of Duryee Zouaves and 5th New York Volunteer Veterans' Association are invited to be present. Interment in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery.

HANSON.—Suddenly, on April 25, 1919, Charles A., husband of Caroline Townsend Hanson, in his 65th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 45 Chestnut St., East Orange, N. J., April 28, at 4 o'clock.

HANTSCHE.—Elizabeth Gertrude, on April 27, 1919, wife of Emil G. Hantsche. Funeral services will be held at residence, 140 East 43d St., at 8 o'clock Tuesday evening. Interment private.

HARKNESS.—On April 26, 1919, at his residence, 90 Mercer St., Jersey City, David Weild Harkness, son of the late Rev. James Harkness, M. D., and Jane Weild. Funeral private. Interment at Fishkill, N. Y.

HART.—Nora C., beloved mother of Lella C. Hart, at her residence, 1,435 University Av., New York City, on April 27, 1919. Services at her late residence, 12:30 P. M., April 30. Interment Oakwood Cemetery, Islip, N. Y., at 4 P. M.

HAXALL.—Major Bolling Walker Haxall, Jr., son of the late Bolling Walker Haxall of Virginia and husband of Katharine McClure Haxall, at Coblenz, Germany, in his 36th year.

HIGGINS.—Suddenly, on Sunday, April 27, 1919, at her residence, 220 Seeley St., Brooklyn, Henrietta L. Higgins. Notice of funeral hereafter.

HILL.—Frank, April 26. Funeral private.

HOLLISTER.—On April 27, 1919, Annie E., daughter of the late David M. and Rebecca S. Hollister. Service will be held at chapel of Home for Incurables, 183d St. and 3d Av., Tuesday, April 29, at 2 P. M.

JUILLIARD.—Augustus D., April 25, 1919, at his home, 11 West 57th St., after a short illness. Funeral services will be held at St. Thomas's Church, 5th Av. and 53d St., on Tuesday morning, April 29, at 11:30 o'clock. Entombment temporarily in the Cossitt Mausoleum in Woodlawn Cemetery. Kindly omit flowers.

JUILLIARD.—Huguenot Society of America announce, with deep regret, death on April 25 of their late associate, Augustus D. Juilliard. William Mitchell, President General; Margaret A. Jackson, Secretary General.

KOHN.—Samuel S., beloved husband of Sophie and father of Karl A. Kohn, in his 60th year. Funeral services at 2 P. M., April 28, at Klein's, 53 Osborne Terrace, Newark, N. J.

KRAMER.—On April 26, Elizabeth Kramer, beloved mother of Emma G. Christ, in her 79th year. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 906 Madison St., Brooklyn, on Monday, April 28, at 8 o'clock.

LEARY.—At her residence, 1,032 5th Av., on Saturday, April 26, Annie, daughter of the late James and Catharine Leary. Funeral services at the Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, 84th St. and Park Av., on Tuesday, April 29, at 11 A. M. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent.

LEARY.—The members of the Tabernacle Society of the Sacred Heart are requested to attend the funeral of their lamented President, Countess Leary, at the Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, Park Av. and 84th St., on Tuesday, April 29, at 11 A. M.
MRS. HARRIET NOT, Vice President.
MISS ADA CLARKE, Secretary.

Died.

LEARY.—The Children of Mary of Maplehurst are requested to attend the funeral of their Honorary President, Countess Annie Leary, at the Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, Park Av. and 84th St., on Tuesday, at 11 o'clock. Members will please meet in the vestibule of the church at 10:50 A. M.
Miss GEORGINE ISELIN, President.
Mrs. EMILE VATABLE, Secretary.

LIVINGSTON.—John M., aged 41, of 33 West Palisade Av., Englewood, N. J. Interment at Ridgefield Cemetery, Sunday, April 27, 1919.

LOWENSTEIN.—Abraham, husband of the late Caroline Lowenstein, beloved father of Mrs. Sol N. Serphos, Ike Lowenstein, Mrs. Ben S. Wilson, S. Albert Lowenstein, and Mrs. Milton B. Klein, Saturday, April 26, 1919, at 255 West 98th St., New York City. Funeral services at Mt. Sinai Cemetery Chapel, Philadelphia, Penn. Philadelphia and Trenton (N. J.) papers please copy.

MAY.—Suddenly on Saturday, April 26, 1919, at his residence, 205 West 57th St., Calvin Sloane May, M. D. Funeral services will be held on Tuesday morning, April 29, at 10 o'clock, at St. Thomas's Church, corner of 53d St. and 5th Av. Interment at convenience of family.

MILLHAUSER.—Gertrude, devoted daughter of Jennie and the late Julius, and beloved sister of Maurice and David. Funeral from Sam Rothchild's Chapel, 208 Lenox Av., Tuesday, April 29, at 10:30 A. M.

MONFEES.—John, on April 27. Lying in state at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, (Campbell Bldg.,) Broadway and 66th St.

MORSE.—George Tremaine, son of George L. Morse, now of Riverside, Conn., at Saranac Lake, N. Y., April 25, in the 45th year of his age. Private funeral service will be held at Congregational Church, Plainfield, N. J., at the convenience of the family. Interment Hillside Cemetery, Plainfield.

PYLE.—Suddenly on Sunday afternoon, April 27, 1919, Howard C. Pyle, at his residence, 66 First Place, Brooklyn. Funeral service Tuesday afternoon, April 29, at Christ Church, Clinton, corner Harrison St., at 3 P. M. Interment private. Please omit flowers.

RICHTER.—On Saturday, April 26, 1919, Wilhelmina, (nee Lucas,) beloved wife of Charles Richter, and beloved mother of Edith Bishop, Minnie Skou, Elsa Demming, and Herbert Richter, aged 62 years. Funeral services at her late home, High St., East Williston, L. I., on Tuesday, April 29, at 3 P. M. Interment, Lutheran Cemetery. Philadelphia papers please copy.

SAMUELS.—Moses, April 26, at his late residence, 570 West 156th St., beloved husband of Annie and devoted father of Esra and Alfred; son of Charlotte and brother of Henry, Isaac A., Harry B., and Minnie Samuels. Funeral Monday, April 28, at 1:30 P. M.

SAMUELS.—Brethren of Chancellor Kent Lodge, No. 870, F. and A. M.: It is with deep regret we announce the death of our late departed brother, Moses Samuels, in his 52d year. You are requested to be present at our emergent communication for the purpose of paying our last respects to our late departed brother, to be held at his late residence, 570 West 156th St. on Monday, April 28, at 1:30 P. M. sharp.
HARRY B. ZIPSER, Master.
L. M. BROWN, Secretary.

SHEPARD.—Eleanor A. Shepard, beloved wife of William E. Shepard. Funeral from the residence of her son, William E. Shepard, Jr., 57 East 123d St., Tuesday, April 29, 10 A. M. Requiem mass at Our Lady of Mercy Church, Fordham Road and Marion Av. Funeral private. Please omit flowers.

SIMONSON.—Sall, suddenly Sunday, April 27, in the 77th year of his age, beloved father of Lee Simonson and Elsa S. Millus. Funeral Tuesday, April 29, at 10 A. M., from his late residence, 345 West 88th St.

SMYTH.—On Sunday, April 27, 1919, Louise F. Smyth, wife of William Smyth. Friends are invited to attend the funeral service at her daughter's, Mrs. John G. Warwick, 360 Adelphi St., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, April 29, at 8 P. M. Boston papers please copy.

STIMPSON.—On April 26, 1919, Juliet A. Stimpson, widow of Dr. Charles P. Stimpson. Services at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway-66th St., Tuesday evening, 8:30. Interment Troy, N. Y.

Died.

STOBO.—On Saturday, April 26, 1919, Margaret E., widow of Robert Stobo. Funeral from the home of her brother, Dr. Addison W. Baird, 239 West 70th St., on Tuesday at 10:30 o'clock.

STRAUS.—On April 26, Hattie, beloved wife of the late Isaac Straus and devoted mother of Alexander H. Straus. Funeral services at Mt. Sinai Hospital Chapel Monday at 3 P. M. - Cleveland (Ohio) papers please copy.

SULLIVAN.—On March 29, 1919, killed in aeroplane accident in France, Lieutenant Frank Barrington Sullivan, Royal Air Force, B. E. F., beloved and only son of Andrew T. and Mary E. Sullivan of 963 St. Mark's Av., Brooklyn, N. Y. Solemn mass of requiem will be celebrated at the Church of St. Gregory, Brooklyn Av. and St. John's Place, on Tuesday, April 29, at 10 A. M. Relatives, friends, and schoolmates invited.

SULLY.—John F., actor, and his young son, Vincent, 13 years of age, killed in accident at Camp Merritt Friday, April 25, 1919. Funeral private, at convenience of family. San Francisco papers please copy.

TAYLOR.—At Asheville, N. C., April 19, Isabella G., wife of J. Allen Taylor and daughter of the late Charles P. Brown of Bangor, Me.

TENNEY.—On Sunday morning, April 27, 1919, at his apartments, Hotel Plaza, New York City, Charles Henry Tenney, in his 77th year. Funeral services from the Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas, Fifth Av. and 48th St., on Tuesday morning, at 10:30 o'clock. Interment at Methuen, Mass.

THOMAS.—Sunday, April 27, 1919, at her residence, 235 West 71st St., New York City, Eliza Mary Thomas, (nee Disbrow,) widow of Robert Hampton Thomas, and beloved mother of Clara H. and Mary J. Thomas. Notice of funeral hereafter.

THONE.—On April 27, 1919, Frances T., beloved wife of Harry V. Thone. Funeral from her late residence, 215 West 116th St., Tuesday, April 29, at 10 A. M. Automobile cortege.

VICKERS.—Ernest M., suddenly on April 27, 1919, beloved husband of Henrietta Armour Vickers, at his residence, 552 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn. Funeral notice later.

VON DANNENBERG.—On April 27, at his residence, 55 Townsend Av., Clifton, Staten Island, in his 86th year, Carl, beloved husband of Helen Louise Woods. Funeral services private.

VREELAND.—On April 27, in her 84th year, Elizabeth J. Vreeland, widow of the late Henry R. Vreeland of Jersey City. Funeral services at Ricardo's Chapel, 206 Main St., Hackensack, N. J., Tuesday, April 29, at 7:30 P. M. Train leaving Erie Station, Jersey City, 6:49 P. M. Interment at the convenience of the family. Kindly omit flowers.

WORMSER.—On Thursday, April 24, 1919, Bel

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

Italian Problem Disturbs Sentiment as Factor to Delay Peace Treaty

The dramatic scattering of diplomatic precedent by President Wilson in regard to the Adriatic situation and its effect on the Italian delegates at the Peace Conference quite naturally had a reflection in the security markets last week. It was practically the first occasion since the forward movement of stocks began in February that the peace negotiations had worked at all to bring about a price reaction, and, at that, it was an open question whether the discontent of the Italian representatives was the primary influence behind the moderate decline and subsequent uncertain tendency of some standard quotations. Generally speaking, the comment in the financial district denoted a firm belief that the most serious phase of the controversy lay not in the chance of a revival of force to settle national differences, but in the probability that the embroilment between statesmen would tend to delay the signing of the Peace Treaty. The financial and industrial fabric is closely interwoven with the expectation of an early peace. Speculators in stocks have been dreaming pleasant dreams of higher prices after the treaty is signed and sealed. Manufacturers have been looking forward to an increase in the flow of their goods abroad, no less to neutral than to some of the lately belligerent nations. The producers of raw materials are impatiently checking up trade statistics of outside countries, seeking to visualize the extent to which these nations will need to replace worked-up supplies with goods bought in America. Exporters who have spent months in a survey of world needs desire to grapple with competitors of other countries on the free-for-all basis which is expected to maintain as soon as the Germans have bowed to the inevitable. It is the completion of peace terms as soon as possible that American business wants. The fear that Italy might carry her claim to Fiume so far as to threaten a renewal of hostilities in any quarter has not had a wide application. An economic blackade of Italian ports by the powers opposed to her ambitions could so easily be attained, with depressing results on the Italian people, that a return to arms is not one of the possibilities thought of. But it was feared last week that a period of dickering might be made necessary by the Italian attitude which would prevent the signing of the treaty next month, upon which all hearts have become fixed by the information coming from Paris.

Also, the course of stocks was influenced by matters either within or closely allied with the market itself. Strictly speaking, the recession of Thursday could be characterized as a reaction only because prices for about seventy days had been moving forward persistently. There were no sharp declines, no reverse movements which forecast in themselves an undermining of speculative confidence for some time in the future. Nor did a quality of selling develop which openly disclosed a thought among possessors of substantial paper profits that they had better realize them because the top of the rise was close at hand. A number of specialties moved up to the new high ground after the reaction. Technically, the heavy business and sharp advances early in the week invited just such selling pressure as occurred later. The market, too, was called upon to digest various bits of domestic news about depressed conditions in the steel trade, the closing down of many blast furnaces, and increased uncertainty over prices. A major company in this industry reduced the size of its quarterly dividend, and gossip was insistent that the largest unit would eliminate its extra quarterly disbursement when the Directors met again. All in all, the effect of foreign politics and differences at Paris may have been almost as remote from the stock market as at other times when the atmosphere surrounding the commissioners appeared decidedly murky.

From an economic point of view the objections of the Italian representatives to the contemplated disposal of Fiume had an offsetting factor during the last few days in sentiment in the United States. This was the apparent decline of Bolshevist endeavor in Russia and its evident failure to gain a permanent hold upon the people of Hungary.

Recent quotations on steel products in England show plates to be selling 25 per cent. higher than in the United States, steel bars 40 per cent., and rails 35 per cent. higher. Freight rates and insurance, of course, tend to even up the difference when exports from American ports to England are considered, but it is interesting to note in London dispatches that British producers are concerned over the outlook. If our steel makers are able to undersell the British mills in the latter's home markets—counting out possible Government interference with such sales—what is the outlook for American competition with the British in the markets of other countries? Costs are higher in England than on this side, and the immediate prospects are that they will continue in excess of American costs for a long time to come. The ability of our mills to compete with those of the British Isles would appear to be shaped for the future largely by the expense and availability of adequate ocean freight room. Thus far export sales of steel by American producers have been decidedly moderate, but the time is coming, with the advent of complete peace, when the preliminary work now being pushed by salesmen abroad will bear abundant fruit. It is then that the value of an intelligent management of the new merchant fleets of the United States will have its fullest test in seventy years or so.

E. H. Gary of the Steel Corporation feels that the effort of the Industrial Board to stimulate steel buying at an established price has gone for nothing. It is logical to suppose that at least most of the confidence which steel makers hoped steel buyers would acquire from the example of Government buying has been dispelled by the differences between the Railroad Administration and the board. With this psychological influence destroyed before it had a chance to exert its force, the situation reverts back to an "open" market for steel products. In theory the market is unrestricted, yet prices have not moved from the level proposed by the Industrial Board and consumers continue to hold back. Steel men don't want to reduce quotations; in fact, they say they cannot afford to. Buyers hesitate because they don't want to pay what the producers quote them. So the deadlock exists, the industry is slowing down daily, and no one may say whether the market will finally start up from a lower or from an actually higher base than the present. It looks more and more like a test of staying powers, which is hardly stimulating to stock owners of steel companies.

PUSH REALTY-TAX BILL.

Stewart, Browne Urges Large Attendance at Mayor's Hearing.

Stewart Browne, President of the United Real Estate Owners' Association, announced yesterday that efforts were being made to procure a large attendance of all classes of persons interested in the rent situation at the public hearing tomorrow morning in the Board of Estimate Chamber on the subject of the 2.25 Fixed Realty Tax Rate bill. He issued a statement which read:

Tenants who want their rents reduced, would-be tenants who want housing, real estate owners who want reduced taxes and stabilized mortgages, corporate lenders who want stabilized mortgages and a fixed tax rate to induce them to lend, building speculators and promoters who want new improvements, labor unions who want work at high prices, social welfare workers, suffragettes, feminists, and ladies who have ceased to rock the cradle and who want excitement, State legislators, members of Board of Estimate and of Board of Aldermen whose hearts bleed for the tenants, newspaper anti-profiteering rent propagandists, are all notified to attend the public hearing before Mayor Hylan at the Board of Estimate Chamber, City Hall, on Tuesday, April 29, at 10:30 A. M., for the purpose of asking him to approve the 2.25 Fixed Realty Tax Rate bill, which will benefit all of the above and every one of our 6,000,000 city inhabitants.
STEWART BROWNE,
President United Real Estate Owners' Association.

Organization of legal committees to investigate and arbitrate rent complaints in various parts of the city, in co-operation with Chairman Nathan Hirsch of the Mayor's committee, is expected to be completed today, and complaints received by Chairman Hirsch will be turned over to it upon receipt. Commissioner of Public Accounts Hirschfield will resume tomorrow morning his examination of landlords against whom complaints have been lodged.

Signal Corps Needs Men.

The Signal Corps, U. S. Army, announces that it is urgently in need of cable operators, radio operators, telegraph operators, telephone and telegraph linemen, pigeon fanciers, and others. Applicants should send their names and addresses to the Signal Officer, Eastern Department, 10 Bridge Street, New York City. Men are needed for Alaska, Philippine Islands, Panama, Hawaii, and for service in the United States.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED APRIL 26, 1919.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	7,924,785	68,759,790
Same period a year ago	1,986,045	39,725,598

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks	79.44	78.66	79.44	69.73
Same period a year ago	69.19	67.54	70.95	64.12

Sales.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
2,100	ADAMS EXPRESS	33	29⅝	29⅝	— 4⅛
6,100	Advance Rumely	34½	31	32	— 1⅝
7,300	Advance Rumely pf	70⅝	68½	69⅝	— ⅛
48,700	Ajax Rubber	92	79⅝	91	+12
2,900	Alaska Gold Mines	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	..
5,300	Alaska Juneau	2⅛	1⅞	2	..
20,900	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	39⅝	37⅝	37⅞	— ⅝
950	Allis-Chalmers Mfg. pf.	95	94	94	..
16,800	Am. Agricul. Chem.	111¼	105⅜	109⅞	+ ⅛
600	Am. Agricul. Chem. pf.	106	90½	100	..
6,100	Am. Beet Sugar	77½	75	75¾	— ⅛
100	Am. Brake Shoe & Fdy.	91	91	91	..
88,200	Am. Can	53⅝	51¼	52⅝	+ 1⅛
400	Am. Can pf	102¾	102	102¾	+ ⅜
31,500	Am. Car & Foundry	97⅛	93⅝	95⅞	+ 1⅝
400	Am. Car & Foundry pf	117	116½	116⅝	— ⅜
24,200	Am. Cotton Oil	58⅝	55	56⅝	+ ⅜
100	Am. Cotton Oil pf	92⅝	92⅜	92⅝	+ ⅜
43,300	Am. Drug. Syndicate	14¼	12⅜	13⅝	+ ⅜
400	Am. Express	83½	82½	82⅝	— 6⅞
67,200	Am. Hide & Leather	28⅞	25⅝	27½	+ ⅜
60,000	Am. Hide & Leather pf	112⅞	107½	111	+ 1½
7,900	Am. Ice	50⅛	48	49	— ⅝
4,500	Am. Ice pf	71½	69¼	69¼	..
184,700	Am. International	91	84½	85¾	— ⅛
34,700	Am. Linseed	55½	52⅝	55	+ ⅛
3,900	Am. Linseed pf	96⅞	94	96¼	+ ⅝
124,800	Am. Locomotive	78⅝	69	76¼	+ 7⅛
300	Am. Locomotive pf	104⅞	104	104½	— ⅜
7,500	Am. Malting	2⅞	1½	2⅛	+ ⅛
2,200	Do 1st pf. cfs. of dep.	55⅜	53½	54	+ 1
3,200	Do stamped	55⅜	54½	55½	+ 2⅛
37,200	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	73⅞	71¾	71¾	— ⅛
100	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	105⅞	105⅜	105⅜	— ⅜
300	Am. Smelt. Sec. pf. A	93½	93	93½	+ ⅛
100	Am. Snuff	114	114	114	+ 4½
53,900	Am. Steel Foundries	97	90	96	+ 5⅝
7,400	Am. Sugar Refining	130⅜	127¼	128⅞	— ⅛
600	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	118½	117½	118⅛	+ ⅛
23,700	Am. Sumatra Tobacco	110⅝	104⅝	105⅜	— ⅜
900	Am. Sumatra Tob. pf	95	93⅞	94	— 2
20,300	Am. Tel. & Tel	104⅞	100¼	102⅝	— 1⅝
2,740	Am. Tobacco	209¾	208	208	..
200	Am. Tobacco pf., new	100⅝	100½	100⅝	..
13,900	Am. Woolen	69⅝	66½	67	— ⅛
500	Am. Woolen pf	99⅞	99½	99⅝	+ ⅛
24,600	Am. Writing Paper pf	45⅝	42⅝	43¼	+ 1¼
2,000	Am. Zinc, L. & S	14½	14	14⅝	..
2,000	Am. Zinc, L. & S. pf	47½	43½	47½	+ 3⅛
28,900	Anaconda Copper	63	61¼	61½	+ ⅜
1,800	Ann Arbor	5	5	5	..
1,900	Assets Realization	2⅛	1½	2	+ ⅜
10,200	Associated Dry Goods	45½	41	44⅝	+ 1⅝
400	Associated D. G. 1st pf.	75	70	75	+10
1,700	Associated Oil	83¼	79½	83⅛	+ 4
17,200	Atch., Top. & S. F.	96¼	91¼	96	+ 5
600	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	86⅝	86⅜	86¼	— ¾
1,500	Atlantic Coast Line	98	97	98	..
17,800	Atl., Gulf & W. I.	139¼	133¾	135¼	— 2⅝
500	Atl., Gulf & W. I. pf.	71½	70½	71	+ ⅝
103,900	BALDWIN LOCO.	93⅝	90	91⅝	— ⅝
16,800	Baltimore & Ohio	48½	45⅝	48⅝	+ 2⅝
4,800	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	53	50	53	+ 2
3,500	Barrett Co.	132½	127	129	— 2
400	Barrett Co. pf	115	114⅞	114⅞	— ⅛
1,800	Batopilas Mining	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
1,400	Bethlehem Steel	76⅞	74⅝	75	— ⅜
165,800	Bethlehem Steel, Class B	77⅝	73⅝	75¼	— 1⅞
1,300	Bethlehem Steel 8% pf.	110½	109¼	109⅝	+ ⅜
41,800	Booth Fisheries	24½	20¼	21½	+ 1½
155	Brooklyn Edison Electric, odd lots	98	97	97	..
3,000	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	21¼	20⅞	21	..
900	Do. cfs. of dep	21	20½	20⅝	— ⅝
200	Brooklyn Union Gas	80	80	80	— ⅛
900	Brown Shoe	83½	80	83½	+ 4
2,900	Bruns. Term. & Ry. Sec.	11	9¼	9⅞	..
100	Buffalo & Susquehanna	70	70	70	..
100	Buffalo & Sus. pf	50	50	50	..
5,600	Burns Brothers	166	162	163	— 1⅜
2,300	Butte Copper & Zinc	7½	7	7¼	— ⅛
7,900	Butte & Superior	23	21¼	22	+ ⅜
400	Butterick Co.	24½	24¼	24½	+ ½
21,400	CAL. PACKING	63¼	61	63	+ 2
24,300	Cal. Petroleum	29⅜	27	27⅞	+ ⅜
4,000	Cal. Petroleum pf	72⅝	71	72½	+ ½
500	Calumet & Arizona	60¼	59½	59½	..
2,600	Canadian Pacific	162½	158¾	162	+ 3
800	Case (J. I.) Co. pf	98	97	97	..
69,300	Central Leather Co.	82	79¼	80½	+ 1¼
600	Central Leather Co. pf	111	109½	111	+ 1½
16	Central & So. Am. Tel.	114	114	114	..
3,900	Certain-Teed Products	46	35½	40⅝	+10⅜
28,100	Cerro de Pasco Copper	44⅛	41⅝	43⅜	+ 2⅛
3,600	Chandler Motor	148¼	142	142	— 5
33,600	Chesapeake & Ohio	62½	57¾	62¼	+ 4¼
600	Chi. & Alton	10	7	10	+ ⅝
300	Chi. & Alton pf	13¾	13⅜	13⅝	+ 1⅜
1,800	Chi. Great Western	8⅝	7⅝	8⅝	+ 1
1,900	Chi. Great Western pf	25⅝	23½	25½	+ 1⅝
11,200	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	38¼	36¼	38	+ 1
9,800	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul pf.	69	66	67¾	+ 1⅝
3,600	Chi. & Northwestern	95⅜	93¼	95¾	+ 1⅝
200	Chi. & Northwestern pf.	130	128	130	+ 1½
24,600	Chi., R. I. & Pacific	26	22⅞	25⅞	+ 2⅞
3,000	Chi., R. I. & Pac. 7% pf.	77⅛	74⅞	77½	+ 2⅝
2,500	Chi., R. I. & Pac. 6% pf.	66⅝	63⅜	66¼	+ 2⅝
42,300	Chile Copper	24½	23	23⅝	— ⅞
6,700	Chino Copper	37¼	35⅝	35⅞	— ⅜
1,300	Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	39	35½	39	+ 4
200	Clev., C., C. & St. L. pf.	66½	66½	66¾	+ 1½
700	Cluet, Peabody	69	65¾	68	+ 3
100	Cluet, Peabody pf	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	— ¾
4,200	Colorado Fuel & Iron	44½	42⅝	42⅝	— 1
1,900	Colorado Southern	27	23½	27	+ 3
300	Colorado Southern 1st pf	53½	53	53½	+ ½
200	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	45	43	45	— 2
3,900	Columbia Gas & Elec	46⅝	45¾	45⅝	— 2⅞
200	Computing Tab Record'g	46¼	45⅝	45⅝	— ¾
3,400	Consolidated Gas	95	93	95	+ 1
300	Con. Interstate Cal. Min	6	5⅞	5⅞	..
19,300	Continental Can	81⅞	78½	79⅝	+ 1⅞
400	Continental Insurance	74	72	72	— ½
110,100	Corn Products Refining	63⅜	61½	62⅞	+ 1⅝
200	Corn Products Ref. pf	105	105	105	..
35,500	Crucible Steel	69⅝	66⅝	68¼	+ ⅜
1,900	Crucible Steel pf	94½	93¼	93½	— 1⅛
14,200	Cuba Cane Sugar	29½	27⅞	28⅞	— 1⅛
6,000	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	78	77	77½	— ⅜
700	Cuban-Am. Sugar	184½	170⅝	184½	+ 4⅝
600	DEERE & CO. pf	98	97	98	..
1,000	Delaware & Hudson	105	104	105	— 1
400	Del., Lack. & West	180	176	176	— 4
3,700	Denver & Rio Grande	5½	3½	5½	+ 1½
18,700	Denver & Rio Gr. pf	9⅝	6¾	8½	+ 1
30	Detroit Edison Co.	113	111	113	..
100	Detroit United Rys.	90¼	90¼	90¼	— 2½
9,300	Dome Mines	14⅝	14	14	..
600	Duluth, S. S. & Atl.	4	3¼	4	+ ⅛
100	Duluth, S. S. & Atl. pf.	6¼	6½	6½	+ 1¼
2,700	ELEC. STORAGE BAT.	77½	74	76⅝	+ ⅝
100	Elk Horn Coal	27½	27½	27½	+ 1½
12,400	Erie	17⅝	15⅝	17⅝	+ 1⅝
4,200	Erie 1st pf.	29⅞	26½	29	+ 3
900	Erie 2d pf.	19⅜	17⅞	19⅜	+ 1
800	FED. MIN. & SMELT.	12½	10⅛	12⅜	— ⅛
600	Fed. Min. & Smelt. pf	40	38	40	+ 1
3,900	Fisher Body	63½	59	59	— 4
11,700	GASTON, W. & W.	30¼	29	29¾	— ¼
200	General Chemical	175	175	175	— 4
350	General Chemical pf	103⅝	103	103	— 1
6,100	General Cigar	60½	57	*57½	— ⅝
7,500	General Electric	163½	160	162¾	+ ⅝
54,800	General Motors	183	178	180½	+ ¾
740	General Motors pf	93½	92	92	— ⅝
2,700	General Motors deb.	93⅞	90	90	— 2⅝
77,500	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	74	67¼	71⅝	+ 4½
800	Goodrich pf.	108	107½	107½	— 1½
1,100	Granby Consol.	66	64	65⅝	— 2½
17,100	Great Northern pf.	93⅝	89⅝	92⅜	+ 2⅜
64,400	Gt. Nor. ctfs for ore p.	45¼	42	43¾	+ 1⅝
21,700	Greene-Cananea Cop.	42⅝	38⅞	40	— 2
2,400	Gulf States Steel	55	51¾	54½	+ 2
100	HARTMAN CORP.	71	71	71	+ 1
12,000	Haskell & Barker	54⅝	52	52½	— 1⅝
200	Homestake Mining	98	97½	97½	— ½
1,200	ILLINOIS CENTRAL	101	98⅞	101	+ 1⅛
25,400	Inspiration Copper	51⅛	49	49¼	— ⅛
5,200	Interborough Con.	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
2,500	Interborough Con. pf.	13⅞	12½	13⅞	+ ⅛
2,100	Internat. Agricul.	20½	18⅝	18⅝	— 1½
3,500	Internat. Agricul. pf.	74½	73½	73½	— ½
8,000	Internat. Harv., new	135¾	130	133¾	+ 3⅝
1,100	Internat. Harv. pf., new	116½	115¼	115¾	— 3⅛
231,100	Internat. Mer. Mar.	39	35⅝	38	+ 3⅜
101,900	Internat. Mer. Mar. pf.	118⅜	115¾	117½	— ⅝
115,400	Internat. Nickel	30	26½	26½	— 3½
118,600	Internat. Paper	53½	49	53⅜	+ 5⅛
3,500	Internat. Paper pf., stpd	76½	74	75½	+ 2⅜
300	Iowa Central	4	3¾	4	+ 1
11,100	JEWEL TEA	40⅜	37¼	37⅜	— ⅝
200	Jewel Tea pf.	84½	84	84	+ 2
24,400	KAN. CITY SOUTH'N.	23⅜	20⅜	23½	+ 2½
700	Kan. City Southern pf.	53½	52½	53½	+ 1
300	Kayser (Julius) & Co.	130	125	130	+12½
17,000	Kelly-Springfield Tire	127¼	122¾	125¼	— 2
900	Kelsey Wheel	43	43	42½	+ ½
2,100	Kennecott Copper	33¼	32⅛	32¼	+ ⅜
40,280	Keystone Tire & R.	99⅞	92	98½	+ 7
100	Kresge (S. S.) Co. pf.	107	107	107	+ 1
400	Kress (S. H.) Co.	66	66	66	+ 1½
100	Kress (S. H.) Co. pf.	106	106	106	..
5,800	LACK. STEEL	72	70	72	+ 1⅞
100	Laclede Gas	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	— ⅝
500	Lake Erie & Western	8½	7	8½	+ ⅞
1,200	Lake Erie & Western pf.	18½	16½	17½	+ ½
31,400	Lee Rubber & Tire	35½	27	33	+ 5⅝
6,000	Lehigh Valley	54⅝	53½	54⅝	+ 1⅛
100	Liggett & Myers	202¾	202¾	202¾	+ 1¼
100	Liggett & Myers pf.	111	111	111	..
4,400	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	57	50½	53	— 1½
100	Loose-Wiles B. 1st pf.	101	101	101	+ ¾
1,225	Lorillard (P.) Co.	152	150	152	+ 2
100	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf.	110	110	110	+ 1
200	Louisville & Nashville	118	117	117	..
100	MACKAY COS.	73	73	73	+ 2¾
100	Mackay Cos. pf.	64½	64½	64½	+ ¾
1,000	Manhattan Elevated	77	74	74	— 2
100	Marlin-Rockwell	70	70	70	..
11,300	Maxwell Motors	42	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅜
15,900	Maxwell Motors 1st pf.	72	67½	68½	+ ½
5,300	Maxwell Motors 2d pf.	33⅞	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅝
6,400	May Dept. Stores	91½	85	89	+ 4
104,200	May Dept. Stores pf.	108¾	107	108¼	+ ¼
39,200	Missouri, Kan. & Texas	11¼	6	10⅛	+ 4½
200	Missouri, Kan. & T. pf.	20¼	10⅜	19	+ 8
139,700	Missouri Pacific	29¼	23½	28⅜	+ 5⅝
13,600	Missouri Pacific pf.	55½	51⅝	55½	+ 5
1,200	Montana Power	72	70½	70⅝	— 1¼
9,800	NAT. ACME	39¼	37½	37½	— ½
400	Nat. Cloak & Suit	80½	78⅝	80½	+ 2
100	Nat. Cloak & Suit pf.	105	105	105	+ ⅝
50,300	Nat. Conduit & Cable	21½	18	19½	+ 1⅝
11,600	Nat. Enam. & Stamping	61⅜	59½	60	+ ¼
100	Nat. Enam. & Stamp. pf.	100	100	100	+ 1
1,800	Nat. Lead	72¾	70½	71	— 1½
7,000	Nat. Rys. of Mex. 2d pf.	12⅝	8½	11⅞	+ 3⅝
3,100	Nevada Consol. Copper	16⅝	14	14⅝	— 2⅛
3,200	New Orleans, Tex. & M.	33½	31	34½	+ 5½
700	N. Y. Air Brake	112	109	112	+ 2
12,400	N. Y. Central	78	73	76	+ 2½
300	N. Y., Chicago & St. L.	26	25	26	+ 1
5,300	N. Y. Dock	26	21½	26	+ 5½
600	N. Y. Dock pf	50	47	50	+ 4½
20,800	N. Y., N. H. & H.	31½	28	30⅜	+ 2⅝
800	N. Y., Ontario & West'n	20	19½	20	+ ½
600	Norfolk Southern	17	15⅝	16	— 1
5,900	Norfolk & Western	105⅞	103¾	105⅞	+ 1⅞
200	North American	51	51	51	+ 1
11,200	Northern Pacific	93⅝	90	93½	+ 2⅝
900	Nova Scotia Steel & C.	54½	50	54	+ 3½
146,508	OHIO CITIES GAS.	44⅜	40	42⅝	— ¾
600	Ohio Fuel Supply	47½	46¼	47¼	+ 1
4,000	Ontario Mining	8½	7	7	— ½
107,800	Oklahoma Prod. & Ref.	11¼	10¼	10⅝	— ⅝
1,700	Owens Bottle Machine	56½	54	55	— 1
150	PACIFIC COAST	45	45	45	+ 2
1,400	Pacific Mail	35⅝	34½	34⅝	— 1¼
300	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	24	23¾	24	+ ⅛
61,000	Pan Am. Pet. & Trans.	85¼	80½	82⅜	— 1⅝
100	Pan Am. Pet. & T. pf.	140½	140½	140½	+ 2½
45,000	Penn. Railroad	44⅝	43⅜	44⅛	+ ⅝
200	Penn. Seaboard Steel	30	30	30	..
2,300	People's Gas, Chicago	50	48⅛	48⅛	— ⅛
400	Peoria & Eastern	5⅝	5	5¼	+ ⅛
2,800	Pere Marquette	15	13⅜	15	+ 1⅝
100	Pere Marquette pf.	42¼	42¼	42¼	+ ⅛
110,200	Philadelphia Co.	42⅛	37⅞	42¼	+ 4⅜
65,400	Pierce-Arrow	52⅝	50¾	50⅝	— 1
500	Pierce-Arrow pf.	105	104½	105	..
224,800	Pierce Oil	26⅜	23½	24⅜	— 1⅛
100	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	— 4½
16,650	Pitts. Coal	51⅛	49⅝	50¼	— ⅝
200	Pitts. Coal pf.	87½	87	87½	+ ½
13,000	Pitts. & West Va.	37½	35⅝	37½	+ 1½
300	Pitts. & West Va. pf.	80	80	80	..
19,600	Pressed Steel Car	75	72½	74¼	+ 2¼
2,400	Pullman Co.	121⅜	120½	121⅜	+ 1⅝
4,700	Punta Alegre Sugar	57½	53	57	+ 3½
23,650	RY. STEEL SPRING	88⅛	83	86⅛	+ 2⅝
7,900	Ray Consol. Copper	20⅞	20¼	20⅜	— ⅞
68,100	Reading	86	82½	85⅞	+ 2⅞
900	Reading 1st pf.	37	36½	36⅝	+ ⅛
13,100	Republic Iron & Steel	83½	80⅝	82⅝	+ ½
800	Republic Iron & Steel pf.	103⅞	102	103⅞	+ 1⅝
58,500	Royal Dutch, Am. shares	107¼	92½	107¼	+14⅛
319,000	Do., N. Y. shares	106	72	90¾	+15¼
57,200	ST. L.-SAN FRAN.	17½	12⅝	17¼	+ 4⅜
3,900	St. L.-San Fran. pf.	28	22½	27½	+ 4
1,400	St. L. Southwestern	19¼	16	19½	+ ½
400	St. L. Southwestern pf.	35	33¼	34	+ 2
800	Savage Arms	59½	54	54	— 7
3,755	Saxon Motor	8¼	7⅝	7⅝	— ½
2,900	Seaboard Air Line	8⅞	7¾	8⅝	+ 1⅛
1,900	Seaboard Air Line pf.	18¾	18	18½	+ ½
1,900	Sears, Roebuck & Co.	185½	183	185½	+ 3
100	Sears, Roebuck & Co. pf.	120	120	120	..
800	Shattuck-Arizona	12½	12¼	12¼	— ¼
149,000	Sinclair Oil Refining	57⅝	54¼	55⅜	+ ⅜
3,500	Sloss-Sheff. S. & I.	55⅝	53	*53	+ ⅛
100	Sloss-Sheff. S. & I. pf.	86	86	86	+ ½
281,200	Southern Pacific	109½	105⅝	108⅝	+ 3⅝
287	Southern Pac. cfs. of int.	143½	143½	143½	..
46,500	Southern Railway	29⅝	27⅝	29¼	+ 1⅝
800	Southern Railway pf.	69	68	68¾	+ ¼
500	Standard Milling pf.	143	140	140	..
100	Standard Milling pf.	93	93	93	+ 1
100	Stewart W. Speedometer	94

Our New Special Analysis on

Industrial Preferred Stocks

calls attention to a selected list of 26 Preferred Stocks of leading established industrial corporations, giving:

Dividend record of each stock.

Average annual earnings during past eight years.

Price fluctuations during past ten years and income yield at present prices.

The circular also discusses in general the investment merits of the Preferred Stocks of our older industrial corporations.

Write for Analysis C-109

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FEDERAL DEMAND DEPOSITS GAIN

New York Banks Report Decrease of $28,100,000 in Treasury Certificate Holdings.

DEPOSITS $71,100,000 LOWER

Federal Reserve Bank Balances Increase $23,500,000 and Time Deposits $16,500,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Further withdrawals of Government deposits, largely from New York member banks, and considerable gains in other demand deposits are indicated in the Federal Reserve Board's weekly statement showing the condition on April 18 of 773 member banks in the leading cities.

The week saw some liquidation of both Liberty bonds and Treasury Certificates held by the banks, as well as a slight curtailment of loans secured by Government war obligations. Liquidation of certificates is confined largely to the New York banks, which report a decrease in their holdings of $28,100,000, out of a total decrease for the week of $29,900,000. Other loans and investments went up $31,800,000 as the result of gains shown under this head by the banks outside of New York City.

Total U. S. War Securities and war paper decreased from $3,867,100,000 to $3,810,700,000 and constitutes 26.0 per cent. of the loans and investments of all reporting banks, as against 26.9 per cent. the week before. For the New York member banks a decline in this ratio, from 31.2 to 31 per cent., and for the member banks in all the twelve Federal Reserve Bank cities a decline from 28.2 to 27.8 per cent., is shown.

Government deposits show a decline of $71,100,000 while other demand deposits (net) increased $389,000,000, the share of the New York banks in this increase being $60,700,000. Time deposits show a gain of $16,500,000, and reserve balances with the Federal Reserve Banks an increase of $23,500,000, (the New York banks reporting by far the larger portion of this increase,) while cash in vault declined $6,100,000.

MEMBER BANK STATEMENT.

This statement shows the principal resource and liability items of member banks in leading cities, including member banks located in Federal Reserve Bank cities and in Federal Reserve branch cities, as of close of business April 18:

	New York. 65	Chicago. 46	All Fed. Res. Cities. 254
Number of reporting banks			
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	$39,356,000	$1,168,000	$165,642,000
Other U. S. bonds, including Liberty bonds	271,480,000	21,488,000	341,328,000
U. S. certificates of indebtedness	261,011,000	151,141,000	1,416,072,000
Total U. S. securities	1,172,656,000	173,747,000	1,921,242,000
Loans secured by U. S. bonds, &c.	865,796,000	69,788,000	861,728,000
All other loans and investments	4,613,261,000	865,028,000	6,763,251,000
Reserve with Federal Reserve Bank	626,406,000	110,846,000	954,312,000
Cash in vault	104,077,000	28,331,000	260,217,000
Net demand deposits	4,337,458,000	808,835,000	7,167,751,000
Time deposits	215,986,000	184,056,000	699,111,000
Government deposits	318,400,000	44,418,000	483,691,000

TOTAL OF STATEMENTS FOR ALL REPORTING BANKS.

	Fed. Res. Branch Cities. 186	All Other Reporting Banks. 587	Grand Total. 773
Number of reporting banks			
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	$54,829,000	$110,308,000	$268,779,000
Other U. S. bonds, including Liberty bonds	108,463,000	167,274,000	637,466,000
U. S. certificates of indebtedness	313,682,000	349,735,000	2,079,489,000
Total U. S. securities	476,973,000	627,317,000	2,985,582,000
Loans secured by U. S. bonds, &c.	108,275,000	124,579,000	1,003,982,000
All other loans and investments	1,555,091,000	1,970,872,000	10,289,214,000
Reserve with Federal Reserve Bank	130,406,000	171,268,000	1,375,986,000
Cash in vault	59,270,000	90,105,000	349,952,000
Net demand deposits	1,284,139,000	1,734,791,000	10,186,109,000
Time deposits	500,025,000	518,443,000	1,714,579,000
Government deposits	81,391,000	77,080,000	482,671,000

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED APRIL 26, 1919.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$65,899,000	$1,039,576,339
Same period last year	31,616,000	423,407,500

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 40 bonds	76.93	76.76	79.01	76.60
Same period a year ago	76.37	76.16	77.48	75.77

Range, 1919 High	Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
97¼	96½	10	ALA. MIDLAND 5s.	97¼	97¼	97¼	+ 1½
108½	97	117	Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s. 99	98½	98½	—	½
110½	100	117	Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s. 110½	108½	108½	+	½
89¾	88	1	Am. Cotton Oil 5s.. 88½	89¾	89¾	+	½
100½	99¾	4	Am. Hide & L. 6s..100	100	100		..
98	89½	58	Am. S. & R. 1st 5s. 93¾	90	90	—	½
86	83¾	11	Am. T. & T. col. 4s. 84½	84	84½	—	½
104	100¾	238	Am. T. & T. cv. 6s. 103½	101¾	101¾	—	1½
90	85½	8	Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s. 88½	88	88	—	½
94	90	60	Am. T. & T. c. t. 5s. 91	90	90¾	—	½
90¾	88	66	Am. Writ. Paper 5s. 99½	99½	99½	+	½
90¾	86½	1	Am. Wr. P.5s, tr.ctfs. 89½	89½	89½	—	½
88	55	11	Ann Arbor 4s..... 55¼	55¼	55¼	—	¼
88¾	86	21	Armour & Co. 4½s.. 88	87¾	87¾	—	¼
85½	81¾	142¾	A., T. & S. F. g. 4s. 89½	82	82	—	¼
79½	74	9	A., T. & S.F. adj. 4s. 78	78¼	78	+	¼
96¾	93¾	1	A., T. & S.F. cv. 4s. '60 95½	96	96	+	½
80¾	74½	12	A., T. & S.F. adj. 4s.. 75½	75½	75¾	—	¼
76½	74	10	A., T. & S.F. cv. 4s. '55 75½	75½	75¾	—	¼
93½	83¾	5	A., T. & S.F.E.O. 4s. 90¾	90¾	90¾	..	
74	74	1	A., T. & S.F. Ry. M. 4s 74	74	74	..	
85½	80¾	10	At. Coast L. 1st 4s. 81	80¾	80¾	+	½
78½	78¼	28	A. C. L. L. & N. col. 4s 74¾	74¾	74¾	+	½
74	74	10	At. & Danville 4s.. 74	74	74	..	
101¾	100	3	BALDWIN LOC. 5s. 100	100	100	—	1½
82½	75	29	Balt. & Ohio g. 4s.. 75¾	75¾	75¾	—	¾
83½	77½	33	Balt. & Ohio ref. 5s. 78	77¾	77¾	..	
89¾	88	30	B. & O. pr. lien 3½s. 88½	88½	88½	—	
80	73	45	B. & O. conv. 4½s.. 76¾	76¾	76¾	+	1½
86½	83	70	B. & O., S.W. Div. 3½s 83¾	83¾	83¾	—	
78	74½	3	B. & O., P. L. E. & W. V. 4s..... 73	73	73	+	1
89¾	87	31	Beth. Steel ref. 5s.. 88¾	87½	87½	+	1
86	80	24	Beth. Stl. pur. m. 5s 85¾	84½	85¾		½
70	61½	5	B'way & 7th Av. 5s 61½	61½	61½	..	
96	92½	6	Braden Copper 6s.. 93¾	93¾	93¾	—	½
86	75	28	B. R. T. 7s, 1921.... 81¾	81½	81¾	+	¼
76	63	7	Brooklyn R. T. 5s... 62¾	62½	62½	+	½
53	45	1	B. R. T. Ref. 4s.... 45¾	45¼	45¾	—	½
79½	71¾	1	Bkn. Un. El. 5s. Sta 77½	77½	77½	+	1½
95¾	91	3	CAN. SO. CONS. 5s. 91	91	91	—	1½
96½	93¼	98	Cent. Leath. 5s..... 96	95¾	96	+	¼
82	78	32	Central Pacific 4s.. 80¾	79¾	79¾	—	¾
82	78	3	Cent. Foundry 6s.. 81	81	81	+	2
62½	60¾	1	Cent. New Eng. 4s.. 60½	60½	60¾	—	2
89	86	15	C., R., R. & B. of Ga. 5s. 88¾	86¾	86¾	—	¼
95¾	89	59	Cent. of Ga. con. 5s 90¾	90	90¾	+	¼
101¾	101¼	½	C. of N. J. 5s. reg. 100	100	100	..	
106	102	9	C. of N. J. gen. 5s.. 103½	102	103	..	
93¼	89	5	Ches. & O. fund. 5s. 91¼	91¼	91¾	..	
89	84½	189¼	Ches. & Ohio cv. 5s. 88	85¾	88	+	2¼
99½	97¾	3	Ches. & O. cons. 5s. 98	98	98	—	1
81¾	77¾	71	Ches. & Ohio cv. 4½s. 80½	80	80¼	+	¼
82¾	77	14	Chs. & O. gen. 4½s. 80½	79	79¼	+	1¾
75½	75	2	C. & O., R. & A. 1st cons. 4s.....	75¼	75¼	+	¼
40	35¾	5	Chi. & Alton 3½s.. 37	37	37	..	
83¼	80	3	C., B. & Q. gen. 4s 83¾	83¾	83¾	—	½
99	96¾	241	C., B. & Q. joint 4s. 96¾	96¾	96¾	—	½
99¾	99	1	C., B. & Q., Ia. Div 4s. 99½	99½	99½	—	½
99¾	99½	10	C., B. & Q., Ia. Div. 5s 99½	99½	99½	—	½
99¾	99¼	1	C., B. & Q., Den. Div. 4s 99¾	99¾	99¾	+	½
75¾	73½	3	C., B. & Q., Ill. Div. 3½s.. 75	75	75	+	1
62½	59¼	51	Chi. Gt. West. 1st 4s 62	59¼	59¾	+	2
61¾	60¾	5	C. I. & L. 1. & L. 4s. 60¾	60¼	60¾	—	0⅞
76½	72	3	C., M. & St. P. g. 4s 72	72	72	—	½
84	81¼	10	C., M. & St. P. 4s, '25 82	82	82	..	
74¼	66½	41	C., M. & St. P. ref. 4½s. 69¾	68	68¾	+	¼
81½	77¾	5	C., M. & St. P. cv. 5s 78	77¾	77¾	+	¼
84½	80	9	C., M. & St. P. gen. 4½s 80¾	80½	80¾	+	¼
82	76	84	C., M. & St. P. cv. 4½s 76½	76½	76½	+	1¼
70	68¼	7	C., M. & Pu. Sd. 4s. 69¼	69	69	..	
83	81	9	C. & N. W. gen. 4s. 83¼	82¼	83¼	—	¼
100⅞	98¼	20	C. & N. W. gen. 5s. 99¾	99½	99¾	+	¼
81	71½	9	Chi. Railways 5s... 72¾	71¾	72¾	+	1½
79½	75¾	8	C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s 76	75½	76	+	¼
76½	70	89	C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s 73¾	72¼	73	+	¾
99¾	98¾	3	C., St. L. & N. O. 5s 99	98¾	98¾	..	
65	61	10	C. & W. Ind. cons. 4s. 62	61¼	61¼	..	
120	106	260	Chile Copper 7s.....120	117	117½	+	½
88½	81½	284	Chile Cop. col. tr. 6s 85¼	85¾	87¼	+	1
68¾	62½	65	Chile Cop. cv. 6s.. 68¾	68¾	68¾	+	1½
93¾	93	1	Cin., San. & Clev 5s 93	93	93	—	½
72½	67¼	4	C., C., C. & St. L. gen. 4s 68½	67¼	67¼	..	
107	103¼	2	C., C., C. & I. gen. 6s. 103½	103¼	103¼	..	
80	78	15	C., C., C. & St. L. deb. 4½s.....	78½	78¼	—	¼
88	86	1	Cleve. Sh. L. 4½s... 86	86	86	—	1
77¼	73½	6	Col. Industrial 5s.. 74½	73½	74½	+	1½
88½	87	15	Col. & South. 1st 4s. 87½	87	87	—	¼
79½	77¾	56	Col. & So. ref. 4½s. 78½	78	78¼	..	
85	82¾	7	Comp.-Tab. Rec. 6s. 84	84	84	..	
103	100	86	Con. Gas cv. 6s.....101	100½	100¾	+	½
90	87	4	Cons. Coal 1st ref. 5s 87¼	87¼	87¾	—	2⅝
100¼	99½	3	Corn. Prod. Ref. s. f. 5s. '34.....	99¾	99¾	99¾	— ¼
94	93	1	Cumb'd Tel. 5s.....	93½	93½	93½	..
94¾	90¾	10	DEL. & HUD. cv. 6s 90¾	90¾	90¾	—	½
93	86½	16	D. & R. G. con. 4s.. 88	88	88	+	½
78	72	1	D. & R. G. con. 4½s 73½	73½	73¾	+	¼
67¾	46	23	D. & R. G. 1st ref. 4s 46	45	46	—	¼
81¼	71	10	Detroit United 4½s. 74¾	73½	73½	—	½
91	89½	1	Distillers' Sec. 5s.. 90	90	90	—	1
96¼	95½	1	Det. Edison c. t. 5s 96	96	96	..	
100⅞	96¾	9	ERIE 1st cons. 7s. 100	99¾	100	+	¼
58¼	52¼	84	Erie gen. 4s..... 54½	57	54½	+	1½
49	46¼	10	Erie cv. 4s, Ser. A. 47	47	47	+	½
48¾	46	32	Erie cv. 4s, Ser. B. 46¾	46	46¼	+	½
52¾	48	80	Erie cv. 4s, Ser. D. 49	48½	49	+	½
99¾	99	10	F., L., W. & D. C. 6s 99¾	99¾	99¾	+	¼
94½	94	6	GA. CAR & N. 5s. 94½	94	94½	+	½
89	80¾	15	Gt. Nor. ref. 4½s.. 86	85¾	86	+	¼
8¼	6¾	3	Gr. Bay & W. deb. B. 6½	6½	6½	+	¼
83	77	4	HOCK. VAL. 4½s.. 78	77	78	+	1
66¾	54	186	Hud. & H. n. ref. 5s 58½	57½	58	+	1
19	14	42	Hud. & Man. adj. 5s 17¾	16	17¼	+	1½
77⅞	73¾	5	ILL. CENT. 4s, '53 74	74	74	+	¼
73½	71½	20	Ill. Cent. 5½s, '52. 71½	71½	71½	—	1
84½	78¼	3	Ill. Cent. ref. 4s.... 79¾	79¾	79¾	..	
96	87¼	1	Ill. C., C., St. L. & N. O. 5s. 90	90	90	+	2½
98¼	96	4	Indiana Steel 5s.... 96½	96	96¼	+	¼
85½	82¼	24	Illinois Steel 4½s... 85¾	84½	84½	+	½
43¾	27½	290	Inter-Met. 4½s..... 32½	30	31	—	1¼
74½	60¾	218	Int. Rapid Tran. 5s. 63¼	60¾	60¾	—	1½
82¼	76¼	6	Int. Agricul. 5s..... 81¾	81	81	..	
102	97	293	Int. Mer. Mar. 6s... 99¾	98½	98¾	—	¾
77¼	76¼	1	Iowa Central 1st 5s. 76½	76½	76½	..	
46¼	42	3	Iowa Central ref. 4s 43	42½	42¾	—	½
75¼	66¾	11	K. C., FT. S. & M. 4s 68	67½	67¾	—	½
85¾	81½	16	Kan. City So. 5s.. 85¼	82¼	85¼	+	3½
64¾	60	12	Kan. City So. 3s.... 60¾	60	60¼	+	¼
81	76	41	Kan. City Term., 4s. 77	76¾	76¾	—	¼
58	53	1	Kan. City & Pac. 4s. 53	53	53	—	5
70⅜	65	1	Kocokuk & Des M. 5s 68½	68½	68½	—	½
98	96	11	LACK. STEEL 5s, '23 96¼	96	96¼	+	¼
97	93	6	Laclede Gas ref. 5s. 93¼	93	93	..	
90	86¼	1	Lake Shore 4s, '25.. 87¾	87¾	87¾	—	¼
89	86	1	Lake Shore 4s, '31.. 86¾	86¾	86¾	..	
78	71¾	7	Lake Shore 3½s..... 72	71¾	71¾	—	½
102⅜	101¼	13	Leh. Val. col. tr. 6s. 102¾	101¾	102¾	..	
86½	79	6	L. V. of Pa. con. 4s. 80¼	79	80¼	+	½
94	90	9	Liggett & Myers 5s. 93½	93¼	93¼	—	¾
118⅝	111	14	Liggett & Myers 7s. 113¾	113	113	..	
113	109¾	16	Lorillard 7s..... 112	111¾	111¾	—	¼
94	89¾	23	Lorillard 5s..... 91	89¾	91	—	½
88½	85¾	30	Lou. & N. unif. 4½s 85½	84¾	85	—	½
100	97¼	2	L. & N. col. tr. 5s.. 97¼	97½	97¼	..	
100¾	100	1	L. & N., St. L. Div. 6s. 100	100	100	—	¼
70¾	70¾	3	MICH CENT. 5½s.. 70¾	70¾	70¾	..	
92¼	90	1	Mich. State Tel. 5s. 92¼	92¼	92¼	+	¼
89½	86	44	Midv. Steel 5s..... 89	88½	88½	—	½
47¾	41¾	13	M. & St. L. ref. 4s. 43	41½	42	—	2
78¼	76	3	M. & St. L. cons. 4s 76	76	76	—	¼
99	98	2	Mill. S.&W. ext. 5s 98	98	98	—	¼
89	83¾	2	M., St. P. & S. S. M. cons. 4s.....	84¾	84¾	+	¼
69	62	24	Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s. 63	62	63	+	½
34	29	13	Mo., K. & T. 2d 4s. 34	32	34	+	5
30	28½	21	Mo., K. & T. 2d 4s, tr. r. 30	29	30	+	1½
29	28	20	M., K. & T. ext. 5s.. 29	28	29	—	3
47	42	25	M., K. & T. 1st & ref. 4s. 47	43	47	+	4½
31	27	14	M., K. & T. "I. f. 4½s.. 31	27	31	+	3½
30	26⅝	5	M., K. & T. af. 4½s, tr. 30	29⅝	30	—	2⅝
60	53¼	277	Mo. Pacific gen. 4s. 61¼	58¾	60¾	+	1½
100	96¾	101	Mo. Pacific cons. 6s. 96¾	99¾	99¾	+	¼
92	85½	13	Mo. Pacific 5s, '26.. 89	88¾	89	+	¼
94⅞	91¾	6	Mo. Pacific 5s, '23.. 91¾	91¾	91¾	+	¼
95⅞	92	16	Montana Power 5s. 93¼	93	93	..	
87	86¾	1	Mob. & O. 1st L. Div. 5s 87	87	87	—	¼
73	73	1	Morris & Essex 3½s. 73	73	73	+	3
54¾	50	1	NASSAU ELEC. 4s. 50	50	50	—	4¾
96	96	2	Nat. En. & St. 5s.. 96	96	96	+	1
101¼	99¾	6	N. Y. Air Br. 6s... 99¾	99¾	99¾	..	
97¼	94	1	N. O., T. & M. 6s... 95	95	95	..	
53¼	50	68	N. O., T. & M. inc. 5s 53	50	53	+	¼
99¾	97	67	N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s. 97¾	97¾	97¾	+	¼
85½	83	3	N. Y. Cent. ref. 4½s 83¾	83	83¼	+	¼
86	83	5	N.Y.Cent. deb. 4s, '34 83¾	83¾	83¾	—	¾
73	70	13	N.Y.Cent. gen. 5½s. 70¾	70	70½	—	¾
76¼	75¼	17	N. Y. Cent. con. 4s. 76	76¼	75½	—	¾
68	64¼	4	N.Y.C., L.S. col. 3½s 66½	66	66	—	¾
70	65	2	N.Y.C., M.C. col. 3½s 66¼	66	66	..	
75	71	1	N.Y.C. & St.L. deb. 4s 74½	74¾	74¾	..	
83	80	6	N.Y.C. & St.L. 1st 4s 82	82	82	—	¼
71	68¼	3	N. Y. Dock 4s..... 68¼	68¼	68¼	—	¾
69¾	68	3	N. Y. Conn. R.R. 4½s 66	66½	65¾	—	1¼
84¾	81½	6	N.Y.G.,E.L.,H.&P. 5s 99¾	98¾	98¾	—	¼
94	91¼	6	N. Y. & Jersey 1st 5s 90	90	90	—	¼
90¼	90¼	1	N Y & N. J. Tel. 5s. 99½	99½	99½	—	¼
91¾	87¾	3	N. Y. Telesph. 4½s. 88	87¾	87¾	+	¼
58	47¾	15	N. Y., W. & B. 4½s. 44¾	49¼	49¼	—	¾
69½	67	1	Nort. 5s. 1st ref. 67½	67½	67½	—	¾
106¼	104	112½	N. & W. cv. 6s. f. p. 106¾	106¾	106¾	—	¼
84¾	82¾	23	N. & W. con. 4s..... 83	81¼	81¼	—	1½
86½	83½	82	N. & W., Poc. O.C. 4s 83½	83½	83½	—	1½
80	79¾	5	N. & W. divisnl. 4s. 80	79¾	80	+	¼
86	82	17	Nor. Pacific 4s..... 85¾	85¾	85¾	—	¼
61¾	58¼	2	Nor. Pacific 3s..... 58½	58½	58½	—	¼
80	79¾	7	ORR.R.R. & N.con. 4s 80	80	80	+	¼
101¾	100¾	16	Ore. Sh. L. 1st 6s....100¾	100¾	100¾	+	¼
88	84½	48	Ore. Sh. L. ref. 4s.. 86¼	84¾	86¼	+	1¼
98¾	96¾	7	Ore. Sh. L. con. 5s.. 96¾	96¾	96¾	—	¼
79¾	75½	25	Ore.-Wash. 1st ref. 4s 77	76¾	77	+	¼
96¼	96¼	6	PAC. TEL. & TEL. 5s 91¾	90¾	90¾	—	1¼
98	95¼	23	Pac. Gas & Elec. 5s 98	98	98	—	¼
140	125	6	Pan Am., P. & T. cy. 6s. 1927	140	140	—	3½
88¾	86½	6	Penn. 4s, 1948..... 86¾	86½	86¾	—	¼
89½	81½	26	Penn. gen. 4½s..... 86½	86	86	—	¼
97¾	94	220	Penn. g. 5s, 1968, ctfs. 95	94½	95	..	
96¾	93¼	20	Penn. con. 4½s. 94¼	93½	93½	—	½
101	100	6	Peo. Gas, Chi. cons. 6s. 100	100	100	—	¾
56	51	9	Peo. & East. 1st 4s. 51	50	51	..	
88½	83¾	23	Pere Marq. 1st 5s.. 85½	84	85	+	1¼
92¾	91	16	Phila. Co. cv. 5s. '22 92¾	92	92¾	+	¼
47	45	13	Philippine Ry. 4s... 47	46	46	—	1
90	85¾	1	P., C. C. St. L. 4s, Ser. G. 89	89	89	+	¾
182¾	100	186	Pierce Oil cv. 6s, '20. 132½	119	119	—	¾
110¼	88¾	419	Pierce Oil cv. 6s, '24. 110¼	105	108	—	¾
90	87¾	10	Poc. Con. Coll. s. f. 5s 87¾	87¾	87¾	—	
80	75	7	Public Service 5s.... 76½	75	75	—	1½
86¾	82½	16	READING gen. 4s.... 83¾	83	83	+	¼
96¾	92¾	9	Rep. I. & S. 5s, '40. 94	92¾	94	+	1¼
71½	63¾	14	Rio Gr. W. 1st 4s.. 68	65½	68	+	1½
72¾	67	4	Rock I., A. & L. 4½s 68½	67	68¼	+	¾
96½	94¼	1	ST. L. I. M. & S. g. 5s 94	94	94	—	½
83½	78½	10	St. L., I. M. & So. unif. & ref. 4s.....	80½	80	80½	— ½
77	73¾	10	St. L., I. M. & So., River & Gulf 4s....	75¾	74¾	75¾	+ ¾
108	102	3	St. L. & S. F. Ry. g. 6s. 106	106	106	+	3½
64	59	134	St. L. & S. F. pr. l. 4s. 62½	60½	62¾	+	1¾
69	63¾	137	St. L. & S. F. adj. 5s 66	63½	66	+	3
46½	42¾	221	St. L. & S. F. inc. 6s 46½	42¾	44½	+	1½
79¾	73¾	52	St. L. & S. F. pr. l. 5s 74½	73¾	74½	..	
74	66	8	St. L. S. W. 1st 4s. 67¾	67½	67½	+	1½
62	58	5	St. L. S. W. 1st Term. 5s. 59	59	59	..	
61¾	57½	12	St. L. S. W. cons. 4s 60	59¾	60	+	¾
74	68¼	1	St. P., N.C. & St. P. 4½s 68	68	68	—	1
108	107¾	42	Sav., Fla. & W. 6s. 107¾	107¾	107¼	—	¾
81	76	7	Seloto V. & N. E. 4s 79¼	77	79¼	+	3¼
68	64½	4	San An. & A. P. 4s.. 64½	64½	64½	—	½
60	57	6	Seab. Air L. ref 4s.. 57½	57½	57½	+	½
53	47¼	63	Seab. Air L. adj. 5s.. 48½	48	48½	+	½
74	70	3	So. A. L. g. 4s, stpd. 72¼	72¼	72¼	+	2¼
99⅞	95	397	Sinclair Oil 7s..... 99⅞	99	99¼	—	½
124	98½	241¼	Sinel. Oil 7s, with w. 124	119½	121½	+	2
93¾	90	17	So. Bell Teleph. 5s.. 90⅞	90	90	—	1
77	75	92	So. Pac. col. 4s..... 75½	75	75	—	½
108¼	100	1686	So. Pac. cv. 5s..... 106¾	106½	106¾	+	3¾
87⅜

Remington Typewriter Common

This Company has emerged in sound financial condition. The demand for its product both from foreign and domestic sources assures a brilliant future. There is an active market for these shares on the New York Curb. Also interesting data on the following:

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GRAIN CORPORATION PLANS FOR 1919 CROP

Executive Officers Confer with Barnes to Protect Both Producer and Consumer.

SEES NO LOSS TO TREASURY

Director Expects Government Price to Prevail, but Says Adjustments Can Be Readily Made.

Plans to cover varying estimates as to the 1919 wheat crop and at the same time protect the interests of both producer and consumer were considered at the four-day conferences of executives of the Grain Corporation with Julius Barnes, United States Wheat Director. The conferences ended Friday at the corporation offices, 42 Broadway. Future policies of the Grain Corporation were determined at the conferences as well as the personnel of the organization. With few exceptions the executive officers remain the same.

Discussing the meeting with his executive organization, gathered from all parts of the United States, Mr. Barnes said:

"With the Spring wheat season now two weeks later than normal as a result of unfavorable weather conditions there will undoubtedly be a decreased acreage of Spring wheat, which promises less and less chance of there being produced in this country the very large exportable surplus of wheat popularly expected.

"Crop indications are that wheat will be traded in at the Government fair price basis, but if not, any readjustment of price to protect consumers of flour can most readily be made through the flour manufacturing facilities under proper safeguards.

"It was also recognized at the conference that it was imperative that the resale price below the Government fair price basis should be reflected to the bread consumer. Another possibility taken into consideration was that crop developments may be such that wheat may be traded in above the Government fair-price basis, in which case the Wheat Director would not be an influence in the market, as there was no maximum price policy determined by Congress.

"In general, the three days' session on all the problems of administering the wheat guarantee left in the minds of the organization the feeling that, though there were many complications and difficulties, the operation could be carried forward safely and meet the new conditions as they developed without danger of loss to the United States Treasury."

Robert A. Lewin, who has been the corporation's Second Vice President in San Francisco, is leaving the organization to enter the oil business. W. A. Starr, who has been volunteer assistant in San Francisco, will be appointed to succeed Mr. Lewin. H. B. Jackson, second vice-president at Chicago, had planned to resume his former business connections, but since President Wilson cabled his request to the organization to continue Mr. Jackson has consented to reconsider his decision. Edward M. Flesh of St. Louis, in charge of the London office, and Charles T. Neal of Omaha, in charge of affairs at Hamburg, Germany, will continue with the Grain Corporation. The personnel of the Grain Corporation follows:

Board of Directors: Herbert Hoover, Chairman; Watson S. Moore, Gates W. McGarrah, Julius H. Barnes, Frank G. Crowell, Darwin P. Kingsley and J. W. Shorthill.

Officers: Julius H. Barnes, President; Frank G. Crowell, Vice President; Watson S. Moore, Secretary; Gates W. McGarrah, Treasurer; Edwin P. Shattuck, Chief Counsel; Second Vice Presidents, M. H. Houser of Portland, C. B. Fox of New Orleans, H. D. Irwin of Philadelphia, P. H. Ginder of Duluth, Frank L. Carey of Minneapolis, George S. Jackson of Baltimore, Howard B. Jackson of Chicago, Charles Kennedy of Buffalo, W. A. Starr of San Francisco, D. F. Piazzek of Kansas City, and E. F. Newing of Galveston.

Wants Offers on Mixed Flour.

The Food Administration of the Grain Corporation has announced that beginning on next cereal products buying day, Thursday, May 1, and weekly until further notice, it will receive offers on mixed flour, otherwise known as "Victory Flour." Offers shall be submitted and purchases will be made subject to all the terms, conditions and specifications of Flour Purchase Plan of February 18, 1919, as amended to date, but with the following special conditions:

1. Mixed wheat and barley flour shall be in the proportion of 75 per cent. straight wheat flour and 25 per cent. barley flour.
2. Mixed wheat and corn flour shall be in the proportion of 75 per cent. straight wheat flour and 25 per cent. corn flour.
3. Mixed wheat, barley and corn flour shall be in the proportion of 75 per cent. straight wheat flour and 12½ per cent. barley flour and 12½ per cent corn flour.
4. Mixed wheat and rice flour shall be in the proportion of 80 per cent. straight wheat flour and 20 per cent. rice flour.

Cereal flours shall be milled in accordance with the specifications for corn flour and barley flour given in cereal products purchase plan of September 14, 1918, as amended to date, and rice flour in accordance with specifications in former Special License Regulations No. 5, Rule 6, July 29, 1918. Wheat flours entering into the above mixtures shall be either soft wheat straight, hard wheat straight, Spring wheat straight or Durum wheat straight, all of a quality acceptable under specifications and conditions of flour purchase plan bulletin.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Cloudy Mon., rain in w. Tues. rain.
S. Car.—Partly cloudy Mon. Tues. showers.
Ga.—Partly cloudy Mon., showers at night in w. Tues. showers.
Fla.—Fair in n. and c., showers in s. Mon. Tues. partly cloudy, showers in n.
Ala.—Partly cloudy Mon., showers at night or Tues.
Miss.—Showers Mon. and probably Tues., somewhat cooler Tues.
Tenn.—Showers Mon. and probably Tues., somewhat cooler Tues.
Ky.—Showers Mon. and probably Tues.
Ohio, Ind., and Mich.—Rain Mon. and probably Tues., little change in temperature.
Ill.—Showers Mon., Tues. fair, n. showers s. cool.
Kansas—Showers Mon. and probably Tues.
Wis.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; cool.
Minn.—Fair Mon.; probably unsettled Tues.
Iowa—Showers Mon.; Tues. unsettled.
N. Dak.—Partly cloudy Mon. and Tues.
S. Dak.—Partly cloudy Mon. and Tues.; probably unsettled in s.
Neb.—Mon. and Tues.; probably showers.
Wyoming—Probably showers Mon.; Tuesday cloudy.
Texas—Mon. and Tues. cloudy.

BINDERS FOR GOOD PUBLICATIONS.

Full cloth binders for the Rotogravure Picture Section of Sunday's New York Times sent by mail for $1.75: Magazine Section and Book Review, $1.25; Mid-Week Pictorial Magazine and Book Review, $1.25, (half leather, $2.00;) The Annalist, $1.25. The New York Times Company, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

LITTLE PROGRESS IN STEEL INDUSTRY

Investors Are Still Waiting for Lower Costs, Holding Up All Readjustment Plans.

PREDICT AN OPEN MARKET

But No One Ventures to State When This Will Occur—Peek-Hines Controversy a Factor.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, April 26.—The steel industry has made no progress in the last week toward a readjustment that would bring about demand, and the leaders in the industry indicate that they do not think the time has arrived for the readjustment. Investors are still waiting for lower construction costs, and it is that quarter which normally furnishes the bulk of the demand for steel.

Whether there is an open or controlled market in steel seems to be a matter of opinion, depending on how these terms are defined. Whether or not the market is open, the steel prices that became effective on March 21 are being generally maintained. There are reports of orders being offered to mills at cut prices and being refused, but there is no reason to believe that much business is being offered. The mills probably would make concessions if there was really attractive business offered.

Almost throughout the steel trade the prediction is made that eventually there will be an open market, but no prediction is ventured as to when this will come. In some quarters it is held that nothing should be done until the Industrial Board makes formal announcement of its relinquishment of the price stabilization plan. Speaking at the annual meeting of the United States Steel Corporation stockholders last Monday, Chairman E. H. Gary expressed his opinion that the plan had been "abandoned entirely," a view that had previously been adopted by many in the steel trade.

Steel mill operations continue to decrease, mills operating at about 60 per cent. on an average. Production is about equally divided between old and new orders and thus the producers best fortified with old business are showing the best operating rates. The large independents are in most cases operating at between 45 and 50 per cent. of capacity, while the Steel Corporation is understood to be operating at an average of at least 70 per cent. Until a few weeks ago the Corporation was operating at very nearly capacity.

A break in the market, whereby prices would seek a competitive level, certainly would not fill the mills with orders at any rapid rate. The market would require a period of two or three months for the readjustment, if past experiences are a guide. After the price maintenance movement of 1908 an "open market" was declared on Feb. 18, 1909. The last decline did not occur until May 1, when wire products reached their minimum, while at about the same time the products that had first reached their minimum—bars, plates, and shapes—began to stiffen. In June, four months after the original break, the whole steel market was advancing.

The coke and scrap markets are quiet as with light production of pig iron and steel there is not much demand, but prices are relatively steady. Little scrap is being offered at current market quotations, and the some is true of coke. Heavy melting steel is quotable at $15.50 to $16, while spot furnace coke is $3.60 to $3.75, regular deliveries being regarded as worth $4 or more.

Technically, open market conditions have prevailed in pig iron for two or three weeks past, the merchant furnaces feeling that they are entirely released from any obligation either to the steel makers or to the Industrial Board. Far from the pig iron market breaking or experiencing any sharp decline, prices in nearly all districts are the same as formerly. Inquiries are for limited tonnages, offering little incentive to furnaces to cut prices, and in the second place production costs are very high. The furnaces expect to go out of blast and await the revival of activity in steel, allowing their costs to decline at the same time. While not much further decline is expected in coke many furnaces state that they will not buy ore until there has been a material reduction. Labor costs are also expected to decline. Sales of foundry iron are being made daily at recognized prices.

The American Sheet and Tin Plate Company is operating at an average of between 60 and 80 per cent. capacity. Independents are averaging a shade under 50 per cent., so that the industry as a whole is doing approximately 50 per cent. This is about the lightest rate of operation since the first of the year. Orders are coming in irregularly.

Confidence on the part of sheet buyers in the future of the steel market has been greatly disturbed by the Peek-Hines controversy over price deflation, and sheet mills feel that the demand at the present time would be much heavier if this controversy had not developed. Inasmuch as the price of sheets was not particularly involved in the controversy, the sheet mills have rather strong feelings on the subject.

There is little change in tin plate mill operations, and they are running about 50 per cent. of capacity, the leading interest doing a little below this and the independents a little above. The demand continue spotty in character. There is no forward buying, and mills cannot make up rolling schedules in advance, except in connection with the requirements of a few large customers who have contracts for regular shipments. There is no evidence of weakness in prices in particular, but on account of the controversy in Washington many buyers think it possible that steel prices may decline in the near future, and assume that tin plate would come down along with other commodities.

Some producers feel encouraged that the President has taken a hand in the matter of the dispute between the Industrial Board and the Railroad Administration. It is assumed that, since the President cabled to the Secretary of Commerce, which in substance means the Industrial Board, rather than to the Railroad Administration, it is the former that he expects to recede from the position thus far held in the matter.

There is practically no inquiry for billets or sheet bars, and the test is lacking whether the mills are really all firm at the recognized price levels. In some quarters there are strong suspicions, in a few cases amounting to a positive conviction, that if an attractive inquiry were placed before the mills some of them, at least, would prove willing to make concessions. It appears, however, that such a test has been altogether lacking. Specifications against billet and sheet bar contracts are of very moderate proportions, and, as formerly, cover only material needed to fill orders for finished product already received. All the finishing mills are following the policy of specifying only for the material actually needed. Rolling schedules, therefore, have to be made up from week to week, and almost from day to day.

There is no change in the pig iron market stagnation that has prevailed for several weeks. The general idea continues to prevail that there is an open market in pig iron, and that upon the appearance of any important inquiry there would be competitive prices.

The Connellsville coke region, which long ago learned to exercise as well as to believe in the virtue of patience, is watching while it waits, but is not idly doing either. Sitting tight on its production restriction and curtailment policy, it is improving the time in placing its plants in shape for the revival in trade which it has the confident faith will come in due season. There has been a slight softening in spot prices, for such stock as has been available, but otherwise the range for furnace holds to $4@$4.25. Foundry has felt the effect somewhat more sharply, some sales for indifferent brands having been reported at $4.25, but the producers of standard grades hold to the $6 basis. Estimated production last week was 148,825 tons, showing a net loss from the previous week of 1,590 tons. This is the smallest weekly decrease since Jan. 18.

NEW K. OF C. LABOR DIRECTOR

Peter W. Collins Is Appointed Head of Employment Service.

Peter W. Collins, who was made industrial expert for the United States Government in connection with the Department of Labor to visit the different munition plants and shipyards to urge increased production, has been appointed Director General of the Knights of Columbus Employment and Reconstruction Service, it was announced yesterday. His headquarters will be at New Haven, Conn.

Director Collins through the 1,900 councils of the Knights of Columbus throughout the country will aid returned soldiers, sailors and marines to find employment. The Knights of Columbus have already found jobs for more than 20,000 men from the service. He will have more than 20,000 workers under his direction, and every knight is asked to help in finding jobs for the returned men.

Zoo Gets 16 War Carrier Pigeons.

The Pigeon Section of the Signal Corps yesterday presented sixteen carrier pigeons to the Bronx Zoological Gardens. All of the birds have seen service in France. The new arrivals were placed in charge of Jesse S. Crandall, director of the bird house, who put the carriers into the big cage at the southern end of the building, formerly occupied by the ostriches. It is planned later to keep the pigeons in condition by flights between the gardens and Southern cities.

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.—Dealings discontinued.

	May.		July.		Sept.	
CORN.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
April 21	1.64¾	1.61½	1.59	1.55¾	1.54¾	1.50½
April 22	1.65¼	1.63	1.59¾	1.56⅛	1.55	1.52½
April 23	1.68¾	1.65¼	1.62¾	1.58⅝	1.59¼	1.55
April 24	1.71	1.68½	1.68¾	1.62½	1.62⅝	1.58½
April 25	1.73¼	1.64½	1.70	1.61¾	1.66	1.58
April 26	1.71½	1.67½	1.69¾	1.66	1.65¼	1.61
W'k's rg.	1.73¼	1.61¾	1.70	1.55¾	1.66	1.50½

	May.		July.		Sept.	
OATS.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
April 21	71⅝	70¼	70⅝	68¼	67½	65⅝
April 22	71⅝	70	70⅞	69¼	67⅝	66⅝
April 23	72	71¼	71⅝	70½	69	67⅝
April 24	72⅜	70½	72⅜	70½	70¼	68
April 25	73	70	72⅝	69⅝	70	67⅝
April 26	72⅝	71	72½	70⅛	69⅝	68¼
Week's range	73	70¼	72⅝	68¾	70¼	65⅝

NEW YORK.

OLD CONTRACT COTTON.

	May.		July.		Oct.	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
April 21	26.25	25.80	25.35	25.15	23.95	23.30
April 22	25.45	26.00	25.72	25.52	23.77	23.71
April 23	26.50	25.90	26.00	25.13	24.00	23.45
April 24	26.75	26.30	26.40	25.77	24.33	24.28
April 25	27.00	26.25	26.15	25.93	24.40	23.84
April 26	27.20	27.00	26.95	26.40	24.75	24.72
W'k's range	27.20	25.80	26.95	25.15	24.75	23.30

NEW CONTRACT COTTON.

	May.		July.		Oct.	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
April 21	27.83	27.20	26.36	25.75	24.85	24.40
April 22	27.68	27.26	26.36	25.78	24.80	24.33
April 23	27.87	27.02	26.50	25.62	24.96	24.05
April 24	28.15	27.70	26.71	26.06	25.18	24.85
April 25	28.40	27.80	26.67	26.18	24.90	24.50
April 26	28.65	28.40	27.10	26.84	25.30	25.03
W'k's range	28.65	27.02	27.10	25.62	25.30	24.05

	Dec.		Jan.		Mar.	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
April 21	24.39	23.98	24.10	23.70	23.85	23.60
April 22	24.27	23.90	23.95	23.63	23.75	23.50
April 23	24.50	23.95	24.05	23.80	23.85	23.10
April 24	24.73	24.05	24.44	23.73	23.99	23.48
April 25	24.40	24.05	24.15	23.70	23.87	23.50
April 26	24.78	24.52	24.37	24.10	24.15	24.00
W'k's range	24.78	23.90	24.44	23.30	24.15	23.10

Provisions.

	May.		July.	
LARD.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
April 21	30.45	30.25	29.85	29.47
April 22	30.95	30.63	30.05	29.50
April 23	31.00	30.80	30.00	29.85
April 24	31.75	31.00	30.52	29.97
April 25	32.30	31.85	31.42	30.50
April 26	33.00	32.75	32.20	31.60
Week's range	33.00	30.25	32.20	29.47

	May.		July.	
RIBS.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
April 21	28.80	28.70	27.45	26.95
April 22	28.75	28.45	27.52	27.12
April 23	28.77	28.65	27.50	27.40
April 24	28.90	28.70	27.90	27.47
April 25	28.95	28.75	28.35	27.77
April 26	28.90	28.87	28.55	28.20
Week's range	28.95	28.45	28.55	26.95

	May		July	
PORK.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
April 21	53.50	53.15	50.30	49.60
April 22	53.25	52.50	50.20	49.35
April 23	53.30	53.15	50.35	50.10
April 24	53.60	53.15	51.00	50.25
April 25	53.60	53.20	51.05	50.70
April 26	53.45	53.35	51.85	51.50
Week's range	53.60	52.50	51.85	49.35

Rhode Island Suburban Railway Company
Pawtuxet Valley Electric Street Railway Company
Cumberland Street Railway Company

BONDHOLDERS' PROTECTIVE COMMITTEE.

To the Bondholders of the Rhode Island Suburban Railway Company, The Pawtuxet Valley Electric Street Railway Company and The Cumberland Street Railway Company:

The undersigned, who have heretofore been organized as a Protective Committee for the bondholders of the Rhode Island Suburban Railway Company, have consented to serve in the same capacity for the bondholders of the Pawtuxet Valley Electric Street Railway Company and the Cumberland Street Railway Company, subsidiaries of the Rhode Island Suburban Railway Company, under deposit agreements which have been executed by the undersigned in substantially the same form as the deposit agreement for the bondholders of the Rhode Island Suburban Railway Company.

A number of executors, trustees, and corporations holding the bonds of these companies have signified their wish to deposit their bonds with the committee, but are unable to do so within the time originally fixed for such deposit because it is necessary for them to obtain some corporate or other action before so doing. In compliance with their request for an extension of the time, the committee has voted that bonds of either the Rhode Island Suburban Railway Company, Pawtuxet Valley Electric Street Railway Company, or Cumberland Street Railway Company may be deposited with either the National Exchange Bank, Providence, R. I., or the Bankers Trust Company, New York City, on or before May 15, 1919.

MICHAEL F. DOOLEY, President, National Exchange Bank, Providence, Chairman.
EDWARD B. ALDRICH, Trustee Estate of Nelson W. Aldrich.
BENJAMIN A. JACKSON, President, Rhode Island Suburban Railway Company.
GEORGE L. SHEPLEY, President, Rhode Island Insurance Company, Providence.
FREDERICK S. PECK, Treasurer, Asa Peck & Company, Inc.
GEORGE C. CLARK, Jr., Clark, Dodge & Company, Bankers, New York.

C. H. W. MANDEVILLE, Cashier, National Exchange Bank, SECRETARY OF THE COMMITTEE, 23 Westminster Street, Providence, R. I.

COUNSEL: EDWARDS & ANGELL, Providence, R. I.
DEPOSITARIES: NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK, Providence, R. I. BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, New York City.

Providence, R. I., April 15, 1919.

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CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK

Trading by Days

	Industrials	Oils	Mining	Bonds
Monday	766,900	400,086	524,600	$330,000
Tuesday	292,275	543,156	477,650	141,000
Wednesday	336,460	483,857	419,425	187,000
Thursday	236,235	509,190	410,176	173,000
Friday	250,100	420,597	418,575	141,000
Saturday	144,100	236,316	315,550	139,000
Total	2,025,970	2,677,202	2,565,976	$1,111,000

INDUSTRIALS

Range, 1919 High	Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
10⅞	6½	22,900	*Aetna Explosives	10⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
81	59	35	*Aetna Exp. pf	70	70	70	..
54½	54	100	*Air Reduction	54	54	54	..
75	61½	3,200	*Am. Bosch Mag.	75	65⅝	73	+ 9½
4½	2	2,300	*Am.-Brit. Mfg.	3½	2	3½	+ ½
34	23	1,200	Am.Brit. Mfg. pf	34	25	34	+ 9
42	34	3,800	*Am. Malt & Gr.	42	39	40	+11
67	8	2,800	*Am. Road Mach.	63	57	60	..
83½	31½	10,600	*Am. Stl. F., w. l.	33½	31½	32½	..
8¾	2½	2,540	*Am. Wr. Paper	8¾	7⅞	8⅛	+ 1
16	7	16,100	*Annapolis Ferry	13	7	7⅛	— 5⅝
25⅞	23	6,900	B.-A. Tob., coupon	24½	23½	23½	..
28	25	1,100	*Butterworth Jud.	28	25	28	..
30	12¾	1,200	*Bucyrus Co.	27	20	20	— 7
12	4	35,500	*Chalmers Motors	10¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅝
37⅜	35¾	11,400	*Cities S. B. T. sh.	36⅜	36	36⅛	+ ⅜
128	82	5,500	*Cramp Shipbuild.	126	115	118	— 4
5	2	4,800	Emerson Phon.	5	3⅞	4¾	+ ⅝
65	44	3,300	Endicott Johnson	65	59	64	+ 6
100½	99½	1,300	End. Johnson pf.	100½	100¼	100¼	— ¼
60¾	54¾	7,600	*Fairbanks Co.	59⅝	58⅛	58⅛	+ 1¾
86	86	8,800	*Fam. Play.-Lasky	86	80	86	+16
39	29	9,900	*Fisk Rub. T., w. l.	36¾	34	35½	+ 1
45	33	500	Freeport Tex. Sul.	43½	43	43¾	+ ¼
72½	39	26,950	*Gen. Asphalt	63½	62¼	68	+ 6
109	87	2,800	*Gen. Asphalt pf.	102	97	105	+ 5
⅝	⅛	300	Grape-Ola	⅝	⅛	⅝	..
1½	1½	300	Grape-Ola pf.	1½	1½	1½	..
10⅝	9	1,000	*Hock. Val. Prod.	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+ ⅜
9⅞	4⅝	12,400	Hupp Motor Car.	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅞
17½	14⅜	200	*I. T. of G. B. S.	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅜
23⅝	10¾	10,400	Inter. Rubber	22½	21	21¾	— ⅝
35½	10⅜	7,900	*Lack. Co. Coal	30	28	29	+ 2
34½	19½	51,500	*L., McN. & Lib.	34½	30	30	— 1½
5	4	5,200	Marconi of Am.	4⅝	4¼	4⅜	— ⅛
42¼	40	135	*Motor Products	42½	40	42½	..
33½	24	29,800	*Natl. Anil. & C.	33½	29¼	32⅜	+ 3⅜
67⅜	47	3,600	*Nat. Coal & Ice.	63	62	62	— 1
87½	87½	10,000	*Natl. Conduit	87½	87¼	87½	..
47	16	6,000	N. Y. Shipbuilding	47	37½	46	+ 9
8	2⅝	248,000	Nor. A. P. & P.	8	5	5⅜	+ ⅜
		700	*Pac. Gas & Elec.	56⅛	55½	56	— 1
3⅝	1⅜	8,800	*Pearson Coal	3	2⅜	3	+ ⅜
28½	18	12,600	Peerless T. & Mot.	23¾	24⅜	28¾	+ 3⅛
1⅝	⅛	510,000	Perfection T. & R.	1⅝	1¼	1½	+ ¼
14	7	20,800	*Philip Mor., w. l.	13¾	12¾	12	— ⅝
7¼	4¾	2,900	*Poulsen Wireless	6	4¾	6	+ ¾
63	41⅝	16,150	*Reming'n Typewr.	63	58	63	+ 5
42¼	24	135,800	*Savoid Tire	42½	35½	42	+ 6
41	20½	8,900	*Stand. Gas & El.	38	35	36½	— 1⅝
46½	38	6,300	*Stewart Mfg.	46½	44	46¼	+ 2
18	10	35,200	Submarine Boat	18	15	16	..
63½	40½	20,100	*Swift Int. w. l.	62	56	58½	— 3
41¼	7	29,800	Triangle Film	1⅛	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
73	60⅛	1,100	*Union Carbide	70½	69½	70	+ ½
2¼	⅞	25,500	Un. Profit Shar'g	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
5⅝	2	30,000	U. S. Steam. Co.	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
4½	3⅜	15,000	Wayne Coal	4¼	3⅜	3¾	+ ¼
1⅛	⅛	6,500	World Film	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES

21½	17¾	9,750	Anglo-Am. Oil	21⅛	20¾	21¼	+ 1¼
1400	1250	33	Atlantic Refining	1400	1375	1375	+125
102	91	30	Buckeye Pipe Line	102	101	102	+ 5
130	88	350	Galena-Signal Oil	130	118	121	+12
190	163	70	Ill. Pipe Line	190	185	185	— 5
107	90	40	Ind. Pipe Line	107	106	107	+ 3
404	316	560	Ohio Oil	404	385	399	+39
708	630	37	Prairie O. & G.	705	700	700	— 5
278	263	10	Prairie Pipe Line	277	276	276	— 2
322	202	188	South Penn. Oil	322	309	310	+ 5
286	257	160	Stand. Oil of Cal.	286	281	283	+ 6
820	770	50	Stand. Oil of Ind.	820	815	820	+48
730	668	465	Stand. Oil of N. J.	725	705	716	+12
395	306	411	Stand. Oil of N. Y.	395	381	383	+ 7
115	98	140	Swan & Finch	115	105	115	+17
443	346	130	Vacuum Oil	443	435	438	+13

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS

4½	⅝	59,500	*Allen Oil	4½	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅝
5¼	4½	5,900	*Alliance O. & R.	5¼	4⅝	5	..
2⅝	1⅜	137,600	*Amal. Royalty	2⅝	1⅜	2	..
⅞	⅞	6,200	*Barnet Oil	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
6⅞	3	44,800	*Boone Oil	6⅞	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
47	18	115,500	*Boston-Wyo. Oil	42	32	39	+ 1
42¼	12	62,500	*Caddo Oil	42¼	39	41¾	+ 2⅜
51¾	37	8,600	Commonwealth Oil	47	41¾	43	— 3⅝
4⅜	3⅛	1,800	Continental Pet.	4⅜	3⅞	4¼	..
10	6⅞	33,100	*Cosden Oil	10	9¼	9¼	— ⅜
2	1¼	700	*Crystal Oil & Ref.	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	..
1⅞	1	600	*Curman Pet.	1¼	1⅛	1¼	..
9⅞	6	18,800	*Elk Basin Pet.	9⅞	7⅞	9½	+ 1⅜
10	4	60,500	*Esmeralda Oil	8	7	8	+ ⅛
4	2	65,500	*Federal Oil	4	3¾	3½	+ ⅜
8¾	3½	104,600	*Glenrock Oil	6¼	6¼	6¾	— ⅜
10⅞	9⅛	1,500	*Herc. Pet. Cl. A	10¾	10

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QUOTATION LIST OF OUTSIDE SECURITIES

These quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.
Dividend and Interest Periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ‡‡Sells flat. §Special. x Ex. dividend.

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS.

SECURITIES.	Rate	When Payable.		Quotation Apr. 26, 1919. Bid.	Asked.
Albany Southern, '39	5	Mar.	& Sep.	73	77
A. W. W. & Elec., '34	5	Apr.	& Oct.	92	96
Anac. & Pot. River, '49	5	Apr.	& Oct.	95	98
Appalach. Pwr. 1st, '41	5	June	& Dec.	69	71
Ariz. Power 1st, '33	6	May	& Nov.	84	88
Ark. V. R. L. & P. '29	7	Jan.	& July	96½	99½
Ashev. P. & L. 1st, '43	5	Apr.	& Oct.	84	89
Au.-Aiken R. & El., '39	5	June	& Dec.		95
B. Rouge El. 1st, '39	5	Feb.	& Aug.	78	83
Buff. Gen. El., '39	5	Feb.	& Aug.	96	96½
Do deb., '23	6	Feb.	& Aug.	103½	104
Buff. & Niag. F. Elec. Ry. 1st, '56	5	Jan.	& July		90
Do 1st, '48	5	Jan.	& July	96½	96¾
Buff. & Lock. 1st, '46	5	Jan.	& July	96	
Buff. & Sus. I. 1st, '32	5	June	& Dec.	96	96½
Cape Breton El. 1st, '33	5	Jan.	& July	77	86
Capital Trac. 1st, '47	5	June	& Dec.	96	97
Cent. Power & Lt., '46	6	Jan.	& July	90	95
C. & P. Tel. cons., '29	5	Jan.	& July	96	
Charleston Con. Ry. G. & El., '99	5	Mar.	& Sep.		90
Cit. Serv. Jer., Ser. B.	7	Jan.	& July	123¾	125¾
Cleve. Elec. Ill., '39	5	Apr.	& Oct.	96	96½
Colo. Power 1st, '53	5	May	& Nov.	87	89
Columbia Ry., Gas & Elec. 1st, '36	5	Jan.	& July	82	86
Conn. Pr. 1st & con., '63	5	Apr.	& Oct.	88	94
Conn. R. & Ltg., stpd., ex. '51	4½	Jan.	& July	82	86
Do unstamped, '51	4½	Jan.	& July	83	85
Cons. Gas, (Balt.,) '54	4½	Jan.	& July		88
Do, 1939	5	Jan.	& July	98	99
Cons. Gas, Elec. Lt. & Pwr. (Balt., gen., '35	4½	Jan.	& July	83½	84½
Cons. G. of N. J., '36	5	Jan.	& July	90	..
Do 1st, '55	5	Apr.	& Oct.	85	..
Cons. T. of N. J. 1st, '33	5	June	& Dec.	83	87
Cons. Water of Utica 1st, '20	5	Jan.	& July	88	..
Do deb., '30	5	Jan.	& July	83	..
Crosstown Street Ry. (Buffalo) 1st, '33	5	May	& Nov.	90	94
Dallas Elec. 1st, '22	5	Apr.	& Oct.	90	93
E. Texas Elec. 1st, '42	5	May	& Nov.	85	88
Econ. L. & P. 1st, '56	5	June	& Dec.	95	..
Ellis. & Trenton, '62	5	Apr.	& Oct.		80
El Paso Elec. coll., '32	5	Jan.	& July	85	90
Ex. Springs Water, G. & Elec. 1st, '33	6	June	& Dec.	80	90
Gal.-Hous. El. 1st, '54	5	Apr.	& Oct.	71	81
Gal. Elec. 1st 5s, '40	5	May	& Nov.	78	85
Gas & Elec. of Bergen County cons., '49	5	June	& Dec.	90	..
Gen. Gas & El. 1st, '23	5	Jan.	& July	45	55
Gt. West. Pwr. 1st, '46	5	Jan.	& July	84	85
Harwood Elec. 1st, '39	5	Jan.	& July	90	..
Houston Elec. 1st, '35	5	Feb.	& Aug.	92	95
Hudson Co. Gas, '49	5	May	& Nov.	90	92
Jersey City, Hob. & P. St. Ry. 1st, '49	4	May	& Nov.	82	89
K. C. Long D. T., '51	5	Jan.	& July	81½	84
K. C. Home T. 1st, '23	5	Jan.	& July	93	96
Met. Ed., '20	6	June	& Dec.	92	97½
Middle West Util., '26	6	Jan.	& July	88	93
Miss. R. Power 1st, '51	6	Jan.	& July	77½	79
Mobile Electric 1st, '49	5	May	& Nov.	73	76
Munk. G. & E. 1st & ref., '26	5	June	& Dec.	90	96
Nash. R. & L. 1st con., '68	5	Jan.	& July	93	100
Do ref., '50	5	Jan.	& July	70	75
Nev.-Cal. El. 1st 6s, '46	6	Jan.	& July	90	93
Newark Gas, '42	5	June	& Dec.	90	95
Newark Pass. Ry., '49	5	Jan.	& July	90	91½
No. Jer. St. Ry. 1st, '48	4	May	& Nov.	58	63
N. Y. & Westchester Lighting gen., 2004	4	Jan.	& July	62	66
Niag. F. Pwr. 1st, '32	5	Jan.	& July	95	96
Do ref., '32	6	Apr.	& Oct.	100	102
Norf. & Ports. Tr., '36	5	June	& Dec.	75	77
Norf. Ry. & Lt., '49	5	May	& Nov.		90
N. Ont. Lt. & Pr., '31	6	Apr.	& Oct.	75	81
Nor. States Power, '41	5	Apr.	& Oct.	88	91
N. Tex. El. coll. tr., '40	5	Jan.	& July	80	85
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry. cons., '28	5	Jan.	& July	73	78
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry. & Bridge con., '28	5	Jan.	& July	72	78
Ontario Power 1st, '43	5	Feb.	& Aug.	89	91
Do deb., '21	6	Jan.	& July	96	98
Ottum. R. & L. 1st, '24	5	Jan.	& July	88	91
Pacific Gas & Elec. (Ariz.) 1st, '31	6	Jan.	& July	88	95
Paterson Ry. gen., '44	5	Apr.	& Oct.	96	..
Pensacola Elec. 1st, '31	5	Feb.	& Aug.	80	85
Portland (Ore.) Ry. 1st, '30	5	May	& Nov.	75	78
Pot. El. Power 1st, '29	5	June	& Dec.	96	..
Do cons., '36	5	Jan.	& July	93	93½
Riverside T., '60	5	June	& Dec.		80
Rutland R. & L. 1st, '46	5	Mar.	& Sep.	55	65
St. Jos. (Mo.) R., L., H. & P. Power 1st, '37	5	May	& Nov.	80	83
Salmon Riv. Pwr., '52	5	Feb.	& Aug.	88	90
Seattle Elec. cons., '29	5	Feb.	& Aug.	88	93
So. Cal. Edison gen., '39	5	Jan.	& July	83	85
So. Pr. G. & E. 1st, '58	5	Mar.	& Sep.	85	86
Stand. Gas & El., '35	6	Apr.	& Oct.	84	87½
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st, '31	4	May	& Dec.	70	..
Syracuse Lt. & P., '54	5	Jan.	& July	74	77
Syracuse Light 1st, '51	5	June	& Dec.	84	89
Tampa Electric 1st, '33	5	June	& Dec.	87	90
Twin States Gas & El. 1st & ref., '53	5	Apr.	& Oct.	76	82
United El. of N. J., '49	4	June	& Dec.	70	73
Un. Lt. & Rys. 1st, '32	5	June	& Dec.	84½	87½
Do deb., '26	6	May	& Nov.	96	99
United Lt. & Ry., '22	6	Apr.	& Oct.	96	99
Do, '20	6	May	& Nov.	97	99
Unit. R. & E. cons., '49	4	Mar.	& Sep.	70	72
Do income, '49	4	June	& Dec.	48	48½
U. S. Pub. S. 1st, '27	6	Feb.	& Aug.	91	97
Unit. Util. conv., '43	5	Jan.	& July	78	87
Wash., B. & A., '41	5	Mar.	& Sep.	81½	83
Washington Gas, '60	5	May	& Nov.	96½	97
Wash. R. & E. con., '61	4	Jan.	& July	70	70½
W. Sts Gas & El., '27	6	Feb.	& Aug.	87	91
Wheel. Tr. 1st con., '31	5	Jan.	& July		83
*Flat.					

INDUSTRIAL BONDS.

Lima Locomotive, '32	6	May	& Nov.	96	100
Monon Coal 1st, '36	5	June	& Dec.	57	64
Poch. Con. Coll. 1st, '57	5	Jan.	& July	87½	89
Rogers-Brown Iron 1st ref., '13-'40	5	Jan.	& July	90	97
Wickwire Steel 1st, '34	6	May	& Nov.	97	100

PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS.

Adirondack Elec. Pwr.	..	..		14	16
Do pf.	1½	Q	Apr 1, 19	74	76
Am. Gas & El. 1st (.50)	$1½	Q	Apr 1, 19	145	149
Do pf. ($50)	1½	Q	Feb 1, 19	42	43
Am. Light & Trac.	†5	Q	Feb 1, 19	240	242

PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS.

SECURITIES.	Per Cent.	Period	Date.	Quotation Apr. 26, 1919. Bid.	Asked.
Do pf.	1½	Q	Feb 1, 19	97¾	99
Am. Power & Light	1	Q	Mar 1, 19	57	58
Do pf.	1½	Q	Apr 1, 19	76	78
Am. Public Utilities	4½	Q	Jul 1, 14		20
Do pf.	1½	Q	Apr 1, 19	38	40
Am. W. Wks. & Elec.	1½	Q	Feb 15, 19	4	5¾
Do 1st pf.				69	65
Do participating pf.				10	13
Bat. Rouge El. cum. pf.	3	S	Dec 2, 18	73	
Buffalo Gen. Electric	2	Q	Mar 31, 19	107¾	108½
Cal. Electric Gen. pf.	1½	Q	Apr 1, 19	84	89
Capital Traction	1½	Q	Apr 1, 19	89½	95
C. Miss. V. El. cum. pf	1½	Q	Dec 1, 18		45
Cities Service	2½	M	Apr 1, 19	307	310
Do pf.	1½	M	Apr 1, 19	73½	74½
Colorado Power	1½	Q	Jan 15, 19	22	26
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Mar 15, 19	95	100
Columbus Elec. pf.	3	S	Jan 15, 19	79	
Com. Pwr., Ry. & Lt.	1	S	Nov 1, 18	27¾	31
Do pf.	2½	Q	Feb 1, 19	48	50
Conn. Power pf.	1½	Q	Mar 1, 18	75	
Con. Trac. of N. J.	2	S	Jan 15, 19	41	42
Eastern Texas Elec.	2½	S	Jan 2, 19	90	95
Do pf.	3	S	Jan 2, 19	76	78
Elec. Bond & Share pf	1½	Q	Feb 1, 19	93	96
El Paso Electric	2½	Q	Mar 15, 19	95	100
Essex & Hudson Gas.	4	S	Dec 1, 18	110	120
Federal Light & Trac.	1	S		3½	11
Do pf.	1½		Sep 1, 14	16	
Gal. & Hous. El. pf.	3	S	Mar 15, 19	58	63
Gas & Elec. of Bergen	2½	S	Jan 1, 19	75	
Illum. & Pr. Sec.				10	20
Do pf.	1½	Q	Feb 15, 19	85	95
Miss. River Pr. pf.	3	S	J. & J.	40	44¾
Nashville R. & L. pf.	1½	Q	Apr 1, 19	60	70
Newark Con. Gas.	2½	S	J. & J.	78	82
Niagara Falls Pwr. pf.	1½	Q	Apr 15, 19	99	102
No. Ont. Light & Pwr.	3	S		11	15
Do pf.	3	S	Jan 15, 19	58	60
No. States Power	1¾		Jan 20, 19	71	72
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Apr 21, 19	90	92
Nor. Texas Electric	1	S	Mar 1, 19	49	54
Do pf.	3	S	Mar 1, 19	70	75
Pacific Gas & Electric	1½	Q	Apr 21, 19	56	57
Do pf.	1½	Q	Feb 15, 19	87¾	90
Pac. G. & El. Paris. pf	1¾	Q	Jan 15, 19	90	95
Pac. Pr. & Lt. pf.	1¾	Q	Feb 1, 19	90	100
Republic Ry. & Light	1	M	Jul 15, 18	21	23
Do pf.	1½	Q	Apr 15, 19	60	62
Southern Cal. Edison	1¾	Q	Feb 15, 19	88	90
Do 1st pf.	1¾	Q	Apr 15, 19	99	102
So. Jersey G. & E. Pr.	1	S	Dec 1, 18	100	105
Standard Gas & Elec.				35½	36½
Do pf.	1½	Q	Mar 15, 19	43½	45
Tampa Electric	2½	Q	Nov 15, 18	110	114
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Pwr.				4¾	5½
Do pf.				21	26
Tri-City R. & L. pf.	1½	Q	Apr 1, 19	77	81
United Light & Rys.	1	Q	Apr 1, 19	40	41
Do 1st pf.	1½	Q	Apr 1, 19	71	73
Un. Rys. & El. (Balt.)	50c	Q	Jan 22, 19	15	15¾
Universal Utilities				3	5
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 19	80	85
Washington Gas	90c	Q	Feb 1, 19	50¾	51¼
Wash. Ry. & Electric	1¼	Q	Mar 1, 19	50	
Do pf.	1¼	Q	Mar 1, 19	60	61
Western Power	1	Q		14½	18
Do pf.			Apr 15, 19	90	95
West. States Gas & E.	3-16	M	Jan 31, 19	15	20
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Apr 15, 19	75	80
Wisconsin Edison	$2		Dec 31, 18	31	36

*1% payable in com. stock. †Incl. 2½% payable in com. stock. ‡Incl. 5% extra. a—Payable in scrip.

BANKS.

America	$1,500,000	15	S	Jan 2, 19	540	..
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	a7	S	Nov 1, 18	245	..
Atlantic ($100)	1,000,000	2½	Q	Apr 1, 19	170	..
Bk. of Cuba	100,000	6	S	Jan 2, 19	178	185
Batt'y Pk. N.	1,500,000	3	S	Jan 2, 19	200	212
Bowery	250,000	b6	Q	Feb 1, 19	425	..
B'w'y Cent'l.	100,000	..	..	..	135	145
Bronx Nat.	200,000	3	S	Jan 2, 19	150	155
Bronx Boro.	150,000	..	..	..	125	130
Bryant Park	200,000	2	S	Jan 1, 19	145	155
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	..	Jul 1, 18	25	35
Chase Nat'l.	10,000,000	4	Q	Apr 1, 19	448	450
Ch.-Ph. Nat.	3,500,000	4	Q	Apr 1, 19	385	..
Chelsea Ex.	400,000	8	S	Apr 1, 17		125
Chemic. Nat.	3,000,000	3½	B	Mar 1, 19	505	..
Citizens Nat.	2,550,000	2½	Q	Apr 1, 19	235	..
City (Nat'l).	25,000,000	5	S	Nov 1, 18	450	455
Coal & I. N.	1,500,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 19	218	225
Colonial	500,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 19	400	..
Columbia	1,000,000	6	S	Dec 31, 18	175	185
Comm. Exch.	200,000	10	S	Jan 2, 19	390	..
Commonw'th.	400,000	5	S	Nov 1, 18	210	230
Com. Nat.	25,000,000	2½	Q	Apr 1, 19	236	237
Contin'l ($75)	1,000,000	3½	S	Feb 1, 19	104	110
Corn Exch.	4,200,000	4	Q	Feb 1, 19	375	..
E. R. Nat.	1,000,000	2	..	Jun 1, 18	140	..
Europe	150,000	5	..	Jan 13, 17	110	130
Fifth Av.	200,000	12½	Q	Apr 1, 19	2000	2200
Fifth Nat.	250,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 19	215	225
First Nat.	10,000,000	15	Q	Apr 1, 19	990	..
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	2	S	Mar 31, 19	185	190
Gotham Nat.	200,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 19	198	200
Greenwich	500,000	4	Q	Apr 1, 19	350	..
Hanover Nat	3,000,000	8	Q	Apr 1, 19	770	..
Harriman N.	1,000,000	5	S	Jan 8, 19	325	340
Imp. & T. Nat	1,500,000	12	S	Jan 8, 19	550	565
Irving Nat.	4,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 19	†250	260
Liberty Nat.	3,000,000	4½	Q	Apr 1, 19	675	685
Lincoln Nat.	1,000,000	2½	Q	Feb 1, 19	280	300
Manh'n ($50)	2,500,000	12½	Q	Apr 1, 19	215	220
Mech. & Met.	6,000,000	5	Q	Apr 15, 19	387	390
Mer. Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	2	S	Jan 2, 19	100	102
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	2½	Q	Apr 1, 19	180	190
Mutual	200,000	5	Q	Apr 1, 19	375	400
N. Nether'd.	200,000	4	S	Apr 1, 19	200	215
N.Y. (N.B.A.)	2,000,000	5	Q	Apr 1, 19	445	475
N.Y. Co. Nat.	1,000,000	10	..	Jan 2, 19	135	140
N.Y. Pro. Ex.	1,000,000	5	Q	Apr 1, 19	200	..
Pacific ($50)	500,000	d32	J	Feb 1, 19	150	..
Park Nat.	5,000,000	6	Q	Apr 1, 19	695	705
People's* ($25)	200,000	3	Q	Jan 10, 19	135	140
Public	1,250,000	8	Q	Mar 31, 19	255	265
Seab'd Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 19	300	..
Second Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 19	400	420
Sherman Nat	500,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 19	125	135
State	2,000,000	3	S	Jan 2, 19	130	..
23d Ward.	200,000	3	S	Feb 1, 19	130	..
United States	1,000,000	10	..	Jul. 1918	100	120
Un. Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Dec 31, 18	175	185
Wash. Hgts.	100,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 19	275	..
Westch'r Av.	100,000	2	Q	Feb 1, 19	160	175
Yorkville	200,000	5	Q	Mar 31, 19	300	325

†Incl. 1½% extra. ‡Incl. 80c extra.
††Includes one-half share Irving Trust Co. stock.
‡And 5% of First Security Co. a—Incl. 2% extra.
b—And 8% extra. c—Incl. 1% extra. d—Incl. $1 extra.

TRUST COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per Cent.	Period	Date.	Quotation Apr. 26, 1919. Bid.	Asked.
Bankers Tr.	15,000,000	5	Q	Apr 1, 19	422	425
Brooklyn	1,500,000	5	Q	Apr 1, 19	500	515
Cent. Union	12,500,000	5½	Q	Apr 1, 19	438	448
Columbia	5,000,000	4	Q	Mar 31, 19	342	346
Commercial	500,000	..	..	..	100	105
Empire	2,000,000	5	..	Mar 31, 19	290	295
Equitable Tr.	6,000,000	8	Q	Mar 31, 19	442	447
Far. L. & T.	5,000,000	5	Q	Feb 1, 19	460	470
Fidelity	1,000,000	2½	Q	Mar 31, 19	220	230
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	Mar 31, 19	225	235
Fulton	500,000	*5	S	Jan 2, 19	240	255
Guaranty	25,000,000	8	Q	Mar 31, 19	615	618
Hamilton	500,000	3	Q	Feb 1, 19	360	365
Hudson Tr.	500,000	3	Q	Mar 31, 19	135	140
Irving Trust	2,250,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 19	1	1½
Kings Co.	500,000	7	Q	Feb 1, 19	650	700
Law. Title & Tr. Co.	4,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 19	122	127
Lincoln	1,000,000	1	Q	Feb 1, 19	175	185
Manufact'rs	1,000,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 19	100	..
Merc. T. & D.	1,000,000	..	..	..	220	..
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	6	Q	Mar 31, 19	355	360
New York	2,000,000	8	Q	Mar 31, 19	295	..
N.Y.L.I. & T.	1,000,000	25	S	Dec 10, 18	775	810
People's Tr.	1,000,000	4	Q	Mar 31, 19	280	295
Q. Co., Jamaica	600,000	..	..	..	73	83
Title G. & T.	5,000,000	5	Q	Mar 31, 19	395	400
United States	2,000,000	25	S	Jan 2, 19	910	925
U. S. M. & T.	2,000,000	6	Q	Mar 31, 19	445	450

*And 3% extra. §See Irving Nat. Bank.

INSURANCE, REALTY, AND SURETY COMPANIES.

Am. Alliance	$1,000,000	7½	S	J. & J.	235	240
A. Sur'y ($50)	5,000,000	$1	Q	Mar 31, 19	61	65
Bd. & Mtg. G.	5,000,000	4	Q	Feb 15, 19	260	267
City of N. Y.	600,000	8	S	Dec 31, 18	115	120
Commonw'lth	500,000	5	S	Nov 1, 18	300	325
Continental	10,000,000	2½	S	Jan 8, 19	71	72
Fidel. Phenix	2,500,000	15	S	Jan 8, 19	465	470
Globe & Rut.	700,000	†10	Q	Jan 31, 19	950	..
Great Amer.	5,000,000	†6	Q	Apr 15, 19	380	385
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	2½	Q	Apr 1, 19	80	85
Home Fire	6,000,000	12½	S	J. & J.	515	530
Lawyers Mtg.	6,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 19	122	125
Mtg. Bond Co.	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Mar 3, 19	92	96
Nat Lib. ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	J. & J.	150	155
Nat. Surety	4,000,000	8	Q	Apr 1, 19	245	249
N.Y. T. & M.	2,125,000	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 19	103¾	105
Niagara ($50)	1,000,000	*15	S	J. & J.	170	180
No. River ($25)	500,000	5	S	Apr & O.	30	40
Pacific ($25)	400,000	5	S	Jan 22, 19	35	45
Realty Asso.	4,000,000	3	S	Jan 15, 19	85	90
Stuyv't ($100)	700,000	3	..	Jan 1, 17	50	60
Weste'r ($10)	1,000,000	†50c	Q	Feb 1, 19	37	39

*Incl. 5% extra. †And 1% extra. ‡And 15c extra. §And 5% extra.

NEW YORK CITY TRACTIONS.

Bklr. St. & Ft. Ferry stock	$900,000	..	S	J. & J.	21½	..
B'way & 7th Av	2,100,000	2½	Q	Jan 1, 19	40	50
Bx. C.R. ($10)	12,000,000	250	Q	Apr 15, 19	11	12
Ch. & 10th St	650,000	2	Q	Jan 1, 19	60	75
9th Av. R.R.	1,000,000	4	Q	Jan 15, 19	120	180
42d St. & G.St	1,440,000	4½	Q	Feb 1, 19	..	150
Ninth Av.	800,000	2½	Q	Jan 15, 19	..	110
8th Av. stock	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Mar 20, 19	..	95

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Per Cent.	Period	Date.	Quotation Apr. 26, 1919. Bid.	Asked.
American Brass	1½	Q	Feb 15, 19	216	217
American Chicle	1	..	Feb 1, 19	94	96
Do pf.	1½	Q	Apr 1, 19	82	84
Amer. Typefounders	1	Q	Apr 15, 19	42	46
Atlas Powder	3	Q	Mar 10, 19	145	147
Do pf.	1½	Q	Feb 1, 19	90	92
Babcock & Wilcox	2	S	Apr 1, 19	118	120
Berd. Cond. Milk	2	S	Feb 15, 19	107½	110
Do pf.	1½	Q	Mar 15, 19	99	101
By-Products Coke	1½	Q	Feb 15, 19	105	106
Carbon Steel	12	Q	Apr 15, 19	89	90
Do 1st pf.	4	S	Mar 31, 19	98	99½
Do 2d pf.	6	A	Jul 30, 15	68	71
Cardenas Am. Sug. pf.	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 19	90	95
Celluloid	2	Q	Mar 31, 19	135	140
Central Aguirre Sugar	2½	Q	Apr 1, 19	188	192
Central Coal & Coke	1½	Q	Apr 15, 19	70	75
Chi. Ry. Equipment	1½	Q	Apr 1, 19	102	104
Childs	1½	..	Sep 10, 18	60	65
Do pf.	1½	Q	Mar 10, 19	100	102
Columbia Graphophone	$2½	Q	Apr 1, 19	245	248
Do pf.	1½	Q	Apr 1, 19	92¼	94
Crocker-Wheeler	2	Q	Apr 15, 19	90	95
Do pf.	1½	Q	Apr 15, 19	98	100
Del., Lack. & W. Coal	$1½	Q	Apr 15, 19	152	162
Eastern Steel	$2½	Q	Apr 15, 19	75	77
Do 1st pf.	1½	Q	Mar 15, 19	80	85
Eastman Kodak	a2½	Q	Apr 1, 19	570	585
Fajardo Sugar	2½	Q	Feb 1, 19	99	102
Federal Sugar	2½	Q

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

Ten cents per word each insertion.

BROADCLOTHS AND LIGHTWEIGHT VELOURS Wanted.—All Fall shades; large quantity; reasonable. Max Stahl. Gramercy 3961.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Velours and duvet-de-laines, in Fall shades; can use quantity for cash. Call Madison Square 3671.

BROADCLOTHS Wanted.—551 or similar quality; Copen, reindeer, Victory Red. Hanauer & Arnstein. Madison Square 1868.

BROADCLOTHS Wanted.—Open for quantity broadcloths for cash. Mitchell & Cramer Co., 40 West 25th St.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Columbia, Botany, taupe, and reindeer. Cuno Perlmuter & Co., 12½ West 26th St.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Botany 815; all colors; for cash. Sol Levine & Co., 12 West 27th.

CAPES, Dolmans, Suits, Coats, Dresses, Waists, Skirts, Silk Underwear Wanted.—Surplus; best grades; cash. National. Tel. Canal 4222.

CAPES, SUITS, DRESSES, CHILDREN'S CAPES Wanted.—Will buy for cash any quantity at right price. Madison Square 5839.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES Wanted.—Will look at samples of infants' and children's white dresses. Manhattan Infants' Wear Co., Inc., 149 Spring St.; 1st floor.

CHILDREN'S COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders better grade infants, children's coats. 27 West 24th, 6th floor.

CHILDREN'S COATS wanted for Fall. I. Novick, 45 West 27th.

CHINCHILLA Wanted.—Salt's and other makes; white and colors. Goodman & Corbin, 625 Broadway.

CLOAKS and Suits Wanted.—Jobber looking for better class garments; call all week with Fall samples, 99 Madison Av., corner 29th, 7th floor.

CLOAKINGS Wanted.—¾, 9 and similar cloths. A Feinman & Son, 133 West 21st.

COATS Wanted. — Placing orders on Fall coats of better grades; looking all of next week; call with samples mornings until 11 or afternoons after 4. 9 West 24th, 4th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber exclusively looking all week Fall cloth coats and mercerized cotton plush, medium and better kind. 48 West 22d, first floor.

COATS Wanted.—Will look at ladies' and children's Fall coats, in plush and cloth, every morning from 9 to 10. 6th floor, 150 West 22d.

COATS Wanted.—Jobbers placing orders on pile fabric coats and coatees. 14 West 24th St., 5th floor. Will look all day.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber open for Fall line. 8-8 East 27th, 14th floor. Mr. Cohen.

COATS Wanted for Fall Line.—Silvertones, bolivias, velours; also pile fabrics. Eison & Son, 122 West 26th St.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at children's and infants' cloth and pile fabric coats. 30 West 21st, 11th floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at samples of coats, suits, and pile fabrics. 9th floor, 29 West 30th.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber exclusively buying junior and misses' Fall cloth coats. 30 West 21st, 11th floor.

COATS, Suits, Plush Dolmans and Coatees Wanted.—Jobber looking all week. A. Jacobs, 30 West 32d.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—For Fall orders, placed by large jobber. 8 East 27th, 12th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Large jobber placing orders on smart Fall coats. 32 West 27th; 10th floor.

COATS, Suits Wanted.—Exclusive jobbers placing sample orders. Ulius Bros., 37 West 32d.

COATS Wanted.—Buying children's pile fabrics and cloth coats. Neumann, 137 West 27th St.

COATS and Suits Wanted.—Full cloth; jobbers looking all week. Schiffer, 10 East 33d.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on Fall coats. 130 West 28th, 7th floor.

CORDUROY Wanted.—Dark-colored; quantities only; Shantung Japanese, 17 Mummy. Madison Square 5852.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—300 pieces No. 54, checks and plaid; cheap. Herman Cloak Co., 1,333 Broadway, Greeley 4582.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—We are open for large quantity of plain and printed kimono crepes. C. L., 456 Times.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—Serpentine crepes and ginghams, quantities; will pay cash. Subin, Chelsea 7098.

COTTON POPLIN Wanted.—Copen, rose, and white for cash. Hyman & Wasserman, 1,123 Broadway.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—Striped, quantity, for immediate delivery; spot cash. Madison Square 9114.

CREPE DE CHINES Wanted.—White and all colors. Adelson & Weinberg, 5 West 31st.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—3 and 4-thread flesh. Madison Sq. 9222.

DRESSES Wanted.—We will buy for cash jobs; any quantity; taffeta, foulards, georgette, and satin dresses; samples; daily 9-5. Wiener, 20 West 33d.

DRESSES Wanted.—Large jobber, placing stock orders on party, georgettes, sport and wash dresses; submit samples daily 9-5. Wiener, 20 West 33d.

DRESSES Wanted.—Satins; jobber placing orders; also buy outright; must be snappy styles; call all week. 120 West 27th, 11th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Job georgettes, taffetas, and figured georgettes for cash. Underselling Waist Co., 118 West 22d St.

DRESSES Wanted.—For cash; Georgettes, crepe de chines, taffetas, and satins; must be at a price. 319 5th Av., 2d floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on serge dresses; all week; better merchandise. 38 West 32d. Room 1311.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on new Fall serge and satin dresses. Scharfman Bros., 26 West 26th.

DRESSES Wanted—4,000 georgettes, voiles, ginghams; any quantity; cash; jobs. Farragut 5154.

DRESSES Wanted.—Cotton; immediate orders; bring samples. Paramount, 132 Madison Av.

DRESSES Wanted.—Open to buy jobs; all kinds; cash. 4th Floor, 14 East 33d St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Cotton voiles; large orders; all week. 30 West 32d. First floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Cash for jobs of beaded georgettes. Call Madison Square 6344.

GEORGETTES Wanted.—Open to buy good quality for cash; large quantity. E. & H. Waist Co., Inc., 71 West 23d.

GEORGINES AND CREPE DE CHINES Wanted.—Open for 1,000 pieces or any quantity, for spot cash; crepe de chines must be 3-thread. Gramercy 6112.

GINGHAMS Wanted—Blue Ridge and Laurel. United States Textile Co., 315 4th Av. Gramercy 4815.

GINGHAMS AND PERCALES Wanted.—All kinds; cash. Madison Square 8671.

HUMAN HAIR NETS Wanted. Cosmos Trading Co., 111 5th Av. Gramercy 3453.

JERSEYS Wanted.—Knitted wool, all colors, for cash. Madison Square 2265.

KAYSER'S Short Milanese Silk Gloves or Navy Milanese Wanted. Simon, care Benj. Levin, 396 Broadway.

KERSEY Wanted.—Julliards, 110 or similar grade; about 50 pieces. Orchard 5255.

KHAKI KOOL Wanted.—Quantity no object; puds or short lengths, white and tan; spot cash. Kaufman Bros., 122 W. 26th, 6th floor.

KHAKI CLOTH Wanted.—325 to 220 weight; any quantity for cash. R 331 Times.

KHAKI, Whitted Cloth Serge Wanted.—Gross, 660 New Lots Av., Brooklyn.

KHAKI KOOL, Dew-Kist and Kumsi-Kumsa Sil a Vanted. R 385 Times.

LINENS Wanted.—Ramies, all shades; any quantity; spot cash. Hecht & Pitofsky, 37 West 28th.

LINEN Wanted.—French, in colors. Farragut 6224.

NORMANDY Wanted.—Bochmann pekin blue, also cotton back poon, American dark green only. Telephone Spring 3013.

PEAUDE CYGNES Wanted.—Silk, fancies and Tussahs; close outs. Merit Co., 1,333 Broadway.

PECO PLUSH Wanted. Madison Square 3608.

PLUSH Wanted.—Spot cash, Peerless, Peco, Behring, Baffin. Lewis Horowitz, Chelsea 1911.

POM POMS Wanted.—Green, brown and navy, for spot cash. 5397 Spring.

POPLINS, Silk, Wanted.—Will exchange dark green for black. H 291 Times.

SATEEN AND VENETIANS Wanted.—Plain and flowered; for cash. Madison Square 8671.

SATINS Wanted.—Wash, in raw or finished; spot cash. Room 916, 225 5th Av.

SECO Wanted.—Also cotton goods, all kinds; spot cash. Madison Square 8671.

SERGES AND VELOURS Wanted.—519, 11433, 7120; also 0360 or similar Fall shades; cash. Gramercy 6174.

SERGES Wanted.—0609 or similar; also American poplin, high shades, for cash. Stuyvesant 5562.

SERGES Wanted.—Open to buy No. 1210 and No. 87 serges. David Harris Sons, 38 West 21st St.

SERGES Wanted.—104, 235, 538, 7301, others. United States Textile Co., 315 4th Av. Gramercy 4816.

SERGES, BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Any quantity; 235, 606, 315, Talboris, F. & H. Faragut 9855.

SERGE Wanted.—Open to buy for cash 538 Garfield navy and black serge; quantity. Farragut 4444.

SERGES Wanted—1210, 87, 7002, (V.S.L.); also 12075 Pom-pom. Madison Square 5814.

SERGES Wanted.—104, 9, 1464, 11433, 519, 0609; spot cash. Gramercy 1814.

SERGES Wanted.—11433, navy. S. Reichmann & Co., 707 Arch St., Philadelphia.

SERGES Wanted.—Style 3850 navy, at once. Mutual Garment Co., 16 West 22d St.

SERGE Wanted.—9288, 104, 1464, or similar; cash. Madison Square 6716.

SERGES Wanted.—Open to buy large quantities in any quality. Chelsea 9353.

SERGES Wanted.—MFL, 7301, 54289, WFX, 7120, 11433; cash. Gramercy 4941.

SERGES Wanted.—Open for navy, Stevens 3850. Harry J. Schiffer, 10 East 33d.

SERGES Wanted.—M. F. L. navy, also American 0036 navy. Farragut 3394.

SERGES Wanted.—Navy 1464, 11433, 54289, 2001; cash. Gramercy 2452.

SERGES Wanted.—M. F. L. 7301, or 6301, in navy; quantity. Phone Farragut 8480.

SERGES Wanted.—V. S. L. navy, also Seldon poplin navy. Chelsea 4814.

SERGES Wanted.—7614, No. 3, M. F. L., V. S. L.; spot cash. Spring 5397.

SHANTUNG Wanted.—Will pay cash; good quality only. Alper Bros., 153 West 27th.

SHARK SKIN Wanted.—S. K. W., Pacific, quantity; must be cheap. Dubin, 1,269 Broadway, Madison Square 4845.

SILKS Wanted.—Will buy for cash any kind of silks, velvets, novelties, or tender silks, in any quantity; highest prices paid. Madison Square 2673.

SILKS Wanted.—Small gingham plaids, quantity, at a price; also all colors in taffetas for cash. Ideal Silk, 30 East 21st.

SILKS Wanted. Jap habutai, any weight; cash. Henry J. Jackson, 17 Madison Av. Madison Square 9499.

SILK FOULARDS Wanted.—Open for quantity, all shades, mostly navy. Louis Bernstein, 25 West 31st.

SILKS, Wash Satins Wanted.—White only, for immediate delivery. Alexander, 118 West 27th.

SILKS Wanted.—White, any quantity, for cash. De Jong, 599 Broadway.

SILKS Wanted.—Tussah silk, all colors. Halpert Bros., 137 West 25th.

SILVERTONE wanted—Deering millikens, state colors, quantity and price. J. G. Vogler, 622 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Wool, velours, tricotine, poiret, twills, broadcloth, all shades. Madison Square 1862.

SILVERTONES Wanted. Telephone Chelsea 8080.

SKIRTS, better grade, wanted; jobs cash; quantity unlimited. 22 West 27th St., 7th floor. Farragut 8894.

SUEDELIKE CLOTH Wanted.—Howlett & Hockmeyer lightweight for cash. Madison Square 2266.

SUITS AND COATS Wanted.—Fall; jobber placing orders; call with samples. 4th floor, 45 West 25th.

SUITS Wanted.—Exclusive jobber, man placing orders on snappy Fall suits. 32 West 27th; 10th floor.

TAFFETAS Wanted.—Changeable, any quantity, for cash. De Jong, 599 Broadway.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Walworth 3860, Read's 7161, Forstman 8057. Madison Square 6026.

TRICOTINE Wanted.—5800, 7161, navy Reads; pay cash. Madison Square 509.

TWEEDS Wanted.—Frederick T. Lawrence 693-11, Greeley 4695.

VELOURS Wanted.—American, 0360, 032; Stevens 4281; all shades; cash. Gramercy 4941.

VELOURS Wanted.—11050, 13000, K544, &c., 032, 0360, and others. Spring 8849.

VELOURS Wanted.—032, 0360, navy, brown. Farragut 5920.

VELVET Wanted—White and green; any quality, for cash. De Jong, 599 Broadway.

VELVETEENS Wanted.—27-in. twill back, black and colors. Rashkind & Soloff, 244 5th Av.

VELVETEENS Wanted.—Pay cash; 8084 colors, firsts only. Spitzer, 1,285 B'way.

VOILES Wanted.—Printed dark combinations; colored georgettes, $1.07½. Feller, 30 West 32d.

WAISTS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on georgette waists. Call 9-12, Abrams & Hammer, 279 5th Av.

WOOLEN PIECE GOODS Wanted.—All descriptions; spot cash; must be cheap. Frederick Winter Corporation, 220 5th Av. Madison Square 2804.

ZIBELINE Wanted.—Black or brown, for cash; any quantity. Phone Williamsburg 1047.

Contracts Wanted.

APRONS, Kimonos, Silk Underwear, Shirts, Overalls, Nightwear.— Big bargains; contracts solicited. 6674 Madison.

Offerings to Buyers

Ten cents per word each insertion.

BEADS.—Coral, agate, 00, 0, 1; also quantity crystals. Geraten, Cortland 8748.

BROADCLOTHS. — 315 Wolumbo, Stevens; also velours K 544, 11050, 11062, 13000, and lightweight velours at reasonable prices. Boston Woolen Mills, 29 East 22d.

BROADCLOTHS, Velours, Yalama's and Serges.—All colors and makes; reasonable; cutting up and jobbing trade. Weinstein Co., Madison Square 4922.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany 315 and F. & H Columbia; Fall shades; will sell cheap for cash. Cohen & Benowitz, 220 5th Av. Madison Square 3670.

BROADCLOTH.—Talbot, 110, 118, velours, Kersey, poplin, Panama, serges all makes. Utopia Mills 29 East 21st. Tel. Gramercy 4775-76.

BROADCLOTHS, Velours, Serges, Oxfords.—Quick delivery. Evans Bros., 404 4th Av. Madison Square 299.

BROADCLOTH.—Stevens black cheap; Julliard 6 2902. Gramercy 1899-6726.

CAPES, DOLMANS, COATS.—Immediate delivery, high class; Bolivias, silvertones, serges, satins, taffetas; &c.; reduced prices. Mezeritzky & Stollerman, 28 West 27th.

CAPES, DOLMANS, COATS. — High-class plushes and pile fabric top jobbers only. Mezeritzky & Stollerman, 28 (West 27th.

CAPES.—Closing out smart styles, large variety, regardless of cost. Louis L. Ginsberg Co., 28 West 27th.

CAPES, Dolmans.—Close out 300 capes and dolmans, 400 silk-lined suits; serges and poplins. Copeland, 38 West 26th.

CAPES, COATS, DOLMANS.—Closing out; large assortment; immediate delivery. Potter & Schattman, 31 West 31st.

CAPES, COATS, SUITS.—Immediate delivery; big reductions in price for quantity. Bernstein, 118 West 27th.

CAPES, SUITS, DOLMANS.—Great sacrifice. Albert Terrakin, 38 West 32d; Madison Square 9049.

CAPES, DOLMANS, COATS.—Wonderful assortment to close out. Klepper Bros., 34 West 27th.

CAPES AND DOLMANS.—Closing out entire stock. Neumann, 137 West 27th.

CAPES.—Children's capes; immediate delivery; reasonable. Neumann, 137 West 27th.

CAPES, COATS.—3,000 2-6, 8-14, and juniors to close out. Rosh-Mayers, 122 West 27th.

CAPES, DOLMANS. — Will sell extremely cheap. 7th Floor, 48 West 25th St.

CAPES.—Children's, 6 to 14, $3.75 up. 7th floor, 48 West 25th St.

CAPES.—Jobs of capes, dolmans; closing out sacrifice price. Feldman, 54 East 13th.

CAPES.—75; close out $5. Ulius Bros., 37 West 32d.

CHECKS AND PLAIDS.—Black, blue and brown; also white honeycomb cotton piece goods, below market value. Phone Mad. Sq. 5270.

CHECKS.—Fancy shepherd checks, to close out. Greeley 4377.

COATS.—Salt's pile fabrics in every style; cloth coats in exclusive models and materials. N. Hurwitz, 109 W. 26th.

COATS, Capes, Dolmans.—Silvertone, velour, serge, to close out; taffeta suits. Blumenson & Co., 56 West 22d.

COATS.—Straight line American poplin; all shades, sizes; many styles; also stouts at sacrifice. I. Frank, 48 West 22d.

COATS.—Spring styles, assorted materials; late models; close out. Mutual Garment Co., 16 West 32d St.

COATS, Capes.—Children's, closing out owing to dissolution of firm. D. Kantor & Co., 48 West 22d.

COATS, Capes, Dolmans, Suits.—Closing out; $6 up; all wool. Reinberg, 41 West 25th.

COATS.—Plush line ready, long and short coats; popular prices. Neumann, 137 West 27th.

COATS to close out; sacrifice prices. Goldshein Bros. & Bruckner, 31 West 21st St.

COATS.—Straight line, 500; extraordinarily cheap. 7th Floor, 48 West 25th St.

COATS, CAPES, SUITS.—To close out. W. Phillips & Co., 145 West 28th.

CORDUROYS.—36 inch white and high shades. Phone Madison Square 8644.

COTTON GOODS.—Printed check, voiles and organdies, at special low price. Clifton Mill, Stuyvesant 2895.

COTTON GOODS.—All kinds; get our quotations. United States Textile Co., 315 4th Av. Gramercy 4815.

COTTON GOODS.—Large quantity of voiles at reasonable prices. 130 West 25th, 5th floor.

DOLMANS.—Closing out smart styles; large variety; regardless of cost. Louis L. Ginsberg Co., 28 West 27th.

DRESSES.—300 taffetas and satins, to close at $6.75. Economy Dress Co., Harlem 8748.

DRESSES.—Job lot of dresses. 26 W. 17th, 12th floor.

DRESSES.—One job, exceptional value. Jeanne Mfg. Co., 129 West 31st.

Offerings to Buyers

Ten cents per word each insertion.

DRESSES.—For after Easter sale; see our 25 assortments; lot at $7.50, compressing printed, beaded georgette, satin, taffetas, jersey; other satin, taffetas, crepe de chine, $5.50, $14.50; exceptional reduction. Feller, 30 West 32d.

DRESSES.—Beautiful new Summer dresses in high grade flowered, beaded and plain georgette, also taffetas to close out at unusually low prices; immediate delivery. Klif Dress Co., 28 West 27th.

DRESSES.—5,000 taffeta satin, to close out from $5.50 up; also Susquehannas, poplins, $3.75 up; big line of wash dresses for immediate delivery; low price. Pan-American Dress, 12 West 21st.

DRESSES.—2,000 close out; foulards, satins, taffetas, printed georgettes and combinations crepe meteor, $10 up. Regent Dress, Suit and Skirt Manufacturing Co., 158 West 29th St.

DRESSES.—You'll only know real values in cottons when you see our line, $3.75 to $7.75; make the call today and get "Dress Wiser." M. Kirschner & Sons, 16 East 33d.

DRESSES.—Distinctive voiles, including Haase Bros., $4.75, $6.75; none for immediate, but you'll be too glad to get them later. Enough said. Marlette, 30 West 32d.

DRESSES.—600 taffetas, georgettes, satins, very low prices; 300 suits, Dolmans capes, for bargain basements; slaughtering prices. Emanuel, 243 West 27th.

DRESSES.—500 taffetas in six of the latest models; close out $8; also printed georgettes, assorted colors, $10.75. Regent Ladies' Garment, 12 West 32d.

DRESSES.—1,000 taffeta crepe de chine, snappy styles, $5.75 to $7.50; colors; sizes; best value in town. Loeb Nussbaum, 119 West 23d.

DRESSES for Easter trade of better kind; beaded georgette, taffets, crepe de chine, ginghams. Annetta, 111 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Wash, voile, gingham, organdies; immediate shipments; $3.50 up. Queen, 114 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Beaded and tucked georgette, taffetas, serges, and wash to close out. Chauser, 137 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Job of 100 dresses in beaded georgettes and taffetas to close out. Adams & Winter, 55 W. 32d.

DRESSES.—Job to close cheap 300 new Spring styles. Kleva-Klad, 1,261 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Georgettes beaded, printed taffetas, satins; immediate delivery. Cohen Polowan, 19 West 21st.

DRESSES.—Georgettes, beaded, assorted sizes, colors, to close, $8.50. Queen, 114 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Jobs in taffetas, tricolettes, georgettes and satins. Vanitie Dress Co., 32 East 22d.

DRESSES.—1,000 beaded georgettes and silk dresses at a price. S. Simon Co., 135 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Samples and cottons; close out cheap. 4th floor, rear, 45 East 20th.

DRESSES.—1,000 silk to close out for a price. Cross & Leibowitz, 134 West 32d.

DRESSES.—Taffetas, jobs to close assorted; $5. Queen, 114 West 26th.

DRESSES.—300 sample dresses to close out. Rodstein Bros., 37 East 28th.

DRESSES.—Latest creations; also jobs for special sales. Deutsch, 23 West 32d.

GABARDINES.—Gera. 10784 in navy, black, gray, copen, pekin. Henry Samson, 656 Broadway, Spring 2716.

GINGHAMS AND PERCALES.—Wonderful assortment; big sacrifice.— New York Textile Exchange, 1,182 Broadway. Madison Square 8670.

GINGHAMS.—Immediate delivery; plaid ginghams, below market prices. Friedman-Wallach Co., Inc., 6398 Gramercy.

GINGHAMS.—Universal checked pink and blue; also Renfrew plaid and stripes; immediate delivery. Chelsea 9714.

GINGHAMS.—All kinds plaids, checks, stripes, lowest prices; immediate delivery. Subin, Chelsea 7098.

GINGHAMS.—Ameskeag, Maybourne, 19,000, and Cameron plaids; immediate delivery. A. B., 123 Times.

GINGHAMS.—Imported William Anderson; 500 pieces for sale. Tip Top, 35 West 32d.

JAP SILK.—9 M. M., 10 pieces, white, 36 in., $1.02½ net. D 384 Times.

LACES, Ribbons, Tape, Embroidery, Panels, Trimmings.—Suitable for children's dress manufacturers; also remnants of serge and cotton goods; sacrifice. 31 Union Square, Room 1605.

PANAMAS.—In all shades, BPNL, 228, PNA, SPA. Henry Samson, 656 Broadway, Spring 2716.

PERCALES.—64-60, immediate delivery, below market prices. Friedman, Wallach Co., Inc. 6398 Gramercy.

PLAIDS.—For coats and skirts; close out cheap for cash. Cohen & Benowitz, Inc., 220 5th Av. Madison Square 3670.

PLUSH.—Peco, $3.85; any quantity. Madison Square 8338.

PLUSHES.—Hygrade plushes, all makes. Spring 8849.

POIRET TWILL.—F. & H. 032 poplin, navy. Chelsea 9852.

POM POM.—American, taupe only. Telephone 2196 Madison Square.

POPLIN.—Susquehanna, No. 171; fine lustre, all colors. Sidney Reisman, 826 Broadway, Stuyvesant 5594.

POPLINS.—Saxonia, Brightwood, navy and black; Amoskeag, Folwell's, all colors. Greeley 4377.

POPLINS.—American, black and navy, copen, tan. Mad. Sq. 8797.

POPLINS.—American 90610 navy for sale. I. Arbus & Sons. Farr. 3334.

PRINTED SATINS.—All shades, cheap. Greeley 1120.

RIBBONS.—Closing out our entire stock of ribbons below cost. Litwin-Aarons Co., 30 East 33d.

SATEENS.—Plain and flowered, wonderful assortment; big sacrifice. New York Textile Exchange, 1,182 Broadway. Madison Square 8670.

SATEENS.—Flowered; wonderful assortment; big sacrifice. D. Marks & Bro., 16 East 17th. Stuyvesant 5010.

SECO.—Plain and colors; big sacrifice. New York Textile, 1,182 Broadway. Madison Square 8670.

SERGES.—Whitman's 3, Botany 780, MFL, WFX, V8L, 6002 and other mannish serges, PPL, navy and black, BPNL, PNA, SPA, Whitman's 74 black and navy, 228; also broadcloths, kerseys, and velours in Fall shades. Henry Samson, 656 Broadway. Spring 2716.

SERGES.—All wool and cotton warps, storm and French serges, 606, 90, MFL, WFX, WF, FSW, WSG, SBGL, CSG, CS, K8, 1717, 1209, TPS; also cotton warp 36-inch shepherd checks. No telephone information. Franklin Woolen Co., 11 East 22d.

SERGES AND POPLINS.—606, 9240, V. S. L., 1210, S. B. G. L., 104, 1464, 1099, 1057, P. P. L., also light weight French serges and poplins, silk poplins, white gabardines, white corduroys, Cleveland panamas; immediate delivery. Gramercy 2794.

SERGES.—7614, 8000, 6062, 812, 7301, 7008, V8L, tricotines, silvertones, American poplins, navy, and all high shades at reasonable prices. Boston Woolen Mills, 29 East 22d. Gramercy 4481.

SERGE.—Botany's French and mannish, Styles 824 and 821; also Jamestown's French serge, Gilbert's 9240, Andrews's 1464. Gramercy 1899-6726.

SERGES.—Men's (V S L), 1,500 pieces (S K W), navy 824, mixtures, overcoatings, at a price. Gramercy 6647.

SERGES, Velour, Broadcloth.—54289, 54274, 0609, 0936, 9056, 032, 315, all shades. Kaplan, Farragut 9855.

SERGES AND WOOL TARTAN PLAIDS.—11433 navy, green, tan; 7120 copen. Ask for Joe, Greeley 824.

SERGES.—519, 1464, 7614, 2004; others. United States Textile Co., 315 4th Av. Gramercy 4816.

SERGES.—06070 blacks, for immediate delivery. Madison Square 8797.

SERGES.—Whitman's 11, American 8278; also green broadcloth. Gramercy 1815.

SERGES.—09070 navy and black; also velours, at right price. Farragut 6386.

SERGES.—Black 3850, mannish serges, black and navy. Gramercy 2452.

SERGES.—730 navy and black, immediate delivery. Gramercy 4783.

SERGES.—8301, 6614, black only. Greeley 4377.

SERGES.—600 American. Gramercy 6689.

SILKS.—Immediate delivery; 4-thread crepe de chines, $1.12½, $1.20; fancy lining, 75c., $1.15, $1.45, $2; pongee de cygnes, $1.10. Berwick Silk Mfg. Co. Madison Square 7189.

SILKS of every description for immediate delivery; prices always right. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av. Madison Square 9380.

SILK POPLIN.—Susquehanna 171, 5,000 yds., bayleaf; royal 115, 10,000 yds., myrtle; at a price. H 292 Times.

SKIRTS.—Susquehanna poplin, $1.50 up; fancy silk novelty, $2 up; best models, excellent values; immediate delivery. Greater New York Silk, 44 East 23d.

SKIRTS.—Susquehanna poplins, silks, satins; sacrifice very cheap. 7th Floor, 48 West 25th St.

SKIRTS.—Better grade to show; low prices. Pioneer Skirt, 3 West 29th.

SKIRTS.—Wash, gabardine, $7.50 dozen up, Nivel, 114 West 26th.

SKIRTS.—Susquehanna silk poplins to close, $1.50 up. Ford, 114 West 26th.

SUITS.—Closing out smart styles, large variety, regardless of cost. Louis L. Ginsberg Co., 28 West 27th.

SUITS AND CAPES of better grade at reduced prices. A. H. Gittelson, 39 West 29th.

SUITS, COATS, CAPES.—To sell very cheap before stock taking. Stoll, 12 West 27th.

Offerings to Buyers

Ten cents per word each insertion.

SUITS to close out, in navy serges, at a price. Eisen & Son, 122 West 26th.

SUITS, Capes, Dolmans.—To close out. Finsterstock, & Schneur, 38 West 32d.

SUITS.—250 high class; sacrifice; extraordinarily cheap. 7th Floor, 48 West 25th.

SUITS, CAPES.—Wonderful values; closing below cost. Greenberg, 146 West 25th.

SUITS, Coats, Capes, Dolmans.—To close out. Rosengarten, 11 East 31st.

SUITS.—50, close out, cheap. Ulius Bros., 37 West 32d.

SUITS, CAPES.—Better grade to close out. Kirshman Bros., 36 West 25th.

SUITS, Capes, Dolmans at a price. N. Hurwitz & Son, 109 W. 26th.

SUITS.—Desirable Spring styles at sacrifice. I. Frank, 48 West 22d.

TRICOLETTES, PAULETTES, all shades; also jobs to close cheap. Madison Square 4582.

TRICOLETTES AND PAULETTES.—Immediate delivery. Phone Madison Square 8844.

TRICOTINES.—Joels 9708, clay and copen; below net cost. Gotlieb. Greeley 1120.

TRICOTINES.—Greer's 8080, Joel's 9708, navys. Madison Square 8797.

TRICOTINE.—Navy, U. S. Gramercy 6775.

TRIMMINGS.—Will close out our entire stock of ribbons, buttons, braids, fringes, and notions at a very low price. Litwin-Aarons Co., 30 East 33d St.

TRIMMINGS of a dress house to be sold at bargain. Madison Square 1019.

UNIFORMS.—Military serges and gabardines; immediate delivery. U. S. Uniform Co., 93 5th Av.

UNIFORMS.—Army, any amount, for immediate deliveries. Telephone Bryant 549.

VELOURS, poplins, and panamas, all wool and cotton warps, PPL, 774, 707, SPA, HWP, Daniels, poplar cloth; also velours 032, 0360, 11050, 50303, and oxfords. No telephone information. Franklin Woolen Co., 11 East 22d.

VELOURS, Broadcloth, and Silvertones. —Schalnberg & Schoenfeld, 257 4th Av.; Gramercy 1969.

VELOURS, Silvertones, Broadcloths.—All shades, light and heavy weight. Majestic Textile, 24 East 21st.

VELOURS.—Navy brown taupe; will sell cheap. Schaffel, Madison Square 2639.

VELOURS.—Pekin and tan velours for sale. I. Arbus & Sons. Farr. 3334.

VELOURS.—Jullilard's 2005; rose and tan at below mill price. Chelsea 9039.

VELOURS.—American, light and heavy weight. Chelsea 6018.

VOILES.—Plain and flowered; wonderful assortment; 75 cases; also organdie, nainsooks, and cambrics; big sacrifice. N. Y. Textile Exchange, 1,182 Broadway. Madison Square 8670.

VOILES.—150 pieces Normandy voiles, all colors. Madison Square 2125.

VOILES.—Of every description; today delivery. 7th floor, 44 West 25th.

WOOLENS.—200 pieces of woolens suitable for clothing, cloaks, caps, and skirts; below market price. Telephone Spring 4957. Ask for Dallin.

Contracts Offered.

CONTRACTORS wanted on misses' and children's silk dresses for taffeta and crepe de chine; must submit samples. Write H 361 Times.

Contractors on cotton and silk dresses; orders placed immediately; bring samples. 7th floor, 15 West 24th.

CONTRACTORS wanted on better line of Fall satin, serge, and tricotine dresses. 4th floor, 14 East 33d.

CONTRACTORS on hand embroidery, ladies' muslin underwear. H. E., 811 Times Downtown.

CONTRACTORS wanted on stout silk and serge dresses. 4th floor, 14 East 33d St.

CONTRACTOR wanted on ladies' leather hats. Box M 614, 1,285 Broadway.

WAIST JOBBERS Wanted, Georgettes; take output regularly from producer; prices at lowest. Madison Square 8448.

Allied Industries.

PATTERNS.—Home patterns. The Home Pattern Co., Inc., 14 5th Av., New York, sole manufacturers of patterns for The Ladies' Home Journal. Telephone 4216 Chelsea.

Shoes for Export.—25,000 United States Navy shoes and large quantities of army shoes from cancelled contracts at very low prices. Elias Berlow, 108-110 Duane St. Phone 399 Worth.

TRUNKS Wanted.—Wardrobe from 58 to 64 inch, double. F. Hutner & Co., 48 West 25th.

Help Wanted.

REPRESENTATIVE.—Wanted for New England strong line muslin underwear; one of the largest manufacturer's agents has particular reasons for making a change; several good salesmen making all parts of New England regularly and often; prompt action desirable. X 467 Times Annex.

SALESMEN for New York, New England, South, and Middle West, to carry line children's and infants' headwear; splendid opportunity for man with following in this line; commission. L. C., 909 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Middle West and Chicago to coast; infants' and children's fancy knit goods; hand-made goods our specialty; commission. Goldsmith-Dannenberg Co., Inc., 45 East 20th St., N. Y.

SALESMAN. (Infants' Wear.) — Attractive proposition offered to man with large following in this line; unusual opportunity to right party; salary and commission. C 59 Times.

Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN.—Cotton goods, extensive experience, seeks connection with live concern. E 319 Times.

TO BUILD WORKERS' HOMES.

Standard Oil Buys Thirty-Acre Tract Near Elizabeth.

The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey has decided to invest $500,000 in the construction of homes for its employes at the Bayway plant near Elizabeth. A tract of thirty acres has been secured on Bayway Avenue, and will be subdivided into lots, providing room for gardens. Houses to cost from $2,000 to $5,000 are to be constructed and sold to the employes who have been with the company for at least one year. They will pay for them in installments.

With a paid-in capital of $250,000 the Bayonne Housing Corporation has been formed by members of the Chamber of Commerce and heads of the industry for the purpose of constructing a model apartment house for employes of the plants. It will be built on the block bounded by Eleventh and Twelfth Streets, Avenue E, and Herrick Court. The building will accommodate 100 families.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

AKRON, Ohio—Akron D. G. Co.; H. S. Bandell, men's furnishing goods, hosiery, underwear, men's trousers, hats, caps; 37 West 26th.

ALBANY, N. Y.—Wm. Whitney & Co.; T. A. Moran, Miss Hall, toilet goods, perfumery; 1,133 B'way; Breslin.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Ragan, Malone Co.; H. R. Calloway, dry goods; 90 Worth.

ATLANTA, Ga.—J. Silvey & Co.; R. K. Rambo, dry goods; 72 Leonard.

ATLANTA, Ga.—M. Rich & Bros. Co.; M. Rich, general mdse.; 1,180 Broadway.

BALTIMORE—M. L. Bloom & Co.; M. L. Bloom, skirtings; Penn.

BALTIMORE—A. A. Brager; C. H. Collins, millinery; Herald Square.

BALTIMORE.—The Hub; Mrs. H. Sloman, women's, children's wear; 58 W. 14th.

BALTIMORE — B. Fleishman & Bros.; D. Fleishman, women's ready-to-wear; 1161 Broadway; Breslin.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. M. Postley, house furn. goods, hardware; 354 4th Av.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Hirsch Millinery Co.; A. Hirsch, ladies' trimmed hats; Astor.

BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; Mr. Robillard, boys' clothing; 482 4th Av.

BOSTON—Emporium World Millinery Co.; E. A. Barnum, millinery; 621 Broadway.

BRISTOL, Va.—Mahoney-Jones Co.; J. A. Mahoney, dry goods; 395 B'way; Cumberland.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—"Given's"; I. S. Given, furs, fur coats; 37 W. 26th.

CHATTANOOGA.—D. B. Loveman Co.; L. Narges, carpets; 1,150 Broadway.

CHICAGO—The Fair; Miss Beatty, children's wear; 225 4th Av.

CHICAGO—The H. B. Louer Co.; H. B. Louer, millinery; Commodore.

CHICAGO—S. Klein; P. Friedlander, men's, boys' clothing, hats; 1,133 B'way.

CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; Miss E. Thal, girls' white dresses, coats, suits; 470 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; E. D. Mandel, laces, hdkfs.; 18 East 22d.

CHICAGO—Boston Store; K. Trilling, clothing; 44 East 23d.

CHICAGO—Emporium World Millinery Co.; Miss F. Snyder, A. R. Stymer, millinery; 621 Broadway.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Miss M. Fiske, women's costumes; W. A. Lee, men's neckwear; 1,107 Broadway.

CHICAGO—Phillipsborn's; H. Phillipsborn, men's, youths', boys' clothing; H. Widram, furs, fur coatees; 621 Broadway.

CHICAGO—The 12th Street Store; C. S. Mayer, men's, boys' clothing, hats; H. Mitchell, women's cloaks, suits, waists; 1,133 B'

RENT SOLUTION IN REVISION OF CODE

Building Material Dealers and Manufacturers Say Power Is in Board of Aldermen.

PRESIDENT TAKES A HAND

Wants Steel Situation Cleared, "So That Stabilization of All Materials May Proceed."

President Wilson has cabled Chairman Hines and Secretary Redfield to unite on some harmonious plan whereby the stabilization of all building materials may be continued.

In the interim various building material interests are taking steps toward meeting the rent-raising crisis by making building conditions as attractive as possible to prospective builders. Most recent of these was the action of the Paint Manufacturers' Association of the United States in convention at Cleveland, when they agreed not to advance prices on that commodity for the remainder of the year.

This adds another commodity to the growing list of building materials that have taken action to stabilize their prices, including Portland cement, lime, and steel interests. In the latter case there was fear expressed that if the Secretary of Commerce and the Director of the Railroads could not unite on a workable steel price the present level would be more disturbing to the market than if the situation had been left to work itself out on the law of supply and demand, without Federal interference.

Many building material manufacturers accepted the principle as right, namely, that some guarantee ought to be made to prospective builders that prices could be depended upon for a certain definite time, thereby permitting banks and other interests to feel safe in granting temporary building loans.

Various authorities are beginning to recognize that the cause of present stagnation of building construction is largely control in the hesitation of banks to make temporary building loans under the present condition of prices. It is estimated that there is in excess of $100,000,000 worth of new construction work in the metropolitan district of New York alone that has been estimated on, but barely 15 per cent. of this total has proceeded to contract because banking institutions do not feel safe in making temporary loans as long as building material prices are so uncertain as to their trend.

If further Federal action in price stabilization is to be expected by reason of conciliation between the Industrial Board and the Railroad Administration, prospective builders will be encouraged to wait for "further enforced price drops."

As a matter of fact it is too late even now to correct the conditions making for higher rents this Autumn. If there is to be further attempt at Federal price stabilization the confidence now happily sweeping over the country in the belief that building material prices have voluntarily found an acceptable level, "if they will only stay there long enough to let us get into the market this year," will be warped and the much needed general construction movement will be further delayed. It takes, as a rule, from thirty to sixty days to get plans drawn, specifications prepared, estimates in and general contract awarded.

Not counting the current delays in getting building materials delivered even at docks in New York, delays due to strikes, delays due to adverse weather conditions, lack of common labor to carry on foundation work, etc., the season is already too far advanced to give hope of a considerable number of space seekers either in this city or in its immediate suburbs for relief from high rents this Spring or from a still more critical renting situation next Spring.

The building material dealers of New York and vicinity, however, in conjunction with manufacturers supplying this market, believe they see a quicker solution to the building problem than has so far been brought to light.

Speedy correction of the rent problem rests in the hands of the Board of Aldermen, by promptly passing amendments to certain sections of the building code controlling the use of brick; the use of yellow pine and extending the use of cinder concrete.

Every builder realizes that common brick is the dominant building material as a structural entity in any city, particularly New York. This building material is higher in price today, proportionately, than any other material. There are reasons why this is true and the reasons are beyond the power of the manufacturers, the Government or any one else to control. It has to do, first, with the almost total absence of "hackaway" or "wheelbarrow" labor and of the tremendous amount of waste that occurs in all common brick yards.

In years past there used to be a type of brick called a "pale" or "light hard." In burning one kiln of brick, as the burning is done in the majority of Hudson river, Hackensack, Raritan, Connecticut or Long Island yards, a certain percentage of the brick comes out of the fire only partially burned. When this type of brick is knocked one against the other there is noticeable absence of the hard metallic ring which characterizes a well burned brick.

Recent code revision barred this type of brick entirely from use in New York building, although it is perfectly good for filling in walls where bearing strains are not applied. This type of brick represents from 15 to 26 per cent. waste, that keeps the price of brick high in this market today. If the code could be revised in this particular, the dealers say, hundreds of builders would find their costs greatly reduced, according to the Dow Service Daily Building Reports.

The code also restricts the builder to the use of yellow pine of certain variety, whereas Western fir is just as strong. By the use of cinder concrete and a type of reinforcement now barred in a measure by code restriction simple amendments would, according to distributers, do more to solve the problem of high construction costs which directly affects rents, than price stabilization or artificial manipulation of costs.

The city's highest building code authorities, building material dealers and manufacturers are planning definite action at once to bring to the attention of the Aldermen that the power to help reduce rents and cost of building lies largely in their hands.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. Southern District of New York.—No. 26541. —In Bankruptcy.—MORRIS MELTZER and SAUL MELTZER, Bankrupts.

Morris Meltzer and Saul Meltzer, individually and as copartners trading as Meltzer Bros., were duly adjudicated bankrupts on November 20th, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on May 8, 1919, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. Southern District of New York.—No. 26711. —In Bankruptcy.—DAVID WELLER, Bankrupt.

David Weller was duly adjudicated bankrupt, on April 22d, 1919. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on May 8th, 1919, at 12:30 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. Southern District of New York.—No. 26775. —In Bankruptcy.—ABE MEYERS, Bankrupt.

Abe Meyers was duly adjudicated bankrupt on April 24d, 1919. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on May 8th, 1919, at 12:00 M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means reverse or contest.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Room 5, 12th floor, Woolworth Building, at 11 A. M. Admiralty.

McWilliams Line ⟨Pt Reading RR.
People's Bread Co ⟨SS J. L. Luckenbach.
Forsythe ⟨SS Ancon.
Standard Oil Co ⟨Tug William H Taylor.
Goksy ⟨Bark Maanle Swan.
L Val Transp Co ⟨Tug Chas P Crawford.
Same ⟨Bklyn E D Terminal Co.
Salgent ⟨Pt Reading RR. (2.)
Cleary ⟨Penn RR.
O'Boyle ⟨same.
McWilliams ⟨Tug Bern
Inter-Am SS Co ⟨Turney & Irgens.

DISTRICT COURT—Neterer, J.—In Room 401, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar. Note—Cases to be sent from Room 237 as required.

Nonnabo ⟨Peck.
Sapse ⟨Knick Ins Co.
Same ⟨Whist.
Zora ⟨Flinn & Booth.

DISTRICT COURT—Dietrich, J.—In Room 227, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Note—Cases will also be sent to Room 401 for trial. Jury calendar.

Mente ⟨Elsner.
O'Brien ⟨Hood Tire Co.
Reliance Tire & Rub Co ⟨Reliance Tire Co.
Hogan ⟨McQuade Stevedoring Co.
Walsh ⟨Beam Fletcher Trans Co.
Rodgers ⟨5th Av Coach Nat Pub Co ⟨Int Paper Gillman ⟨Millers' Nat Ins Co.
Same ⟨Dubuque Fire & Mar Ins Co.
Newberger Co ⟨Lehigh Val RR Co.
Juncoda ⟨Winett Operating Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—In Room 381, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Criminal.

Trials:
John T Herrmann and Herman Luther.
Edgar L Marshall and Seldon R Hopkins.
Nova A Brown.
Prudential Cloak & Suit Co.
Morris Boss.
Henry W Winter.
Albert B Woythaler.
Shaken & Feinberg.
Cosmopolitan Gas, &c.
Jean House.
Nathan N Sanders.
George W Brewster.
H J & L J Tweedy.
Clark & Schwarzschild.
Altes & Levine.

Under indictment:
Simon Brauner.
Morgan & Truid.

Adjourned cases:
Wilfred L Britt.
Sagliani & Borgati.

Same ⟨Bklyn E D Terminal Co.
Salgent ⟨Pt Reading RR. (2.)
Cleary ⟨Penn RR.
O'Boyle ⟨same.
McWilliams ⟨Tug Bern
Inter-Am SS Co ⟨Turney & Irgens.

Motions:
Madero Bros.
Razook & Co.
Sonsin Holding Co.
Robichek & Co.
Davis & Davis.
Elias H Samuels.
NY Blackstone Co.
Overland Button Co.
Jacob Cloe.
Calumet Hotel Co, (2)
A & I Galaif.
Acme Gas, &c, Co.
Treo & Co.
Razook & Co.
William L Bulson.
I & M Heller.
Abigail H Bishop.
H J & L J Tweedy.
Clark & Schwarzschild.
Altes & Levine.

Under indictment:
Simon Brauner.
Morgan & Truid.

Adjourned cases:
Wilfred L Britt.
Sagliani & Borgati.

Same ⟨G. T. McQuade et al.

For sentence:
US ⟨T. Williams.
Same ⟨L. J. Moskowitz.

Fisk Rubber Co ⟨Franciscus.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—In Room 823, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.

Gen Bakelite Co ⟨Gen Insulate Co (on trial.)

DISTRICT COURT—Garvin, J.—In Room 312, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Criminal calendar.

For call:
USGJ. Gitter.
Samson ⟨Cohen, Minnie, and Annie Gitter.
Same ⟨Coastwise Lum & Supply Co. (6.)

Common law calendar:
Teloshaski ⟨Richmond Lt & RR Co.
Jorgenson ⟨Atlantic Stevedoring Co.

Bingham Securities Co ⟨Homer.
Ashley ⟨Int R T.
Harder ⟨Rhea.
Klintberg ⟨Swift & Co.
Lyman Tube Sup Co ⟨Latshaw Steel & Metal Products.
Vogue Hat Co ⟨Equit Fire & Mar Co.
Same ⟨Un Assur Socy.
Same ⟨Am Cent Ins.
Am Steel Co ⟨Irving Nat Bank.
Sinatra ⟨Mills.
Post ⟨McIntyre Lumber & Exp Co.
McGill ⟨Moulton.

Learned Hand, J.—In Room 381, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Criminal.

Trials:
Patrick McCartin and Liam Mellows.
Liam Mellows.
Ernest V Smith.

Motion:
Calliope Fennel.

Sentence:
James A. White.

O'Donovan, M Lozito, & Williams, T Mancini.

Sentences:
W A Keefe, A Ames, J Flynn, J Devlin.
W A Keefe, A Ames, J Flynn, J Devlin.
A. N. Hand, J.—In Room 325, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Bankruptcy.

Motions:
Joseph Tredmore.
Bernard Levinson.
Max Goldman.
O'Brien Bros.
Lillian T Scopolla.
Walter S Chatterton.
Hotchkiss & Stein.
Eula H Porulicka.
Charles Hoge.
Morris Boss.
Henry W Winter.
Albert B Woythaler.
Shaken & Feinberg.
Cosmopolitan Gas, &c.
Jean House.
Nathan N Sanders.
George W Brewster.
H J & L J Tweedy.
Clark & Schwarzschild.
Altes & Levine.

Under indictment:
Simon Brauner.
Morgan & Truid.

Adjourned cases:
Wilfred L Britt.
Sagliani & Borgati.

Motions:
Madero Bros.
Razook & Co.
Sonsin Holding Co.
Robichek & Co.
Davis & Davis.
Elias H Samuels.
NY Blackstone Co.
Overland Button Co.
Jacob Cloe.
Calumet Hotel Co, (2)
A & I Galaif.
Acme Gas, &c, Co.
Treo & Co.
Razook & Co.
William L Bulson.
I & M Heller.
Abigail H Bishop.
H J & L J Tweedy.
Clark & Schwarzschild.
Altes & Levine.

Under indictment:
Simon Brauner.
Morgan & Truid.

Adjourned cases:
Wilfred L Britt.
Sagliani & Borgati.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

People ⟨Rodgers.
Western N Y Co ⟨City of Niagara Falls.
Osborne ⟨Int Ry Co.
Hines ⟨Sageville Rty Co et al.
McGill ⟨McGill.
Sweeny ⟨O'Rourke.
Fenner Co ⟨Hutton et al.
Holman ⟨Patten.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Re New Eng Equit Ins Co, (Eisenberg,) Re same, (Bernstein.) Re same, (Gershbiner.) Re same, (Loeb.) Re same, (Goldenberg) Re same, (Epstein.) Re Bronx Public Soc. Re Hillery ⟨same. Re Greene ⟨same. Re Griffin ⟨same. Re Carter ⟨same. Re Cahnemann ⟨same. Re Williams ⟨same. Wood ⟨CNY. Rosenstein ⟨Holmes Elec Protect Co. Boh ⟨Stein. Re Sobler, (Zobler.) Spencer ⟨Topnkayan. Rothstein ⟨Ervin. Schener ⟨Hutner. Traurig ⟨Caravel Co. Ballas ⟨Ballas. Parish Co ⟨Cooper. State Ind Com ⟨Scherer. Re Lange. De Gonzalez ⟨Gonzales Adam ⟨Babcock. Simon ⟨Badhrach. Re Perlman, (Wertig.) Perlman ⟨Hynes. Re Wolf, (Glermont.) Chase, Talbot & Co ⟨Eaton. Kennedy, Jr, & Co ⟨Jamesville Wood M. Regan ⟨Wechsler. Finck ⟨Finck. W J B Motor Truck Co ⟨Stirpear, Youmans Co. Kashman ⟨Starkman. Feist & Feist, Inc ⟨Birn. Hill ⟨O'Reilly. Burns Mfg Co ⟨Bowker Chem Co. Kevitz ⟨Kevitz. Gorham ⟨Gorham. Phillippi & Co ⟨Kottke. Boddington Co ⟨Hines. Olefson ⟨Ginsberg. Re Bronx Boulevard. Medina ⟨Medina. Levy ⟨Corn. Call ⟨Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co. Wichouski ⟨42 St Ry. Twillman ⟨Jarvis. Barrels ⟨Erie RR. Raymond ⟨Nat Nassau Bank. Rose ⟨Rose. Vandeweghe ⟨Vandeweghe. Karanjia ⟨Nixon Trad Schulman ⟨Schulman. Stern ⟨Stern. Intercont Mash Co ⟨Davidson Tool Mfg. Urban ⟨Topping Press. Silverman ⟨Geiger. Cross ⟨Cross. Baskind ⟨Baskind. Griffiths ⟨Griffiths. (3) CNY ⟨Forbes Shoe Co. Hopkins ⟨Meinhard. Lindstrom ⟨Lindstrom Fulcicchio ⟨Brecher. Shapkin ⟨Kegeman. Caplain ⟨Lee Co. Harper ⟨Samuel & Co. Rau ⟨French. Levy ⟨Am Tel, &c, Co. Pollack ⟨Public Bank. Sullivan ⟨Wartelin. Chiamese ⟨Blout. Re Powell, (Donnelly) Symes ⟨Drexel. Re Lasarky (Inter Cotton Mills Co.) Friedrich ⟨Comstock Co. Re Com of Estimate, (Martens, Reids

Uniger Bros ⟨Standard Asbo Co.
Com Mtg Co ⟨Le Roy Sargent & Co.
Prescott ⟨Ball.
Rector of St Bartholomew's ⟨Broome-Clinton Co.
Re Seitz.
Rheinstrom ⟨Cowen.
Bleir ⟨Goldsmith.

PART III.—Bijur, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Motions.

Re Dexter, (4 Roosevelt St.)
Walsh ⟨Nat Surety Co.
Vulcan Detin Co ⟨Assman.
Nat Sur Co ⟨Doherty.
Bevins ⟨Davis, (2.)
Gutmann ⟨Bendlien, (2)
Sena ⟨Sena.
Den Rorske Amerikalinje, &c ⟨Sun P & P Assn.
Katz ⟨Katz.
Markanin ⟨Markanin.
Cummings ⟨Cummings.
Hauser ⟨Hauser.

Preferred causes:
Post & McCord ⟨Cantor.
Con ⟨Tel, &c, Co.
State Tax Com, (2.)
Re Sisson, (Mayar.)
Krayllc ⟨Krayllc.

General calendar:
Elliott ⟨Burley.
Sunshine Furn Co ⟨Blumberg.
Stern ⟨Stern.
Steinberg ⟨Conn Shipping Corp.
Mapes ⟨Purdy.

Oppenheim ⟨Oppenheim.
Braunstein ⟨Wolf.
Weidman ⟨Weidman.
Herman ⟨Herman.
Mason ⟨Cent Oil Trans &c Co.
Castsotis ⟨Galanos.
Traube ⟨Am Distrib Co
Malson Maurice Inc ⟨Brandlle.
Goldberg ⟨Goldberg.
Kern ⟨Farrell.
Richards ⟨Bway Cent Bank.
Kralnin ⟨Dugatch.
Smith ⟨Smith.
Garofalo ⟨Garofalo.
Stery ⟨Escalator.
Shook, &c, Co.
Schmutz ⟨Schmutz.
Ford ⟨Flammer.
Finkel ⟨Pinkel.
Heins ⟨U S Steamship Co.
Material Men's Merc Assn ⟨Material Men's Credit Agency.
Dau ⟨Dau.
Pins ⟨Pins.
Case ⟨on.

PART IV.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART IV.—(October Term Continued)—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

Kings Co Ltg Co ⟨Lewis.

PART V.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART VI.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M.

Vos ⟨Excelsior Bag & Mfg Co.
Spillane ⟨Mail & Exp Co.
Jelot ⟨Forbin Rty. Holding Co.
Nat Surety Co ⟨O'Donnell.
Scheftel ⟨Fein.
Foreign Imp Co ⟨Austin, Nichols & Co, Inc.
Bernheimer & Schw'tz Pils Brew ⟨Kanyo.
Buchman Co ⟨Northern Feather Works & Prod Co.
Surut ⟨Honig.
Goldfine ⟨Mark.
John Knots ⟨General Guard ⟨De Sesto.
Pallakoff ⟨Russian Volunteer Fleet Co.
Ordway ⟨Goldenstein.
Jullliard ⟨Shapiro.
Hoffman ⟨Astra Sales Co, Inc.
Rosenzweig ⟨Valk.
Auto Brokerage Co ⟨Swift Auto Trucking Co.
Rittenberg ⟨Svirsky.
Strauss ⟨Mendelson.
Lundtedt ⟨Smith.
Kinther ⟨Am Educational Alliance.
Commercial Trust Co ⟨Brady.

Beer ⟨Henderson
Greenhut Co ⟨Cooper, (2.)
Rudischhausser ⟨Fox Chain Co, Ltd, of Canada.
Bralower ⟨Apparel Mfg Co.
Anderson Marble Paper Co ⟨Am Cent Ins Co.
Geraldine ⟨Lippit.
Stanley & MacGibbons Co, Inc ⟨Nat Surety Co.
Jackson ⟨Welles.
Gilbert ⟨Gilbert.
Reich ⟨Finkelstein.
The Parish Co ⟨Fine.
N Y West & Boston RR ⟨CNY.
Michelnan ⟨Lamasow.
Birch ⟨S & C Clothing Co.
Solomon ⟨Power.
Komissaross ⟨Grand Tool and Machine Works, Inc.
Doerr ⟨Sutphin.
Cohen ⟨Chiotis.
Teele ⟨Katz.
Hyman Levin Co, Inc ⟨Miller.
Kleinstein ⟨Motskin.
Wise ⟨Kerner.
Kinkead ⟨Woods.
Case on.

PART III.—Cohalan, J.—At 10 A. M.

Inq.—Silverstein ⟨Harrison St Laun. (2.)
Inq—Lomolino ⟨Minichella.
Inq—Herman ⟨Kallah.
Inq—Smith ⟨Brown.
Callahan ⟨Muller.
Machnasin ⟨Meyer.
Schwinger ⟨Abrams
Morgan ⟨Reeser.
Ginsberg ⟨71 East 108th St Corp.
Cullen ⟨Greenbaum.
Weinstein ⟨B H RR.
Bulova ⟨East 10th St. Corp.
Pescopagano ⟨N Y Rys.
Nathan ⟨Silberberg.
Goldman ⟨Lanigan Brothers.
Harreys ⟨Marmur.
German Nat Bank of Allegheny ⟨Bond.
Rosen ⟨Subs.
Lawyer ⟨Chasanoff, Lowenthal & Meisler, Inc.
Brady ⟨CNY.
Keeley ⟨461 8th Av Co and N Y Edison Co.
S. Koenig ⟨Hirsch.
L. Koenig ⟨same.
Ischkuk ⟨Hyman.
Blackman ⟨Epstein.
M. Leonard ⟨Hencken.
J. Leonard ⟨same.
Joseph & Bros Co ⟨Levine.
Feingold ⟨B H RR.
Mench ⟨Fenton, (2.)
Bartonsek ⟨Schulman, (2.)
Baum ⟨Sexton.
Gregg ⟨Backman.
Siegel ⟨Penn RR.
Canfield ⟨Backer Con.
Hernadez ⟨Palmer.
Goldberg ⟨Waterson, (2.)
Menciont ⟨CNY.
Bowman ⟨Payne.
Blumenthal ⟨NY Hippodrome Corp.
Lucas ⟨Int R T.
Turner ⟨Crystal Film.

Beer ⟨Sailer Brew Co.
Kleinert ⟨Weisberg.
Reinsen ⟨Cohn.
Piwarotsky ⟨J Wanamaker.
Rush ⟨McCarthy.
Littlejohn & Bull ⟨Deutsch.

PART IV.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—Mullan, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J. No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Baker, J. No day calendar.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Kapper, J.—At 10 A. M.

Smith ⟨Smith.
Kips Bay Brew & Co ⟨Meyer.
Wagner ⟨Wagner.
Bodemer ⟨N Y Cons R R Co.
Kilkenny ⟨same.
C. Krumpeter ⟨Nas R RR Co.
R. Krumpeter ⟨same.
Melnig ⟨same.
Kongilbak ⟨same.
La France ⟨same.
Klein ⟨same.
Manuella ⟨B H RR Co
Pickche ⟨same.
Vance ⟨Palagonia.
Scheiger ⟨The Tribune Association.
Wildes ⟨Lumpkin.
Welt ⟨Krug.
Dubois ⟨Herbst.

Peyser ⟨Feerstir.
Webber ⟨Webber.
Stein ⟨Stein.
Re Schuster.
Re Marco, (Massolea)
Re Greenblatt.
Re Walsh, (Wolf.)
Mason ⟨Norwood.
Re Contractors Mut Ins Corp, (Phillips.)
Chimney ⟨Price.
Coughlin ⟨B H RR Co.
Holsten ⟨Southard.
Zinatj, Rupert.
Wian ⟨Aetna Life Ins Co.
Mintz ⟨Godnick.
Randolin ⟨Geetrys.
Novick ⟨Gluckin.
Striby ⟨Strifty.
Robinson ⟨Hess.

PART II.—Kelby, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

PART III.—Van Siclen, J.—At 10 A. M.

Hill ⟨Hill.
Hochman ⟨India Cocoa Matting Co.
Pressman ⟨Zuckerman
Bklyn Union Coal Co ⟨Odell.
Cherrie ⟨Reynolds.
Goldberg ⟨Goldberg.
Archibold ⟨Archibold.
Gerritsen Estates ⟨CNY.

Weber ⟨Weber.
Renault ⟨Renault.
B'klyn Seltzer Co ⟨Goldberg.
Verrute ⟨Polito.
Simonson ⟨Lenkowsky.
Boyle ⟨Gettins.

The remaining cases marked "ready" on the previous call, April 24, will be added to this day's calendar for trial on this day to day, as preceding cases are disposed of.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 1671.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Callaghan, J.; Part IV., Aspinall, J.

Re E. H. Dunn, an alleged incompetent.
Fisher ⟨Charleston Chem Co.
Aikens ⟨C J & B RR.
Purcell ⟨Van Cott.
Slavin ⟨B H RR.
Varnum ⟨Gokey et al.
Speaker ⟨Palmer.

Ballist ⟨Borrick et al.
Huott ⟨Wood.
Finkelstein ⟨Green River Distill Co.
Sharpe ⟨Katz.
Bungert ⟨Bklyn Builders Supply Co.
McKinney ⟨CNY.

The balance of the day calendar stands over until April 29.

Highest number reached on regular call, $100.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Wingate, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Anthony Vidiuness,
Margaret Loughlin,
Marie Tegge,
Francis Duffy,
Walter Smith,
Julia Dorschurch,
George Werle,
William Conway,
Marian Edwards,
George Heins,
Ellen Schwantzel,
Mary Syrett,
Bridget Reilly,
Margaret Hall,
Caroline Boescher,
Harris Meyerson,
Ernest Darries,

Guardianships of:
Russel Macklin.

Accountings of:
Frank Rhodes,
Mortimer Cogswell,
Stephen Birdsall,
Ansen Segur,
Amelia Crehan,
Sarah Wells,
Margaret Gill,
Nelson Bennett,
John Warren,
Claus Ruifs,
Frank Baldwin.

Estates of:
John Ridley,
Catherine Johnston.

County Court.

CIVIL—No day calendar.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Platt, J.—At 10 A. M.

Decker ⟨Iona Homes Co.
Griffin ⟨Coons.

Also for the hearing of motions and ex parte business.

Town of Mt. Pleasant ⟨Cons Water Co.
Russo ⟨Benkart, (2.)

PART II.—Morschauser, J.—At 10 A. M.

Wulf Engineering Co ⟨Kuns.
Thomas ⟨Larchmont Park.
Anderson ⟨Gramercy Investing Co.

Lynch ⟨Aaskin.
Clark ⟨Huyler.
Ehrhart ⟨Bryant Park Realty Co.
Collins ⟨Calhoun.

County Court.

DAY CALENDAR—Young, J.

Brennan ⟨Peekskill Hardware and Storage Co.
Richardson ⟨West Elec RR Co.
Piorkowski ⟨N Y & Stamford Ry Co.
Greenfield ⟨Yonkers RR Co.
Burch ⟨Banker.
Griffin ⟨Merian.

Ericson ⟨Rock.
Grisenskie ⟨Hants.
Johnson ⟨Century Country Club.
Tichnor Brothers ⟨Sherwood.
Hupfel's Sons ⟨Caputo.
Arrigo ⟨Griot.
Feigenspan ⟨Rezzuti.
Archer ⟨Safina.
Klein ⟨Yonkers RR Co
Griffin ⟨Hardy.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:

Day ⟨Van Tripodi.
Foster ⟨Smith.
Westover ⟨Fones.
Robichek Co, Inc ⟨West Elec Rup Co.
Miller ⟨O'Reilly.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Cropsey, J.—At 10 A. M.

Imperiale ⟨Heumann.
Mavey ⟨Anargyros and Gen Asphalt Co.
Prindle ⟨Satterwhite.

Chamberlin ⟨Fleming.
Monroe, as admr ⟨Kraemer's Exp Co.

Cases will be added to the ready section of the day calendar from the reserve section of April 7, 1918, when required.

Highest number reached on general calendar is 2715.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

Building Loan Money

Any Amount

Hughes & Hammond

34 Pine St. John 4188

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED, LOTS. Spot cash paid for good lots in Flatbush; must be cheap. BUILTWELL HOMES CORPORATION, 1800 Church Av., Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

HOMESEEKERS

We will build to your order anywhere in Flatbush on the following terms: 10% cash; we will lend you the balance of purchase price on easy terms. Call in and look at plans.

BUILTWELL HOMES CORPORATION
1800 CHURCH AV., BROOKLYN.
At Church Ave. Station, Brighton "L."

YOU NEED A HOME

Send for particulars of our cosy 7-room Brick Homes; glass and screen inclosed porches; ready to occupy; on Brooklyn subway, 30 minutes from Times Square, 5 minutes from Flatbush Ave. station.

ALCO BUILDING CO.,
217 Broadway, N. Y. Barclay 4235.

GROUND FLOOR INVESTMENT

Six-story elevator apartment, Columbia Heights, Brooklyn; low rental, $11.50 per room; annual rent $27,000; no advance last 10 years; price $175,000; about $30,000 cash. Ruckert, 45 Willoughby St., Brooklyn, Main 4255.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

ALONG THE SOUND
FURNISHED HOUSES
Chas. Field Griffen & Co.,
11 East 42d St. Murray Hill—6641.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Beautiful Home on Long Island Sound

Only 20 minutes by motor from heart of New York; convenient commutation. On 100-foot boulevard on North Shore of Long Island. Eleven large rooms, all modern conveniences; two baths, gymnasium and billiard room; cement tennis court dry year round; boat house, summer house, garden, fountain, and fruit trees. $75,000.

JOHN N. GOLDING, Real Estate,
9 Pine St., or 40th St., cor. 5th Av., N. Y.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A MODERN
Apartment House
on Park Ave., East Orange,
Containing 20 families, of 4 & 5 rooms & bath. Leased to Oct. 1.

Rental $15,552
Expenses $8,275
Income $7,277

Shows 12% on Investment.

JOS. T. MULLIGAN
55 LIBERTY ST., N. Y. C.

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR SALE
This beautiful home and garage at
LORDSHIP MANOR
On-the-Sound
Connecticut's Exclusive Year-Round Colony.
Three miles from Bridgeport, Conn., yet in quick access by trolley or motor. Ideal for Summer or Winter. Lot 100x125—surrounded by poplars and hedges; 8 rooms, all improvements, including tiled baths, hot water heat, hot and cold water, electricity, gas, city water, extra bathing shower, &c. Awnings and screens ready for use. Accommodations in garage for chauffeur. Bathing, boating, fishing and pavilion for dancing near by.
BIG BARGAIN TO QUICK BUYER.
Get full particulars from
I. ZIMMERMAN,
1,183 Main Street, Bridgeport, Conn.

BEAUTIFUL BERKSHIRES

Seventeen-room residence, four master's bedrooms, four tiled baths, billiard room, parlor, dining room, outside dining porch; excellent water supply, &c.; electric lights; garage for three cars; sets well back from road; private roadway through orchard; swimming pool, two ponds, farmer's cottage, chauffeur's house, concrete stables, barns, &c. Archer, 10 East 43d St.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

SOME
DESIRABLE OFFICES
TO RENT IN THE
Mohawk Building
5th Ave. & 21st St.
Apply to
HORACE S. ELY & COMPANY
21 LIBERTY STREET
OR ON THE PREMISES.
Or to E. H. Van Ingen & Co.

Moving Picture Studio
FOR RENT AT
FLUSHING, N. Y.
Immediate Possession.
JOS. T. MULLIGAN,
55 Liberty St., N. Y. C.

TO LET
1416 B'way, N. E. Cor. 39th St.
Large and small, light, airy, inexpensive offices, facing Broadway; rent $25 to $75. Night elevator service. Apply Room 514, or J. B. English, 1,531 Broadway.

Offices to Rent.
A few fine offices and a light, airy basement in the East River Savings Bank Building, 191-5 Broadway, northwest corner of Reade Street. Inquire at office of owners on premises.

POULTRY AND PRODUCE
Sublease 5-story building, heavy carrying capacity, 800 pounds square foot; 25x100. Gansevoort Market Section.
DWIGHT, ARCHIBALD & PERRY, Part. 4806.

Offices to Rent
in WATSON BUILDING, 256 Church St., cor. Franklin St. Apply Room 36.

FACTORIES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Water Front
on the Hudson
At Edgewater
immediately south of ferry.
Rail Facilities—Lighterage Limits.
DESIRABLE
FACTORY or WAREHOUSE SITE.
Size 187x920
Solid Fill, 187x300.
Price $150,000
Jos. T. Mulligan
55 Liberty St., N. Y. C.

WANTED FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Factory Space Wanted

Wanted to rent, with option to buy, factory containing machinery suitable for manufacturing talking machine motors; give description, price, &c.; preference given to factory permanently manufacturing talking machine motors. Wonder Talking Machine Co., 105 East 12th.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

READY MAY 1
Now Open for Inspection
300 Central Park West
Corner 90th St.
1-2-3 ROOMS
Furnished and Unfurnished
Restaurant on Premises
Apply on Premises or
BING & BING
119 West 40th St.

CITY HOUSES—For Sale or To Let.

Manhattan.

224, 124 East, (Near Park Av.)—To let, three-story, basement house, 10 rooms, bath, electricity; suitable for doctor; $1,300 yearly; immediate possession. Caretaker on premises. Apply 8 morning to 6 evening.

Bronx.

Two-family; 13-room; open plumbing; garden; kitchenette; extra laundry in basement; heat. Box 518, 1,464 3d Av.

Queens.

For sale at Flushing, $13,000 proposition for $8,500 to quick buyer; modern house; uncompleted story; nine rooms and two finished off in attic; location finest in Flushing; large plot, 50x200; two street frontages; near churches, schools, trolleys; 16 minutes electric train service to city; investigate, satisfy yourself. Particulars, Box 103, Flushing, L. I.

Phone 1961 Flushing.

AT BEAUTIFUL ELMHURST.

Only 20 minutes to Grand Central; 5-cent fare; move in on May 15 next; fine seven-room, modern, up-to-date Queen Anne brick stucco cottage, with garage; need $1,000 cash; balance easy terms. Don't miss this. Call or write Biedenkapp, 26th St. and subway, Elmhurst, L. I.

City Houses Wanted.

Will purchase one or two family house for my own use. Whelan, 165 West 108d St., New York.

COUNTRY HOUSES—Sale or To Let.

Westchester County.

Beautifully located, well built, 10-room house with all improvements, on Chester Hill, Mount Vernon, for sale; 30 minutes from 42d St.; you save commissions by writing Samgo. L 304 Times.

Long Island.

Broadway, Flushing, for Sale.—Practically new white clapboard and stucco house, 7 rooms and bath; fireplace; parquet floors; hardwood trim; electricity, gas, telephone; 5 minutes' walk to station; easy terms. H. D. Lewis, 47 West 34th St. Greeley 6896.

COME OUT TODAY.—Attractive 6 and 7-room modern homes prices reasonable; terms easy; 20-minute ride; &c. commutation. John A. Baldwin, opposite station, Ridgefield Park, N. J. Phone 673 Hackensack

New Jersey.

"TELEPHONE ME NOW."—Craftsman design one-family houses, 6 and 7 rooms, tile bath, parquet floors, beamed ceilings, fireplaces, steam heat, electricity and gas, fine fixtures; near schools and station; 20 minutes to 42d St., New York, for 5c. commutation fare; small cash down, balance monthly; ready soon; others, 6 to 11 rooms; $6,600 to $13,000. John A. Baldwin, Inc., 80 Maiden Lane. Telephone John 5047.

HOMES FOR SALE.

At Ridgewood, N. J.—Several desirable homes in Ridgewood, one of New York's finest suburban home towns; no manufacturing; all homes; full particulars, including photographs, &c., at either office.
S. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & F

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Unfurnished—West Side.

65D ST., 28 WEST.—Studio, 2 rooms, bath, $63-$70. Superintendent.

66TH, 210 WEST.—Three rooms and bath. Apply Superintendent, 212 West 69th.

70's, seven rooms, three baths, $2,500; 90's, nine rooms, two baths, $1,800; 80's, eight rooms, two baths, $1,800; 90's, six rooms, bath, $1,300. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

71ST, 115 WEST, (between Broadway and Columbus.)—7 rooms, 3 baths; 7th floor, unobstructed south view.

74TH, 131 WEST.—Three rooms and bath, fireplace, high class, $65 per month. Elmore Apt., 1st floor West.

94TH, 250 WEST.—Nine light rooms and bath to sublet; May 1 to Oct. 1. Apply to A. Gonzalez, 80 Pine St. Telephone John 3696.

106TH, 322 WEST.—Overlooking Riverside, handsome private residence, 6 spacious rooms, bath; $125; 8 and bath $95; serviced.

106TH, 560 WEST.—Seven-room apartment to let; fireproof building; immediate possession. Diehl.

180TH, 560 WEST.—Elevator apt., 7 rooms, June 1, 1919. St. Nicholas 220.

FOUR-ROOM APARTMENT to let, all modern improvements; Chelsea section; rent $60. Apply Room 407, 271 West 125th St.

LARGE STUDIO, 5-room apartment, light and sunny, open fireplace; $1,800. Tel. Riverside 1268.

MANHATTAN AV., 400.—Six large, light rooms, $70; 116th St. "L."

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 523 (opposite Grant's Tomb.)—5, 6 rooms, every modern improvement: $70 to $100. Apply premises.

WADSWORTH AV., 15, (corner 174th.)—Five rooms and bath, all conveniences, $60.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, 41. LARGE STUDIO, $35.

WEST END AV., (72d.)—Three rooms, bath, kitchenette; suitable physician; $100. Columbus 6145.

Unfurnished—New Jersey.

Four-room apartment, all the latest improvements, near Summit Av. station, 10 minutes to New York. Apply to superintendent, 639 Bergen Av., Jersey City.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

A BACHELOR, (36,) WISHES TO SHARE APARTMENT WITH ONE OTHER MAN; MUST BE COMFORTABLY FURNISHED; PREFERENCE TO ONE HAVING HOUSEKEEPER. S 416 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

WANTED, FOUR ROOMS, FURNISHED, SITUATED BETWEEN 60TH AND 100TH STS.; WEST SIDE ONLY; TWO ADULTS; WILL RENT MONTHLY. D 682 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

Furnished apartment for bachelor, two, three rooms or more, kitchenette; below 116th St., May 10 to Oct. 1; $75 monthly. Box 449 Times, 2 Rector St.

Responsible party would lease 5-7 room apartment. Phone Columbus 1278.

Unfurnished.

Wanted at once, apartment 6 or 7 rooms, unfurnished, between 72d and 96th Sts., west of Amsterdam Av.; must be modern, high-class apartment with large living room. A 307 Times.

Will lease 4 or 5 rooms, May or June 1, west side, 86th to 160th Sts. X 460 Times Annex.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

207TH. (163 Lexington Av.)—Rooms, sunny; telephone, elevator; well furnished; excellent service; $10 weekly up; including elegant meals, $16 weekly; front rooms, with running water, $18 weekly; with bath, $23 weekly; refined women. Hotel Rutledge.

62D ST., 168 EAST.—Large bedroom and parlor; very attractive and reasonable; references. Lennstrand.

80TH, 144 EAST, (corner Lexington.)—Front room, $10; excellent for business people.

West Side.

7TH AV., 2,027.—Two choice front rooms, suitable for doctor or private party. Kanne.

16TH 51 WEST.—Especially attractive to artistic, business and professional people.

49TH, 47 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, private bath; electricity; elevator; southern exposure; references.

56TH, 201 WEST.—Comfortable back parlor; centrally located; conveniences; service. Circle 3963.

57TH, 322 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, lavatories; gentlemen. Thompson, Col. 2920, Ex. 16.

66TH, 151 WEST.—French family; two large sunny front rooms, with bath.

70TH, 60 WEST.—Front and back parlors, private bath, shower; telephone.

75TH, 259 WEST.—Comfortable room, with running water; reasonable; gentlemen.

77TH, 113 WEST.—Large handsomely furnished room; private bath, phone, electricity; private house.

82D, 319 WEST, (Riverside.)—Large attractively furnished room, bath and kitchenette privilege.

86TH, 300 WEST.—Private house, first-class rooms; service, location; business men, women.

90TH, 341 WEST.—Beautiful room, suitable for two gentlemen; references.

87TH, 48 WEST.—BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM; PRIVATE BATH; KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGE; ELECTRICITY.

96TH, 316 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large room with running water, dressing room, large closets; $15 per week.

107TH, 322 WEST, (overlooking Riverside.)—Cool, spacious, attractive, simple rooms; $6-$12.

118TH, 430 WEST. (Apartment 55.)—Two rooms for light housekeeping; light and airy, in modern apartment; neat and complete with running water; $14; Broadway subway.

119TH ST. 430 WEST.—Attractive room; private family; gentleman only; $6. Apt. 44.

121ST, 527 WEST.—Attractively furnished outside rooms, between Morningside-Riverside Drives; single $4.25; double $10; permanent. Mrs. Finch.

121ST, 523 WEST.—Attractive semi-front double room; reasonable. Apt. 64.

162D, 543 WEST, (Apt. 36.)—Two beautiful furnished, one unfurnished; refined, private family.

BROADWAY, 3,089.—Large, comfortable room, suitable one or two; use of kitchen; reference exchanged. A. Katz, Apt. 44.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 78, (Corner 80th.)—Three-room suite, room and bath; elegant house.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 230, Apt. 15.—Large room, twin beds, bath adjoining; gentlemen.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 668.—Large outside room, well kept; private family. Apt. 25.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 684.—Gentleman; private family; elevator apartment; all conveniences; reasonable. Krauskopf.

WEST END, 257, (72d subway.)—Large room, lavatory, electricity; $8; gentleman; references.

WEST END AV., 760.—Large, small rooms; private baths; electricity; bachelors.

WEST END AV., 354, (77th St.)—Large room, every convenience, $10.

WEST END AV., 265.—Large front room; private bath; telephone.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 842.—Two large rooms, lavatory, bath; private residence, exclusive neighborhood.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

Japanese gentlman wants room, west side, 42d to 116th; no other roomers. Co-op., 197 East 59th.

Room, private family, by experienced teacher; would coach in part payment. E 353 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, 163 Lexington Av., (30th St.)—For refined women. Why not live at a hotel if you can do so at lower cost than boarding or keeping house? Outside rooms, telephone, elevator, complete service, homelike; including meals, $16 weekly up.

West Side.

49TH, 47 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, private bath; electricity; elevator; southern exposure.

54 WEST 54TH ST.
Rooms with board; references.

72D, 228 WEST.—Steam heat, elevator, electricity, private bath; table boarders; subway.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large room, private bath; other rooms; parlor dining room.

97TH, 114-132 WEST, (wide parked street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; sunroom and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—Attractive, modern; steam heat; references; table guests; booklet.

87TH, 57 WEST.—Large, attractive room; excellent board; bath; telephone; electricity; convenient; Jewish house.

106TH, 314 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; private residence; service; surroundings unusual.

120TH ST., 116 WEST.—Double room with private bath; excellent Jewish table, Brody, Morningside 2128.

BOARDERS WANTED.

West Side.

THE EVELYN LODGE,
Ocean Traffic Passing Windows.
Charming Family House of High Standard
20 Min. Delightful Sail Downtown N. Y.
50 Lovely Rooms, Excellent Chef & Service.
Parlors, Porches, Lawns, Comforts.
Weekly, $17 Up Per Adult, with Meals.
Ten Years Under One Management.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

WEST END AV., 301, (74th.)—Large double rooms, private baths, meals; one flight; singles; facing park; electricity; all conveniences.

BOARD WANTED.

Young Cuban gentleman wants board and room with respectable American family; no other boarders; references; give terms. D 388 Times.

Young Englishman desires board, residence, refined American family; satisfactory references. S 12 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester County.

Two nicely furnished rooms with meals and all conveniences in apartment situated in quiet residential section of Yonkers; for gentlemen only; two blocks from Ludlow Station; thirty minutes to 42d St.; rate $15 per week. Flag. 22 Pier St.

Mountain House, Valhalla, Westchester Co., N. Y. Quiet comforts; country sports; private baths; 45 minutes from 42d St.; $12 up. Cap. 150. Booklet. Phone 1165 W. Plains.

New York State.

Retired New York physician, living alone on a farm near the Catskill Mts., with a well-appointed house staff, would like one or two gentlemen to join him, share expenses or pay board; no objection to semi-invalid. H 231 Times.

New Jersey.

Maple Hill Health Resort, Madison, N. J. Specialists nervous and rheumatic diseases; booklet.

Connecticut.

Exclusive modern equipped farmhouse in the Berkshires; Southern home cooking; fishing, hunting; rate $15. M. H. R., Chapinville, Conn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, some typewriting; 3 years' experience; neat, accurate; salary $15. V 518 Times Downtown.

BILL AND ENTRY CLERK.—Thoroughly understands mechanical rubber business; typist; general office routine; able to quote. R 387 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly conversant with modern bookkeeping and office methods; knowledge of stenography; 4 years' practical experience; salary $25. Goldstein, 29 West 111th St. Phone Harlem 1955.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER, high school education; seven years' experience; competent; $22. D 553 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced, knowledge of stenography; capable taking complete charge. C 21 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 3 years' experience, thorough knowledge of double entry; willing worker; salary $16. C 921 Times Harlem.

COMPANION to lady; housekeeper; refined woman between 35 and 40, unencumbered, wishes position; willing to travel. D 387 Times.

DRESSMAKER, artistic, expert fitter; street, reception, dinner gowns remodeled; home preferred. Kelly, 979 6th Av. Tel. Circle 9826.

DRESSMAKER, French, capable, desires permanent position with families; fashionable family; country preferred. Box 55, 157 East 47th.

ENGLISH WOMAN, experienced, educated, wishes accompany motherless children, country or abroad; physical care, languages; good salary. L 317 Times.

LADY, refined, entire charge of children; primary teacher; $60 monthly. A 198 Times.

MASSEUSE, licensed, can take additional patients; references. Brook, 211 West 88th. Riverside 3329.

MASSEUSE, licensed, desires patients; late methods. La Rue, 17 South St., Newark, N.J.

NURSERY GOVERNESS wants position to 1-2 children not under 4; salary $60. Box 98, 1,076 2d Av.

NURSE to take care of children afternoons, 12 to 6. Phone Morningside 8235 Monday, 10-4.

NURSE, practical, educated; several special qualifications; home, travel, sanatorium position. H 352 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, understanding double-entry bookkeeping; efficient and dependable; Chelsea section; rent $60. Apply Room 407, 271 West 125th St.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, competent; 4 years; capable assisting executive; billing, switchboard; $22. W 794 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, reliable, graduate general high school course and secretarial course; 2 years' experience; $16 start. C 62 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, six months' experience, desires position with advancement; salary $12. B 528 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, 5 years' experience; efficient; $18. F. L., 1,701 Lexington Av.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY, expert, wants position after 3 o'clock. Phone Franklin 3028.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, pleasing personality, desires permanent position, high-class firm. V 409 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-Office Clerk, experienced, wishes position four hours daily; moderate. V 517 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST, 18, neat, competent, refined. Address Miss Baer, 453 Tremont Av.; Telephone Tremont 6262.

STENOGRAPHER, general office assistant; 5 years' experience; salary $18. A 439 Times Downtown.

TYPIST, knowledge of stenography; four years' experience; salary $18-$18 per week; financial district preferred. B 404 Times Downtown.

TYPIST, expert, does work at home; reasonable rates. B 1101 Times Harlem.

YOUNG WOMAN OF EDUCATION AND BUSINESS ABILITY, WHOSE BEST RECOMMENDATION HIGH INCLINATION TO PROMOTE THE INTERESTS OF HER EMPLOYERS, DESIRES RESPONSIBLE POSITION WITH WHOLESALE OR RETAIL FIRM. E 347 TIMES.

YOUNG LADY, well educated, refined, speaks four languages, teaches piano, seeks position as governess to one child or companion to lady. Address 624 West 182d.

YOUNG LADY, (21,) college graduate, would like to connect with reliable concern where conscientious work will be rewarded. M. O'Connor, 257 West 116th St.

Employment Agencies.

HOUSEWORKERS, neat colored girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1890.

COUPLE.—Housework, country, woman cook, man valet, outside work. Adderley's Emp. Agency, 29 Mechanic St., New Rochelle. Tel. 2206.

BERTA CARLSON, Swedish Agency.—First-class servants. 2,415 Broadway, (89th.) Riverside 9463.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Arrangements firms without bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly; books opened; systems; tax reports. Goldwater. 182 Nassau. Telephone Beekman 7300.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, qualified for semi-senior work, C. P. A. experience, desires position with accountant. A 202 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, ABLE.—TAX SPECIALIST. Auditing, opening, closing; bookkeeping arrangements, $2.50; established 1909. Telephone Friedlander, Beekman 908.

ACCOUNTANT, books opened, closed; tax reports, bookkeeping arrangements $2.50 weekly; service, not fat fees. Alpert-Barst. Phone Barclay 8448.

ACCOUNTANT, C. P. A., high-grade executive, wide experience, record of achievement, seeks big job with corporation. X 168 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT.—N. Y. U. accountancy graduate desires position as junior accountant or bookkeeper; knowledge stenography, typewriting. D 664 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, public; reasonable charges for opening, closing, auditing books, monthly trial balances, tax reports, systems. Kohlen, 277 Broadway.

ACCOUNTANT.—Young man, 26 years of age, married, 3 years' experience doing junior and senior work, desires position with a C. P. A. firm. D 355 Times.

ACCOUNTANTS. — Books closed, opened; kept part time; statements made up. D 894 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT, (36,) services 2 hours daily; accounting, bookkeeping; salary $15. D 640 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, EXPERIENCED, junior or semi-senior. Sternlight, 768 Fox St.

ATTENTION.
EASTERN BUSINESS INTERESTS!
Having spent most of my life, or at least the last thirteen years, in traveling various countries, especially India, South Africa, and most Eastern ports, and having also in this way accumulated a fair business education, I now, at the age of 28, offer my services to some reliable firm or individual with Eastern interests. I have just returned from four years' service in the late war. Had three years' service in trenches with original C. E. F. in France and Belgium. Can furnish best references. Should you be interested, address James Wilson, 10 Bailey Av., Pittsburgh, Pa.

ARTIST.—Young man, experienced, seeks position with reliable publishing house or paper; references. X 446 Times Annex.

AUTO MECHANICS' HELPER.—Young man wishes position, willing worker, experienced, has chauffeur's license. C. Rossbach, 212 St. Ann's Av.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, 25, thorough knowledge controls, financial statements, costs, systematic, wide awake, get-up desires position where hard work is duly rewarded. F 198 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, OFFICE MANAGER, 33, wide experience; import, export; manufacturing, jobbing; extensive selling experience; efficient. D 693 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, correspondent, 27; assume responsibility; 11 years' banking and commercial; have occupied executive capacities; salary $1,800. V 510 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, office manager, 26, married, desires position with coat, suit house; present employed; thoroughly experienced. E 359 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, 36; executive ability; take charge; controlling accounts, financial statements, corporation accounting, factory cost; $35. F 188 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Take full charge; thoroughly competent; 6 years' experience; references. E 613 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER desires work about three afternoons, Saturday; moderate salary. Telephone Melrose 7368.

BOOKKEEPER - ACCOUNTANT, thoroughly experienced controlling accounts, cost systems; $25. C 920 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER, (23 years,) five years' experience; accounting knowledge; salary $25. S 67 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-Trial balance, controlling accounts, accounting experience; take full charge. E 348 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, 30, fine penman, executive ability, correspondent, desires change. W 791 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 23, thoroughly experienced, good education, desires good connection; moderate. C 917 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER, 19, second year accountancy, New York University; two years' experience. V 454 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 6 years' experience; knowledge of accounting; accurate and reliable. G. W. Nester, 172 East 102d St.

BOOKKEEPER, 5 years' experience; payroll, sales and purchase ledgers. Efficient, 212 West 114th St., City.

BOOKKEEPER and assistant credit man, (23,) initiative, results; $2,000. L 350 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Cashier, cost experience; elements of accountancy. R 381 Times.

BUYER, Assistant Manager, or Accountant.—Young man, 27 years of age, recently relieved from service, college education, formerly engaged in export business, desires position in export concern. L 347 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, expert mechanic, 28, single, 7 years' experience, careful driver, wishes private position that will appreciate honesty, ability; experience on foreign and domestic cars; A1 reference; go anywhere. E 361 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, Japanese, married, 8 years' experience driving high-grade foreign and domestic cars, wants permanent position; highest references. Yoshi, 146 West 65th St.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position in private family; eight years' experience on domestic and foreign cars; best of references. Herman Larson, 508 East 78th.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic; English; recommended by present employer; wife excellent cook if desired; anywhere. Humphries, 137 West 67th.

CHAUFFEUR, single, wishes position in private family; reference as mechanic on high-grade cars; good man for the right party. A Wagner, 169 East 32d St.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position with private family; best reference. John Davis, 432 West 53d.

CHAUFFEUR, married, 25, wishes position; six years' experience and best reference; no night work. Hoffman, 242 West 88th.

CHAUFFEUR—Mechanic, 34, experienced Pierce driver, private, references. Lucas, 537 East 83d St.

CHAUFFEUR.—10 years' experience; drive any car; private; best of references. Ca. Rivera, 53 Manhattan Av.

CHAUFFEUR, 9 years' experience, make all repairs; references. Dan May, tel. Morningside 5200.

CHAUFFEUR, 38, single, wishes position with private family; 7 years with last employer; Pierce car. Carlson, 213 East 62d.

CHAUFFEUR.—Desire placing reliable colored chauffeur at once. F 189 Times.

CHEMIST, discharged, college graduate, 28; foods, inorganic, sanitation; executive ability. D 683 Times Downtown.

CHEMIST, graduate, for position requiring knowledge chemical machinery, business training. K 730 Times Downtown.

CLERK, 19; high school graduate; experienced in office work. G. G., 250 Times Downtown.

COST AND PAYROLL MAN, experienced, seeks position as paymaster; best references. B. S., 677 Times Downtown.

COUPLE.—Wanted place by young couple, man as chauffeur, and wife, waitress or general housework. Write Emil Huvala, 2,542 7th Av., New York.

CREDIT AND COLLECTION MANAGER, age 33, married, having extensive retail credit experience, desires connection in like capacity; New York City; highest credentials. D 651 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical; 4 years' experience on automobiles, motor trucks and general machinery; evening student mechanical engineering. A 256 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, detailer, tracer; three years' experience; technical graduate. E 562 Times Downtown.

EDITOR of Government bulletin on the industrial situation desires to sever Washington connection for New York business opportunity. D 683 Times Downtown.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER, Salesman, Executive.—Officer recently discharged, the exceptional man, open for immediate engagement. E 356 Times.

EX-SOLDIER, (25,) having several years' clerical experience, desires connection with downtown firm; knowledge of foreign and express traffic. S 435 Times Downtown.

EXPORT.—Assistant shipping clerk, experienced, reliable; also typist; desires position. E 550 Times Downtown.

EXPORT.—Young man, speaking Russian, desires connection; salesman; opportunity advancement. S 473 Times.

FARMER.—Wanted, a position by an Al man who thoroughly understands all general farming, including fruit, vegetable garden, flower garden, lawns, driveways, dairying, poultry, all farm machinery, and live-stock; 11 years' experience as manager; would hire either on a commercial or private estate. Box 46, Gladstone, N. J.

FARMER-GARDENER, married, wishes to take charge place. Address Write "Farmer," 1,152 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

FARMER, with family, $40 a month, with house, wood, milk, and potatoes and garden; steady position. X 388 Times Annex.

GARAGE MANAGER, care and operation motor trucks; best references. F 175 Times.

JAPANESE BUTLER, five years' experience, one year last place, highly recommended, thoroughly honest, wishes position high-class family. H 127 Times.

JAPANESE butler-valet; nice family; long experience; references. Kaye, 141 East 56th.

MANAGER.
ENGINEERING-EXECUTIVE, SOON TO BE RELEASED FROM ARMY; OVER 11 YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN MANUFACTURE OF GASOLINE ENGINES AND LARGE ELECTRICAL MACHINERY; UNDERSTANDS HANDLING OF MEN UNDER PRESENT DAY CONDITIONS. X 436 TIMES ANNEX.

MANAGER'S ASSISTANT. — Factory manager's assistant, graduate engineer, 7 years' engineering and executive experience, desires position as assistant to factory manager or engineer; location immaterial, moderate salary. L. Tarnopoll, 385 Rockaway Av., Brooklyn.

MANAGER, Correspondent, Salesman, Bookkeeper.—Man, 37, executive ability, solicits position. D 613 Times Downtown.

MANAGER.—Scandinavian business man is open for connection with export house. E 346 Times.

MASSEUR, licensed; electrical treatments gentleman's residence. Nicholson, 112 West 125th. Morningside 9046.

OFFICE ASSISTANT-TYPIST. Underwood operator, young man, American, desires position. G 359 Times.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.—Chief yeoman, (chief clerk,) 25, expecting discharge from navy in immediate future, desires position as private secretary to man in private life or business, or position as head stenographer in corporation or other business; high school and college education; instructor; expert stenographer; general office clerk and confidential man; seven years' experience; can furnish best credentials; salary desired $150. X 441 Times Annex.

RECEIVING CLERK, married, wants position; wholesale house experience. Becker, 459 E. 135th.

SALESMAN, with Philadelphia office, has had large manufacturer's line wool dress goods for this market for many years, desires line textile fabrics for retail stores, cutting up, and jobbing trade. X 405 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, SPECIALTY, (34;) 10 YEARS' TRAVELING EXPERIENCE, HARDWARE, AUTOMOBILE ACCESSORIES; LARGE FOLLOWING AMONG BUYERS; A1 REFERENCES; BUSINESS PRODUCER. L 296 TIMES.

SALESMAN, six years' experience covering Middle West territory, wishes to change present line and desires to connect with manufacturer offering a good proposition; salary or commission. S 71 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

SALESMAN, (24,) experienced drug specialties, in city and road, seeks connection with reliable concern; salary or commission. Harold L. Fein, 691 Wales Av., Bronx.

SALESMAN, 29 years; married; engaged in the wholesale grocer line for the past 12 years, wishes connection with reliable firm. D 594 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, 23, high school graduate, 2 years' experience, desires position. V 406 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, silk, experienced, would like connection with reliable concern. R 393 Times.

SALESMAN.—Have had large experience, and open for good proposition. J. Schneider, 624 East 169th St.

SALESMAN.—Cotton goods, extensive experience, seeks connection with live concern. E 319 Times.

SALESMAN, live wire, wishes line for New York and Jersey territory. D 367 Times.

SECRETARY, stenographer, executive; excellent credentials; compensation commensurate high-grade ability. V 433 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK, Christian, experienced, all branches. Gregory Chieselski, 695 Park Av., Brooklyn.

SHIPPING CLERK, 23, experienced women's ready-to-wear line; capable taking charge any line males. S 66 Times.

SPANISH CORRESPONDENT; English stenographer, American, 29, experience covering exporting and importing field; splendid references. C 901 Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER and Bookkeeper.—Five years' experience one firm; neat, reliable. Rosenstein, Lenox 5981.

SUPERINTENDENT wishes position, all around mechanic and first-class experience on elevators, pumps, plumbing, boilers, and electrical work. Max Stoll, 507 West 134th St. Tel. Morningside 4028.

TECHNICAL COLLEGE GRADUATE, M. E. degree, (24,) seeks opportunity, business or engineering; efficient, energetic. S 31 Times.

TRANSLATOR.—Experienced Spanish stenographer wants position. V 504 Times Downtown.

VALET.—Japanese young man wishes position with gentleman going to country or mountains, as valet or private house manager; not to beach; best city references. Kishi, Apt. 25, 643 West 172d St., care Travers.

VALET, visiting, wishes two or three gentlemen. Edward King, 1,231 Lexington Av.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) seeks clerical position wholesale house; Christian, American, high school education; good habits; honorably discharged Corporal A. E. F. service in France. Arthur W. Sheridan, 2,853 Briggs Av., New York City.

YOUNG MAN, 24, capable, wishes position in manufacturing plant; experienced in selling, shipping and taking charge; best reference. Samuel Brody, B 1064 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, 25, energetic, employed, experienced in purchasing, corresponding, systematizing, records, wants connection with growing concern, any capacity; references. E 357 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 18, 3 years' experience in large office, desires position with reliable concern, with advancement. E 517 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, good address, practical experience collecting rent, managing real estate; best references; security if desired. D 1285 Times Bronx.

YOUNG MAN, (30,) single, good education; 10 years with last concern; can furnish bond; best references regards character and trustworthiness. Friedrich, 4,883 Richardson Av.

YOUNG MAN, 23, qualified for any position where brains, intelligence, executive ability, broad knowledge of business adaptability, and aggressiveness are essential. F 207 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (18,) high school graduate, employed at present, desires to travel; has knowledge of stenography, typing, and bookkeeping. What can you offer? E 444 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN desires position with opportunity for advancement; shipping desk or such; can drive automobile; willing; capable. M. Luft, 73 East 114th St.

YOUNG MAN, 23, college education, experienced statistics, schedules, payrolls, and office routine, executive ability, desires position. K 755 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) experienced timekeeper and payroll clerk or general office assistant, desires position with large concern; best references. Wallieben, 408 East 75th St.

YOUNG MAN, experienced bookkeeper, office detail, student accountancy, accurate figurer, high school graduate, desires position. Nowak, 109 West 113th St.

YOUNG MAN, (22,) discharged soldier; 3 years' office experience; adaptable, knowledge bookkeeping; education; reliable, conscientious. E 616 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 23, stenographer, bookkeeper, six years' experience, wishes position. V 511, Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wishes position at anything, with chance of advancement; good penman; bookkeeping; references. F 196 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 25, splendid references, capable, alert, seeks position where initiative merits advancement. D 373 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) accurate at figures; clerical; anything with advancement. S 22 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, high school education, desires position good firm. E 360 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ADDRESSERS.—100 plain writers; good pay. Apply 8:30. A. M. Boyd's, 19 Beekman St.

ARTISTS—ARTISTS.
Experienced colorers on greeting cards, &c. Dreyfuss Art, 133 East 16th St.

ASSISTANT AND SECRETARY.—PATRIOTIC WORK; PERMANENT; ESSENTIALS — HEALTH, EDUCATION, INITIATIVE. WILL TO WORK RATHER THAN EXPERIENCE; BEGINNING $18 TO $20. SEND 100-WORD APPLICATION AND TELEPHONE NUMBER; IMMEDIATE. E 368 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER
AND STENOGRAPHER.
An excellent position in manufacturing concern to a thoroughly competent person. Apply after 9 A. M. Baum & Wolff, 99 Madison Av., corner 29th St.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT; several years' experience with wholesale establishment; double entry; accurate, quick at figures; must be very capable; wholesale millinery. Katz, 35 West 36th.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly experienced in ready-to-wear manufacturing; fully capable to assume complete charge of books; permanent position; state salary, reference, and experience. H 245 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER. — Young woman of good appearance and superior education, capable of taking charge of office details; must be able to read and write Yiddish. X 465 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER, THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED, WHO UNDERSTANDS CONTROLLING ACCOUNTS, WRITE, STATING REFERENCE AND EXPERIENCE, KANDRICH BROS., 601 BROADWAY.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER; RELIABLE AND CAPABLE; REFERENCES; SALARY $18; CHRISTIAN FIRM. 125 EAST 23D ST., ROOM 65.

BOOKKEEPER with some knowledge of stenography $15 to start; excellent opportunity for advancement with small manufacturing concern. C 756 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, to take charge of stock and shipping records, good penman, accurate; permanent position; state experience and salary. Box 550, 437 Marbridge Building.

BOOKKEEPER. — EXPERIENCED IN WOMEN'S WEAR LINE; GOOD OPPORTUNITY. EAGLE SKIRT CO., 44 WEST 28TH.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER, experienced. Herman Goldstein, 127 West 25th St.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER for general office work. May Knitting Co., 103 5th Av.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced double entry; must know controlling accounts. L. Bogen, 15 West 26th St.

BOOKKEEPER.—With knowledge of stenography and typewriting; salary $15-$ 75 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, must be experienced; salary $20. United Mfg. Trimming, 152 West 25th.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced. Apply Gillette Bros., 24 Court St., Brooklyn.

CHAMBERMAID, WAITRESS, experienced; understanding French preferable; small family and apartment. Telephone Schuyler 3687. Belnord, Apartment 207, 225 West 86th St.

CHAMBERMAIDS wanted at the Broadway Central Hotel, Broadway and 3d St.

CLERKS.
The New York Telephone Company offers unusual opportunities in its accounting department for young women between the ages of 16 and 20 years; experience unnecessary; salary, $10 per week to start; lunch and rest rooms provided for the comfort of the employes. Apply to New York Telephone Company, Room 502, 25 Church St., (between Cortlandt and Dey Sts.) New York City, between 1 P. M. and 4 P. M.

CLERKS, between the ages of 16 and 18, in the office of a large corporation; experience unnecessary; hours 9 to 5; half day Saturday throughout the year; vacations with pay; salary $10 per week to start; rapid advancement to higher paid positions. Write, stating age, education, experience, if any, &c.. H 483 Times Downtown.

CLERICAL WORKER.—Young lady with knowledge of stenography and typewriting; answer in own handwriting, stating age, experience, salary expected. C. B., 803 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Female.

CLERK, knowledge bookkeeping, also typist; knowledge Elliot Fisher preferred, though not essential; bright, active; give full particulars, experience, religion, salary, references, &c. Box C 840 Times Annex.

COOK.—Young woman for private family; before noon. 548 West 114th St.

DESIGNER, DESIGNER.
EXPERIENCED AND HIGH CLASS, ON INFANTS' AND CHILDREN'S HEADWEAR; INTERVIEW STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. B. STERN & CO., 28 WEST 23D ST.

DESIGNER, PETTICOATS.
Large house wants experienced designer on petticoats; full or part time; excellent opportunity. Eagle Skirt Co., 44 West 28th.

DESIGNER
on infants' and children's white dresses; one who can make her own samples. Address, stating experience, B., 208 Broadway, B'klyn.

DESIGNER IN HIGH-CLASS MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT; ONE WITH 5TH AV. EXPERIENCE. K. O., 274 TIMES.

DESIGNER
experienced on stylish stout dresses; steady position. 1,140 Broadway, Room 1107.

FILE CLERK.—Girl, experienced filing; state age, religion, salary, experience. F 23 Times.

FINISHERS; $18;
WAISTS AND SKIRTS,
SKIRT DRAPERS,
SLEEVE DRAPERS;
MUST HAVE 5TH AV. EXPERIENCE; 52-WEEK SEASONS.
HARRY COLLINS, 9 E. 57TH.

FORELADY.
Representative fancy linen house wants experienced forelady who thoroughly understands manufacturing, and how to handle help; must be good, conscientious worker, thoroughly reliable; to such a person this is an excellent opportunity. Apply, stating qualifications, nationality, salary, A. P., 803 Times Downtown.

FORELADY
ON HIGH-GRADE SHIRTS,
Take charge of section on large stitching floor; must qualify as a thorough instructress and disciplinarian. R. R., 814 Times Downtown.

FORELADY, silk lampshade department, employing 40 people; state age, salary, experience; only one having held position as forelady need apply. H. P., 804 Times Downtown.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER AND COOK.—$50 A MONTH; WHITE; FOR FAMILY OF TWO IN SMALL APARTMENT; REFERENCES REQUIRED. ANSWER J. F. A., P. O. BOX 197, NEW YORK.

GENERAL OFFICE ASSISTANT, with some knowledge of bookkeeping preferred; permanent position and good future for bright woman; salary $15. Apply Otto Sarony Co., 470 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER, good plain cook; no washing; assist ironing; references. Call Monday, Tompkins, 101 West 85th.

GIRLS OVER 18
TO FOLD PATTERNS; PAID WHILE LEARNING; AFTER TRAINING EARN ON PIECE WORK $25 TO $30 WEEKLY; WORK 18 STEADY ALL YEAR ROUND UNDER IDEAL WORKING CONDITIONS.
BUTTERICK PUBLISHING COMPANY,
64 WEST 23D STREET,
(McCREERY BUILDING, 3D FLOOR.)

GIRLS to label and dress patent medicines and perfumery; good pay, good hours, clean work, permanent position. Apply 125 Front St., New York.

GIRL, 18, reliable, bright, experienced, assistant office wholesale jewelry; salary $10-$15; permanent position. 9 Malden Lane; Room 1208.

GIRL.—Refined young girl as assistant in office of large wholesale dry goods house; must be bright and active; chance for advancement. C 792 Times Downtown.

GIRLS, handy with needle, to assist in small workroom; $10 start; permanent; all year season. 366 5th Av.; Room 1121.

GIRL for general housework; family of 3; good home. Phone 156 Party J Ridgewood.

GIRL to assist in office. Georgette Hat, 675 Hudson St., corner 14th St. and 9th Av.

GIRLS wanted for hand coloring on greeting cards. New England Art Co., 333 4th Av.

GOVERNESS, intelligent, French-English, music, for girl of 8 years; good salary; good references. 680 West End Av., Apartment 8B.

GOVERNESS or nursery governess; only those with excellent references need apply. Telephone Lenox 3174, Sunday and Monday, 10-12.

GOVERNESS, visiting, for child of 5. Call between 10 and 1 Monday or telephone 6780 Riverside, Apt. 6D, 316 West 97th St.

HAIRDRESSER.—Competent marcel waver and manicurist; steady position; good salary and commission to the right party; apply with references. Parker, 51 West 37th St.

HAIR DRESSER AND MARCEL WAVER; salary no object; Broadway shop. Call Monday between 12 and 5 P. M., 326

HELP WANTED—Male.

SALESMAN WANTED.
Prominent financial organization with large sales force has a few permanent positions for experienced salesmen who have demonstrated their ability; prefer men with canvassing training who have sold books, magazines, household articles, office appliances or other similar lines.
Men will sell stock on drawing account and liberal commission basis, but need have no special experience in selling stock; in fact, the average type of stock salesman is not desired; rigid training under sales plan which has proved exceptionally successful and hard work assures substantial remuneration.
Only men of highest type whose record will stand rigid investigation and desire to be permanently associated with one organization should apply. Answer by letter only and give full details of all business accomplishments. Replies treated confidentially. Johnson & Hopkins Co., 398 5th Av., New York City.

SALESMAN WANTED TO TRAVEL ADJACENT TERRITORY WITH HIGH-GRADE LINE OF OIL STOVES ON SALARY AND BONUS WITH EXPENSES PAID; PRODUCT ON MARKET 25 YEARS AND BACKED BY LARGE NATIONAL ADVERTISING CAMPAIGN; TRADE PARTLY ESTABLISHED; TERRITORY WILL BE OPEN ABOUT AUG. 15; THIS IS NOT A GET RICH QUICK BUT A PERMANENT CONNECTION WHERE A MAN CAN BETTER HIMSELF FROM YEAR TO YEAR; WE HAVE NO ROOM FOR ORDER-TAKERS, BUT WOULD LIKE TO HEAR FROM MEN HAVING THE ABILITY TO MAKE $3,500 YEARLY OR BETTER. ADDRESS SALES MANAGER, THE DETROIT VAPOR STOVE CO., DETROIT, MICH.

SALESMAN—LAW BOOKS.

Salesman to sell law books for West Publishing Company; good salary and permanent position to right man; must have legal education; apply by letter only, giving age, education, business experience, and references. Address 51 Chambers St.

SALESMAN, — WOMEN'S, MISSES' JUNIORS', CHILDREN'S PILE FABRIC COATS HOUSE OPEN TO ENGAGE EXPERIENCED PLUSH COATS SALESMAN FOR KANSAS, OKLAHOMA, AND ARKANSAS; DRAWING ACCOUNT AND COMMISSION TO EXPERIENCED COAT SALESMAN WITH ESTABLISHED TRADE AND STRONG RETAIL FOLLOWING. ASK FOR MR. FRED ALTMAN, P. HUTNER & CO., 48-54 WEST 25TH.

SALESMAN. — WOMEN'S, MISSES' JUNIORS', CHILDREN'S PILE FABRIC COATS HOUSE OPEN TO ENGAGE EXPERIENCED PLUSH COATS SALESMAN FOR KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI; DRAWING ACCOUNT AND COMMISSION TO EXPERIENCED COAT SALESMAN WITH ESTABLISHED TRADE AND STRONG RETAIL FOLLOWING. ASK FOR MR. FRED ALTMAN, P. HUTNER & CO., 48-54 WEST 25TH.

SALESMAN, Attention! You are not satisfied merely to make money? Here is a selling proposition that has "the moral punch" in it and at the same time you can make good money. Straight sales talk to constituency and enlist financial support. Let us hear from you at once, stating experience, age, church connections, and when available. H 312 Times.

SALESMAN.—WOMEN'S, MISSES' JUNIORS', CHILDREN'S PILE FABRIC COAT HOUSE OPEN TO ENGAGE EXPERIENCED PLUSH COAT SALESMAN FOR TEXAS; DRAWING ACCOUNT AND COMMISSION TO EXPERIENCED COAT SALESMAN WITH ESTABLISHED TRADE AND STRONG RETAIL FOLLOWING. ASK FOR MR. FRED ALTMAN, P. HUTNER & CO., 48-54 WEST 25TH.

SALESMEN.
Manufacturers of high-grade, well-known nationally advertised product require experienced work exclusively in New England States, Philadelphia, Maryland, Washington, D. C.; only live wires desired; commission basis; expenses advanced. X 394 Times Annex.

SALESMAN—Prominent manufacturer has opening for a capable road man; the line consists of several widely distributed automobile specialties; right man will be given exclusive territory and will be required to repeat business as this is an opportunity for a live wire to earn big money if you know that you can command the goods of business; must be well qualified; liberality of commission will be paid to proven producer. X 417 Times Annex.

SALESMAN Wanted.—An experienced road-man, preferably one who has sold advertising specialties in the past; must be a man of energy and hustle and one who has the power to command a big volume of business of fast-selling automobile accessories; to right man we will offer a proposition on salary or commission basis whereby his earnings can run into real money. Box 592 Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

SALESMAN to cover Eastern territory calling on jobbers of hospital wear, surgical and druggist supply houses; must have experience in druggist specialties and is following among jobbers in this territory a man about 35 years old, enamel ware experience preferred; salary or commission; reply giving complete detail and references, which will be considered strictly confidential; Address Safeguard, Box 48, Long Island City.

SALESMEN, MOTOR TRUCK.
Complete line 1 and 6 ton capacity, immediate delivery; leads furnished, fine support; liberal commission; drawing account to experienced men; one for Brooklyn, one for Bronx, one for Manhattan; 2 junior salesmen wanted, straight commission. Apply Jay Motor Truck Co., 224 West 57th St.

SALESMAN wanted; factory rebuilt tires are in great demand; attractive proposition submitted upon application; requires an automobile; state territory assigned men who can produce; only hustlers need apply. Call in person, Eastman Rubber Works, inc., 213 West 40th St.

SALESMEN.—We need several first class retail salesmen for our various offices; they must be men who have sold the best trade in their present line; apply by letter only, giving experience, salary expected and references; all replies held confidential. McBride's Theatre Ticket Offices, 1,497 Broadway.

SALESMEN.—There are 100,000 motor trucks in this vicinity that need radiator guards; we want a few high-grade salesmen to sell the most efficient radiator guard (patented) on the market; on commission only. Apply at Room 301, 489 5th Av., between 8:30 and 9:30 A. M.

SALESMAN, who is acquainted with buyers of the trimming of cloaks and suits and clothing houses, to sell binding and belting and piping; good opportunity for the right man; commission basis. Textile Binding & Trimming Co., 112 E. 13th.

SALESMEN.—Wanted, traveling shirt salesmen for Western territory, also for Canada, on commission basis; must know jobbing trade thoroughly. Roomberg Brothers, 12th and Cherry Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

SALESMAN, calling on department stores Middle West; carry side line fine popular-priced infants' and children's headwear and coats; 10 per cent. commission. K. C., 100 Times.

SALESMAN—Experienced lighting fixture salesman, to handle architect and retail trade in North Jersey territory; salary and commission; state experience. Address S. C., Box 235 Tinas Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Sell janitors' supplies to hotels, institutions, real estate, and steamship companies; good chance for right man; salary and commission. American Sanitary Supply Co., 135 7th Av.

SALESMEN.—Prominent glove manufacturer wants local representative in each big city in the Union; must furnish bond for samples; references; commission basis. H 349 Times.

SALESMEN (3).—Gasoline saver invention; large commissions; only hustlers need apply; experience unnecessary; will be necessary; write fully. V 512 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN FOR STRONG LINE OF POPULAR PRICED LADIES' NECKWEAR; COMMISSION BASIS. WRITE, STATING FULL PARTICULARS. H 369 Times.

SALESMEN.—High-powered insurance, security, business service salesmen for a big job; liberal commission contract. Box J 686 Times Downtown.

SECURITY SALESMEN.

If you are making $100 weekly and want to make more, this is the best opportunity you have ever had; combination oil and utility proposition; for men in the country identified with it; indorsed by thirty biggest banks in New York and Chicago; we offer you permanent connection and chance to make from $500 month up; commission basis. Rishell & Co., 1006, 220 West 42d St.

SHIPPING CLERK for drugs and mail order medicine house; must be experienced. H 350 Times.

SILVERSMITHS.
TIFFANY & CO.
REQUIRE FIRST-CLASS SILVERSMITHS
TIFFANY & CO., FOREST HILL, NEWARK, N. J.

STEINBACH COMPANY,
Asbury Park, N. J.,
require experienced salespeople in these departments:
LINEN,
UPHOLSTERY,
CARPET.
Apply Tuesday, April 29, between 10 and 2, at office of C. K. Fox, Marbridge Bldg., 34th St.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST, agreeable, at Harvard Military Sch., Charles A. Dana Mansion, 5 West 44th St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

STENOGRAPHER, rapid, accurate, good education, now earning $20 to $25, anxious to get outside part time; advertising, merchandising, selling experience given preference; give references and full details in first letter; confidential. V 513 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY and personal assistant to publisher; write, giving age, experience, references, salary expected; a place where there is room for a man of tact and intelligence to grow. H 425 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Preferably high school graduate with a year's business experience, and some knowledge of bookkeeping; capable of developing for more important work. Woodlife Co., 262 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

STOCK SALESMAN. — Company building large stock raising and pork packing industry showing tremendous profit possibilities requires good closer to follow up live city inquiries; liberal commission; no advances. Currie & Co., Suite 428, 56 Wall St.

STOCK CLERK, familiar with automobile parts, attentive to details, follow up of shipments of small part orders, one with executive ability. Apply Rainier Motor Corp., Flushing, L. I.

STOCK SALESMAN, ATTENTION.
Have an opening for six high-class men to represent newest manufacturing concern; opportunity to make big money; commission. F 168 Times.

STOCK SALESMEN, resident anywhere outside New York; commission. Write V 515 Times Downtown.

STOCK CLERK for restaurant, familiar with stock records; state age, experience and salary. D 893 Times Annex.

STOCK SALESMAN.—Liberal commission; leads furnished; new plan. Room 506, World Building.

SUPERINTENDENT for modern-size lighting fixture factory; must be thoroughly familiar in all the manufacturing branches and get the best results out of his men; state experience and salary expected. Address B. R., 234 Times Downtown.

SUPERINTENDENT, with hospital experience; no other need apply; state experience and salary expected. S 84 Times.

TEACHER English to foreigners to utilize spare time afternoons and evenings; give age, experience, and references. H 331 Times.

TIRE EXPERT.—A quality man who knows automobile tire business from an advertising standpoint; preferably one with experience in sales division of tire company or on automobile trade journal, or handling advertising policy of tire company; good future offered with old established firm to man specializing on sales and advertising policies for manufacturer of auto tires; in writing, state past experience in detail, age, nationality, and salary expected. E 350 Times.

TRADE JOURNALIST.—A quality man who has served with one of the automobile trade papers, who believes he can work out good sales and advertising policies for progressive manufacturer of automobile tires; good future offered with old established firm. In writing, state past experience in detail, age, nationality and salary expected. E 349 Times.

TUTOR to instruct foreigners in English in Borough Park evenings; good compensation; write giving experience, age. H 336 Times.

TYPIST AND TRANSLATOR, Italian-English, rapid, with a high school education, 18 to 20 years old, to learn the engineering export advertising business; a good hard worker, and no clock watcher. Call Monday between 4 and 5 o'clock with references, school diploma, and this advertisement. The Iron Age Publishing Co., 239 West 39th St.

TYPIST AND TRANSLATOR, Portuguese-English, rapid, with a high school education, 18 to 20 years old, to learn the engineering export advertising business; a good hard worker, and no clock watcher. Call Monday between 4 and 5 o'clock with references, school diploma, and this advertisement. The Iron Age Publishing Co., 239 West 39th St.

TYPIST.—Young man, beginner, straight copy work; conditions on advancement to right party; salary to start $10 per week. C 770 Times Downtown.

WANTED—
Cam designer for B. & S. auto. screw machines; six good draftsmen; men with die experience preferred; location Connecticut. X 408 Times Annex.

WINDOW TRIMMER for a ladies' specialty shop; must also be capable of managing store and taking full charge; splendid opportunity. Reply, stating full particulars, H 753 Times.

WINDOW DRESSER and sail sman wanted; must be a live wire; competent to run sales and a general dry goods establishment. N. Feinberg, 618 Newark Av., Jersey City, N. J.

YOUNG MAN about 17 years of age in the office of a manufacturer, to assist in the mailing department; must be of American parentage; have good education, come well recommended; state experience, if any, and salary expected. Address E 584 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 18, good at figures, to assist in office and do general clerical work; excellent chance for advancement. Reply, stating references and salary desired. A. B., 312 Times.

YOUNG MAN wanted in high-class retail store to assist in selling; salary $15 to start, with prospect for good advancement. Address in own handwriting, giving age and experience. G 524 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MEN, capable, wanted in mailing dept. of large corporation; good salary and working conditions; write, giving full particulars. C 794 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 25-30, experienced correspondent, some knowledge buying and selling miscellaneous food products; good opportunity. A 403 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MEN experienced in export drug packing wanted by prominent manufacturing wholesale drug house; also young person for permanent position. Apply 6 Depeyster St.

YOUNG MAN, bright, energetic, for office work; knowledge of bookkeeping preferred; splendid opportunity. H 171 Times.

YOUNG MAN for sample room; good opportunity for college graduate to learn clothing trade. Sherwin, 715 Broadway.

Instruction.

AUTO MECHANICS.
Can you repair all makes of electric starters? Can you place your finger on lighting system troubles? Do you know the cause when batteries are not being charged? The N. Y. Electrical School gives a short course of actual practice at low cost which gives a complete knowledge of installing and repairing all electric systems used on autos and auto trucks. Call or write
THE NEW YORK ELECTRICAL SCHOOL,
35 West 17th St.

BUSINESS ENGLISH.
An early evening class in business English for men and women will be organized on Tuesday evening, April 29, at 6:45 at Pace Institute, 30 Church St., New York; this will be a combined lecture and teaching session, at which the instructor will explain all phases of the Pace course in detail. Write or telephone (Cortlandt 1465) for free booklet, "Your English," and complim ntary card of admission to the opening session on April 29. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

$15
THIS WEEK, SPRING TERM
NIGHT SCHOOL
Pays for COMPLETE SHORT COURSE IN STENOGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITING, or TELEGRAPHY, DAY SCHOOL, 225. Positions Guaranteed. Established 1884.
GAFFEY'S SCHOOL,
5 East 35th St., near 5th Av.

BOOKKEEPER.—Get out of the rut; become a certified public or cost accountant; go into business for yourself; demand for expert accountants exceeds the supply; our graduates earn over $5,000 yearly; learn at home in spare time by easy system; send for booklet and special offer. Universal Business Inst., 100 Pullman Bldg., New York.

AMBITIOUS MEN ought to know what an exceptional future is in store for the ACCOUNTANCY-TRAINED man. Send for Your Start in Life, and Bulletin 25, which gives details of training needed. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

DUVET DE LAINES, Crystal Cloth, and Silvertones Wanted.—All Fall shades. Spring 1920.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

ALL MAKES 5 and 7 passenger, tourings and Sedans; late models; exceptional condition; part payment if desired. Willys-Overland, Inc., 1,224 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Phone Bedford 8800. Open evenings.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
1918 WHITE Touring, 16-Valve.
1918 WINTON Touring Roadster.
1918 WINTON Touring.
1918 CHEVROLET Roadster.
1918 CHANDLER Touring.
1918 PAIGE Touring.
1918 OVERLAND Country Club, Victoria Top.
1917 PIERCE-ARROW "38" 4-Passenger.
1917 MARMON Chummy Roadster.
1917 FIAT Limousine.
1917 PACKARD Touring.
1917 CADILLAC 7-Passenger Touring.
1917 CADILLAC 4-Passenger Touring.
1917 STEARNS Sedan.
1917 MERCER 4-Passenger Touring
1917 HUDSON Cabriolet.
1917 HUDSON Sedan.
1916 STUTZ Speedster.
1916 FRANKLIN Touring.
TRUCKS, TRUCKS.
1918 REO, 2-Ton.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
224 WEST 57TH ST.
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
Phone 667-668 Circle.

BUICK 1917 D-45, 5-pass. touring; Hudson super-6, 1918 touring; Hupmobile, 1918 touring; Maxwell, 1918 touring. Terms. 1,778 Broadway.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

BUICKS.—1918 roadster, 1918 touring, Winter top; 1917 little 6 touring; bargains; almost new. 1,778 Broadway, (57th,) one flight. Circle 1417.

BUICK 1916-1917 TOURINGS, roadsters. Fleet, 1,700 Broadway, 54 floor.

BURRELLE'S
AUTO SHOW
of RECONSTRUCTED MOTOR CARS.
ROLLS-ROYCE Collapsible Landaulet.
ROLLS-ROYCE 4-PASS. SPORT.
CADILLAC 1919 VICTORIA.
CADILLAC 1919 4-PASS. PHAETON
CADILLAC 1918 4-PASS. TOURING
CADILLAC 1917 TOURING.
CADILLAC 1917 VICTORIA.
CADILLAC 1917 ROADSTER.
DANIELS 1918 COUPE.
DANIELS 1917 SPORTING ROADSTER.
DANIELS 1918 COLLAPSIBLE BROUGHAM
DANIELS 1917 7-PASS. TOURING.
PACKARD 1918 4-PASS. SEDAN.
PACKARD 1918 3-25 CHUMMY ROADSTER.
PACKARD 1917 FLEETWOOD TOWN.
PACKARD 1917 Fleetwood, 4-Pass., Sport.
PIERCE-ARROW Collapsible Sedan, Series 4.
WHITE 1918 4-PASS. SPORT.
KISSELL 1919 SPEEDSTER.
CHANDLER 1918 CHUMMY ROADSTER.
MARMON 1917 "34" CHUMMY ROADSTER.
MARMON 1917 LIMOUSINE.
MARMON 1917 BROUGHAM-LANDAULET.
SIMPLEX 4-PASS. FLEETWOOD SPECIAL.
MERCER 1918 4-PASS. SPORT.
MERCER 1917 ROADSTER.
MERCER 1917 SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
MERCER 1914 SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ 1918 COUPE.
STUTZ 1918 SPORTING FOUR.
STUTZ 1917 BULLDOG SPECIAL.
STUTZ 1917 6-PASS. TOUR.
OWEN MAGNETIC 1917 LANDAULET.
MURRAY 1918 BROUGHAM.
MURRAY 1917 7-PASS. TOURING.
HUDSON 1917 SEDAN.
ISOTTA-FRASCHINI SEDAN, LATEST Imp.
FIAT CABRIOLET, LATEST Importation.
FIAT FLEETWOOD, LATEST Importation.
FIAT TOWN BROUGHAM.
MANY OTHERS. OPEN EVENINGS.
1,680 B'way. Entire Bldg. Formerly Iceland.

CADILLAC 1918, 7 Passenger Touring.
Cadillac 1917, 7 Passenger Touring.
Cadillac 1917, 4 Passenger Phaeton.
Cadillac 1917, Victoria.
Cadillac 1917, Brougham Limousine.
Hudson 1917, 4 Passenger Sport.
Lancia 1915, 4 Passenger Sport.
Mercer 1917, 4 Passenger Sport.
Marmon 1917, Club Roadster.
National 1918, Newport Club Roadster.
Pierce 1918, 4 Pass. Touring, new.
Packard 1918, 7 Pass. Tour., new.
Packard 1917, 4 Pass. Phaeton, Fleetwood.
Overland 1917 Club Roadster, Continental.
Stutz 1917 Bearcat Speedster, (16 valve.)
Stutz 1915 Bearcat Speedster.
HERMAN N. KARP, INC., EST. 1902,
1,676 Broadway. Circle 65. Open Evenings.

CADILLAC 1917 7-PASSENGER.
LOCOMOBILE 1918 6-PASSENGER.
CADILLAC 1918 BROUGHAM SEDAN.
MARMON 1917 TOURING.
STUTZ 1918 SPEEDSTER 16 VALVES.
OLDSMOBILE 1917 SEDAN.
CADILLAC 1917 VICTORIA.
HUDSON 1917 SPEEDSTER, WALTON SP.
OLDSMOBILE 1917 SPEEDSTER.
WHITE 1917 TOURING, 16 VALVES.
CHALMERS 1918 7-PASSENGER.
NATIONAL CHUMMY 34 WIRE WHEELS.
MANY OTHERS.
LOVELL-ARBOR, 239 WEST 55TH ST.

CADILLAC 1919 VICTORIA.
CADILLAC 1919 SUBURBAN SEDAN.
CADILLAC 1918 LIMOUSINE.
COLE 1918 ROADSTER.
HUDSON 1919 4-PASS. COUPE.
HUDSON 1918 SUBURBAN SEDAN.
MERCER 1918 RUNABOUT.
PAIGE 1918 4-Pass. Touring.
PACKARD 1918 FLEETWOOD SEDAN.
PACKARD 1918 Fleetwood Town Car.
STUTZ 1918 TOURING.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD,
1,700 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1918 TOURING.
PACKARD 1918 TOUR NG 3-35.
PACKARD 1917 TOURING 2-35.
PACKARD 1917 ROADSTER 2-25.
CADILLAC ROADSTER.
CADILLAC 1916 LANDAULET.
CADILLAC 1915 TOUR NG.
STUTZ 1916 4-PASSENGER.
PIERCE 48 LIMOUSINE, 1915.
PACKARD AUTO EXCHANGE CO.,
10 West 60th St. Columbus 5078.

CADILLAC 1917 7-passenger touring; overhauled and repaired; new top and slip covers; reasonable price. See it Park Place Garage, 859 6th St., Brooklyn.

CADILLAC town landaulet, 1918, for sale; like new; will trade with 1915. Lambert, Lincoln Square Garage, 1,926 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1916 Touring. Price reasonable. 1,778 Broadway, (57th,) one flight. Circle 1417.

CADILLAC.—Classy seven-passenger landaulette, $300; hodr, day, week, month. Call 5679.

CADILLAC 1917, 8 dan; absolutely perfect condition; any demonstration. Tel phone Meyer, 2797 Columbus.

CADILLAC.—1917 4-passenger sportster. Chummy. Automobile 7415, between 7 and 8:30.

CADILLAC 1917 TOURING. OPERA HOUSE GARAGE, 146 W.-ST 39TH ST.

CADILLAC 1917 TOURING.
WALLACE, 236 WEST 59TH ST.

CADILLAC 1917 touring; wire wheels. 1,778 Broadway, (57th,) one flight. Circle 1417.

CHANDLER 1918 7-passenger, first-class mechanical condition; paint and upholstering like new; $1,250; can be seen at Arlington Garage, Arlington and Miller Av., Brooklyn.

CHEVROLETS, 1918, all models; small initial payment; long and easy payments for balance arranged; no extra charge; immediate delivery. H. 1201 Times Bronx.

CHOW-McKHART CLUB ROADSTER, model late 1918 for sale cheap; must sell, leaving town. Inquire at 80 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

DODGE 1918 roadster; beautiful condition, 1,778 Broadway, (57th,) one flight. Circle 1417.

DODGE sedans 1918, 1917; fine condition. 1,778 Broadway, one flight. Circle 1417.

FORD cars on an easy payment plan; small amount down, balance $10 week; prompt delivery. F. 1271 Times Bronx.

FRANKLIN five-passenger car, Series 9; equal to new; 22 tires and tubes; 15 Brook field St., White Plains, N. Y. Tel. White Plains 2620.

HUDSON 1918, 4-passenger speedster; almost new; bargain. Telephone Meyer, 2797 Columbus.

HUDSON SPORT MODEL, 1919.
Four-passenger; run 2,046 miles; almost new; cord tires, bumper, extra tire; immediate delivery; bargain. Rippeth, Hotel Cumberland.

HUDSON Super Six, sedan; late model, perfect condition; chance for dealer; must dispose immediately. 250 Stuyvesant Av., one block from Gates Av., Brooklyn.

HUDSON 1919 touring; almost new; 1,778 Broadway, (57th,) one flight. Circle 1417.

LANCIA touring car. Telephone Mr. Guerin, Cortd. 8600, 30 Church St.

LOCOMOBILE 1911, special body. Lahm, 156 Madison Av.

KISSEL 1916, 5-passenger, in perfect condition. Call Odell, Telephone 3637 Tremont.

MERCER 1917 4-passenger, sport model, bought July, 1918; equipped with wire wheels, rear cord tires, bonneau shield, bumper, mirrors, &c. For particulars see Joe Helbig, 920 Union St., Brooklyn.

MERCEDES, 1913 chassis, 28-50 H. P. shaft drive, with pointed honeycomb radiator in fine condition; low mileage. V 410 Times Downtown.

MERCER 1919, 4-passenger touring; condition new. Stark, 1,790 Broadway, Room 512.

MERCER 1917, 4 passenger, A1 condition. 1,778 Broadway, one flight. Circle 1417.

MERCER ROADSTER; BARGAIN.
WALLACE, 236 WEST 59TH ST.

MERCER 1917 runabout, driven about 5,000 miles. Mr. Best, 2809 Vanderbilt.

OLDSMOBILE LATE 1918 TOURING.
Practically new; tires, upholstery, paint, &c., excellent; mechanically perfect.
COLE USED CAR DEPARTMENT,
226 West 56th St., (Broadway.)

OLD 191-, 8-cylinder, touring, 7-passenger; good condition, at bargain price. Waldman, 142 East 120th St.

OVERLANDS
AND WILLYS-KNIGHTS;
RECONDITIONED AND GUARANTEED.
Willys-Overland, Inc., Broadway and 50th.

OWEN Magnetic Touring Car, Victoria top, two windshields; perfect condition. Mr. Turnure, Plaza 7860.

PACKARD twin six, seven-passenger; excellent condition. McAllister-Carton-Stults Corp., 1,003 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

PACKARD 1917 touring, guaranteed perfect condition; make offer. Telephone Meyer, 2797 Columbus.

PAIGE FAIRFIELD TOURING, LATE MODEL, NEWLY PAINTED; NEW SLIP COVERS; MECHANICALLY PERFECT. CALL AT PINEHURST GARAGE, 184 EAST 70TH ST. ASK FOR MR. HUGHES' CAR.

PIERCE-ARROW 1917 "66" coupe; practically new; wonderful condition; smaller car taken in trade. Telephone Meyer, 2797 Columbus.

PIERCE-ARROW 1917, touring; condition perfect. Mr. Meyers, 1,790 Broadway, Room 512.

Pierce-Arrow (1918) Suburban Sedan "38."
Pierce-Arrow (1918) Limousine 38-H. P.
F. Turner, 20 Broad. Phone 4473 Rector.

RENAULT landaulet brougham town car. Mr. Davis, 2899 Vanderbilt.

RENAULT landaulet brougham town car. Mr. Davis, 2899 Vanderbilt.

SELECT USED CARS.
1918 NATIONAL TOUR. (HIGHWAY SIX.)
1918 CHALMERS TOURING.
1917 STUTZ SPECIAL 4-PASS.
1917 BUICK LITTLE 6 ROADSTER.
INTERNATIONAL AUTO EXCHANGE,
150 WEST 58TH ST. PHONE CIRCLE 1908.

STEARNS KNIGHT 1917 four cylinder town landaulet, Fleetwood body; exceptional fine condition throughout. J. Tymoff, 920 Union St., Brooklyn.

STUTZ TOURING, LATE 1918.
Run 2,046 miles; maroon, brown Spanish upholstery; wire wheels; two extra Cord tires with covers; spotlight; bumper; will sacrifice; unusual opportunity. Rippeth, Hotel Cumberland.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GRAMERCY DAIRY, 320 EAST 25TH.—MRS. C. A. Ball will not be responsible for any debts which Mr. George Ball will incur from April 18.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

STUTZ.—1917 4 and 6 passenger touring cars. 1,778 Broadway, (57th,) one flight. Circle 1417.

STUTZ 1917 TOURING; BARGAIN.
WALLACE, 236 WEST 59TH ST.

STUTZ Bearcat, 16-valve roadster; like new.
WALLACE, 236 WEST 59TH.

STUTZ SPEEDSTER; special torpedo body; will do 85; bargain $900. Audubon 6420.

STUTZ 1918 speedster; wire wheels. 1,778 Broadway, (57th,) one flight. Circle 1417.

STUTZ 1916 RUNABOUT, OPERA HOUSE GARAGE, 146 WEST 39TH ST.

STUDEBAKER Light "Six" Touring.—Economical family car, practically new, equipped with 2 extra chairs; accommodating 7 passengers. An exceptionally comfortable and economical family car REBUILT, REFINISHED, and FULLY GUARANTEED. This car offers exceptional value at $695 that you cannot duplicate elsewhere. Studebaker Corp. of America, Broadway at 50th St., 2d floor.

WHITE LIMOUSINE CAR, in first-class condition, with Westinghouse shock absorber, and also extra 3 new tires, including touring top and strip covers and accessories; wonderful car for private use; can be seen at Jummell Garage, 528 West 162d St.

WINTON SIX 7-passenger touring car; electric lights, self starter; overhauled, repainted; guaranteed. The Winton Company, Broadway at 70th St.

Motor Trucks.

PACKARD 4½ TON,
WORM DRIVE.
Thoroughly overhauled and equipped with 16-foot open rack body; stand most critical examination.
WILL SACRIFICE!
FITZGERALD, 91 West End Av. Col. 8437.

3-TON CHASE CHASSIS.
Buda motor, worm drive; in good running condition, tires perfect; $600.
1918 3½-TON PACKARD CHASSIS.
In first-class condition.
REPUBLIC, 10-TON.
Van body; $800.
PACKARD MOTOR CAR CO. OF N. Y.
1,581 BROADWAY.

TRUCK, 1½ tons, in good running order, for sale. Arnesto Paint Co., 42 West 99th.

Automobiles for Rent.

PACKARD TWIN SIXES to hire; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & O. Williamson, 204 West 43d. Phone 4218-5530 Bryant.

PACKARD twin-sixes, latest models; hour or season. Muldoon, Columbus 2161.

PACKARDS, late models; private appearance; call or for rates. Circle 1885.

Automobiles Wanted.

OVERLAND, Buick, Hupmobile, Dodge or any good make; bring car. Telephone, write Root, 490 East 163d. Melrose 1306.

ROLLS-ROYCE, Packard, Locomobile, or Cunningham wanted; latest model, preferably collapsible cabriolet, new or slightly used E 354 Times.

Automobile Instruction.

INCREASE YOUR INCOME.
Great opportunities for men with ambition. Be out of that RUT and learn the automobile business at the BEST automobile school in N. Y. You will be worth more to your employer if you are an expert mechanic. Mechanical Class Course $45, with Driving $53. Satisfaction guaranteed Write for Cat. 1. Phone 5270.
THE STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL,
225 W. 57th St., at Broadway.

AUTO INSTRUCTION.—We teach repairing and driving short time; private ladies' driving and mechanical course. American Auto School, 736 Lexington Av., (60th.) Plaza 4016.

AUTO SCHOOL, WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St.—Largest and best school in U. S. Send for booklet and pass. Tel. Columbus 7820. Special classes for ladies.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 235 West 50th St.—Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.

AUTOMOBILE COURSE, $50.50.
BEDFORD BRANCH Y. M. C. A.,
1,121 BEDFORD AV., BKLYN. DEPT C.

FOR SALE.

For sale—Small passenger boat, licensed to carry 100; small freight propeller. Day, 412 8th Av.

150 sit lockers, cost to build $2.50; fire compartment; $10. Phone Morningside 5200.

Furniture.

Big Bargains.—Slightly used office furniture, oak or mahogany; desks, chairs, files, tables, counter furniture, partitions, adding machines, multigraphs, safes. Nathan's, 453 Broadway.

Office furniture for sale. Call Monday, Room 731, 225 5th Av.

Purchase and Exchange.

Wanted—Comptometer, Burroughs, Monroe, Calculating and Adding Machines. I offer for sale and rent, Comptometer, Calculating and other Adding Machines, with or without operators, by the day. John E. Ranson, 30 Church St., Room 101, ground floor.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
Non-visible, three months, $6.
Visible, one month, $3; six months, $15 and up.
THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE,
10 Barclay St. Tel. Barclay 4788.

Wanted, one 100-H. P. Scotch Marine type boiler, also three 125-H. P. and four 150-H P. horizontal return tubular boilers; must be good for 125 lbs. pressure. Wm. H. Wilson Iron Wor s, Rochester, N. Y.

Furniture Wanted.—Pay full value contents apartments, houses; pianos, books, paintings, bric-a-brac. Miller, 120 University Place. Stuyvesant 3793.

Fireproof safe; must be bargain; give inside dimensions with diagram showing measurements, weight, &c.; no dealers. S 66 Times.

Government Sales.

GOVERNMENT SALE.—U. S. Government Public Auction Sale.—Wm. Jacobus will sell at Public Auction at Camp Mills, L. I., time 2:30 P. M., April 28th, for the account of War Material Section, Salvage Division, Zone Supply Officer, New York Depot, salvaged material from garage destroyed by fire representing the remains of 63 motor trucs, 19 automobiles and 4 motorcycles. It is understood that this equipment is not available for use in original state, and will be sold "AS IS." Also approximately 3 cars this camp. Inspection can be made either before or date of sale. Terms will be cash down, circulating medium or certified check. Removal will be started within 24 hours from date of sale and completed as soon as possible.

RECEIVERS' NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of NEW JERSEY FELT SHOE CO., INC., Bankrupt.
Upon the annexed petition of Martin Conboy, the receiver herein, duly verified, and upon all the proceedings had herein, and on motion of Olcott, Bonynge, McManus & Ernst, attorneys for the receiver,
Let all of the creditors of the New Jersey Felt Shoe Co., Inc., and all other interested persons, appear at a term of this court to be held at the United States Court House in the Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on April 28th, 1919, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause why the stock on hand, machinery, and fixtures belonging to the above named bankrupt, now located at 141 Wooster Street, New York City, in the possession of the bankrupt, should not be sold for the sum of $5,000.00 or for such other offer or offers as may be submitted in open court by prospective purchasers, and why such other and further order of the court may seem just and proper in the premises should not be granted; and it is further
Ordered that a copy of this order to show cause be printed in the Daily Trade Record and NEW YORK TIMES on Thursday, April 24th, 1919, and on Monday, April 28th, 1919, and that copies thereof be mailed to all creditors and all other interested persons not later than April 24th, 1919.
Dated, New York, April 23rd, 1919.
AUGUSTUS N. HAND,
U. S. D. J.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.
In the matter of MORRIS TOCKMAN, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Saturday, May 3, 1919, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 115 Mercer Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of merchandise, machinery, and fixtures used in the manufacture of glass.
JOHN L. LITTLE, Receiver,
31 Nassau Street.
PEARL & MAGAN, Attorneys for Receiver, 299 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES HAUPTMAN, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, April 28, 1919, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 115 West 42d Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of collars, shirts, notions, fixtures, &c.
WILLIAM HENTKEL, Treasurer.
MATTHEW A. HENKEL, Attorney for Trustee, 149 Broadway, New York.

BRAUN & MILLER, Bankers in Manhattan, 7 Exchange Place.

LEGAL NOTICES.

REORGANIZATION
OF
BAY STATE STREET RAILWAY COMPANY
AND
MASSACHUSETTS ELECTRIC COMPANIES
PLAN AND AGREEMENT
DATED MARCH 6, 1919,
AS AMENDED.
TO CREDITORS OF BAY STATE STREET RAILWAY COMPANY WHO HAVE PRESENTED OR SHALL PRESENT THEIR CLAIMS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF THE DECREE OF MARCH 11, 1919:
Notice is hereby given that creditors of Bay State Street Railway Company who on the eleventh day of March, 1919, had presented, or who thereafter have presented or shall present, their claims in accordance with the provisions of Article Thirteenth of the decree entered on that date in the District Court of the United States for the District of Massachusetts in the Consolidated Cause, entitled The Archibald McNeil & Sons Company v. Bay State Street Railway Company, in Equity, No. 834, and who have claims subordinate in lien and inferior in equity to the Refunding First Mortgage dated July 1, 1904, from Boston Northampton Street Railway Company to the Adams Trust Company (American Trust Company, successor), or to the Refunding First Mortgage dated July 1, 1904, from Old Colony Street Railway Company to the Old Colony Trust Company may, subject to such regulations and requirements not inconsistent with the provisions of said decree as the Reorganization Managers may from time to time shall establish, participate in said plan

Will the War stay won?

American Ideals

"Out of this new land a new light has dawned upon a shattered world. A new civilization is coming, in which Conscience is to speak aloud in the affairs of state." —*Christian Herald Editorial.*

It rests with us whether or not our children must refight the war

THERE was just one thing that made Germany the mightiest force for evil in the world.

Schooling.

For forty-eight years Germany gave her people deliberate education in militarism, in Kultur, in the single national purpose of "Deutschland über alles."

No other country had a national purpose which every citizen knew and for which every citizen worked as the entire German population knew and worked for German supremacy.

Because of it Germany alone of all people was so strong that she came near wrecking the whole civilized world.

In a vaguer, less conscious way, the United States too, had a national purpose.

One of the greatest minds in England said that America came nearer to having a popular ideal than any country except Germany. This was nothing more nor less than the Christian ideal:—justice, good will, "democracy *in all things.*"

It was these principles, half conscious though they were, which enabled America to play so important a part in the winning of the war. They made us strong enough, articulate enough, to become one of the most influential of the "big four" in formulating the terms of peace.

Can American democratic ideals live?

Hate has not died out of the world, nor greed, nor militarism, nor oppression.

America is no longer protected from the overspread of old-world infections. Quicker transportation and our new part in international events have made us near neighbors to all people.

The more relaxing days of peace are upon us. Our newer, freer ideals must be stronger than ever or they will perish.

Unless the American people can be taught to move all together towards a common goal, unless America can hold her national principles so strongly that good will and justice to all people become the leading ideals of the world, new wars may start any time.

How can we hold these national ideals?

There is only one way—the way that Germany knew and applied to evil ends.

We must see that every citizen, every man, woman and child in America *knows* and is ready to *work* for the Christian democratic ideals for which America stands.

We must teach our national principles in the schools, in the churches, in the press, in the colleges—and especially in the homes. We must teach them as thoroughly and as universally as Germany taught her sinister ones. They must become consciously, aggressively the motive of our people.

The more thoughtful people in our political, religious and educational world are realizing the urgent need for teaching our fundamental national ideals to every American.

They know that until your boy and girl, every boy and girl, and every man and woman in America knows and understands the basic principles on which our Americanism rests, until each one is ready to work for them, American civilization is in danger.

How the Christian Herald is helping to educate the nation in American ideals

There are 230,685 churches in America. The Christian Herald is urging that they all unite to educate the nation in the broad fundamental Christian American principles.

An editorial in the current issue says, "The future of this nation will depend largely upon just comprehension of the fundamental steps toward higher enlightenment, and our efforts along these lines will be an efficient help in making the world safe for democracy."

In an article on Americanization in a recent issue, Fred H. Rindge says, "The nation has before it the tasks of reducing illiteracy and of establishing the American standard of living in the homes of all its people."

Says another editorial, "God made of one blood all the nations of the earth. This is the very bed-rock of democracy."

Again, the editor says in another recent issue, "Our flag, our trade, our political and moral influence are to encircle the earth. *Our intelligence must not fall short.*"

Four departments in the Christian Herald are devoted to inspiring *young* people to be better Americans.

To *every member* of the *family* in 360,000 of the most influential homes the Christian Herald is bringing wholesome, uplifting reading that builds character. Weekly the Christian Herald is carrying into these homes the great ideals upon which American civilization rests.

Great thinkers who voice the belief that American ideals must be crystallized *through education*

PRESIDENT WILSON, as ex-president of Princeton, speaks with authority for the educational as well as the political world. He has made what he calls "a plea for realization in public education of the new emphasis which the war has given to the ideals of democracy and to the broader conception of national life."

Lloyd George said in a speech in Manchester, "We must pay more attention to the school. The most formidable institution we had to fight in Germany was the school!"

"Love as an inclusive law for education has not been worked out in theory or tried in practice," says *Professor Coe* of Union Theological Seminary.

Colonel Watterson, whose fame as an editor is nation-wide, says "The paramount issue underlying the issue of Democracy is the religion of Christ. That eliminated, leaves the earth to eternal war."

Randolph Bourne, the most brilliant American educational critic of the younger generation, said, "The public is demanding new attention to the conscious and spiritual side of learning and teaching."

The great authority on education, *Professor John Dewey*, says, "The subject matter of the school room must be enlarged to take in the new elements and needs of society."

Says *Professor Goodsell* of Teachers' College, "It is better and more dynamic ideals that we want, rather than more facts."

$2.50 a year—52 issues, illustrated

Single copies may be obtained at the larger newsstands and at railroad stations. Trial subscription at the special rate of $1.00 for six months. Current issue will be sent upon receipt of 10 cents in stamps. Address The Christian Herald, New York.

The CHRISTIAN HERALD

GRAHAM PATTERSON, PUBLISHER

The Christian Herald's circulation is 300,000 — the most influential members of every community.